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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	12.40
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96% - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 11.90 - High 12.90
New York Price on Sept. 30, 1974	33.75
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Sept. 30, 1974	23.5019
New Orleans Price on Sept. 30, 1974	33.72
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Sept. 30, 1974	23.4719

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The Sugar Bulletin

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Sucrose Climbing — Planting — Scrapping — Stalk Weights

Based on pre-harvest samples taken at several mills sucrose content should be close to par in the early maturing varieties by October 7-10 if cool weather continues. There was slightly more than one full point rise in sucrose from samples taken during the week of September 16 to the week of September 23. The cool nights from September 23 on have helped to bring on a good rise in sucrose.

Planting

At this writing September 30, the planting operation is only about 70 percent completed. The Teche area, in general, has received more rain than other parts of the belt and is somewhat further behind in the percent of cane planted. However, there are some few growers with 100 percent of cane planted and also some few growers with only 15 to 20 percent of cane planted in any one area. In general, most growers can finish up the planting operation in about five to seven working days.

Scrapping

Many growers are now saying that the damages from Hurricane Carmen will be in the 10 to 15 percent loss area. Cane has straightened remarkably well. The bow is near the ground, and in many cases, fields can be harvested in two directions. It is hoped that this is correct. Growers are now cutting seed in the best fields, during dry periods, and at a slow speed without having to meet daily quotas. It is hoped that this crooked cane does not fall again and long, muddy conditions do not occur. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that there will be plenty of cane that will not get to the heap row in most varieties. In the case of L 62-96 and CP 61-37, there will be more than five tons that will not get to the heap in many fields. At the present price of sugar, fields must be scrapped. Assuming cane will be worth $30 a ton, a five ton loss per acre would amount to $150 per acre. If a grower has 200 acres in these two varieties the value of the scrap amounts to $30,000. Who can afford to leave this much money in the field? Growers are planning to scrap. There has been a change in attitude and it is for the better. Growers must remember that scrappers must be closely supervised or a less than desirable job will be done.

Stalk Weights

Stalk weights vary depending on the area. The USDA Houma Station stalk weights are materially off in all varieties checked. In the case of L 62-96, and CP 61-37, stalk weights are lower this year than in the past four years. One report from the St. Mary Parish area showed good stalk weights. Stalk weights taken September 24th at the St. James Sugar Coop. appeared good. It is hoped that cane density will be better than for the 1973 crop. Growers will know more about stalk weights after about seven or eight days of harvest.

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING LEGISLATION

SUGAR BEET FACTORIES OPEN

House and Senate conferees have agreed upon a bill to expand sharply federal legislation of commodity futures trading. Both houses are expected to approve the conference reports and send the legislation to the President before the recess in mid-October. The President is expected to sign the legislation into law even though some of the provisions were opposed by Secretary Butz. In addition to basic farm commodities, the bill will bring under federal scrutiny trading for future delivery of such items as coffee, sugar, cocoa, lumber, gold and silver bullion, foreign currencies, and bulk silver and gold coins. The volume of commodities futures trading rose last year to $520 billion, substantially exceeding the value of securities transactions on various U. S. stock exchanges.

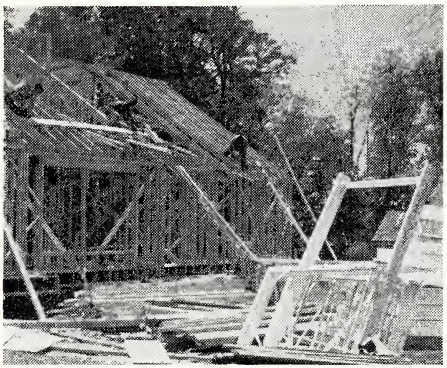
The Commodity Futures Trading Commission, created by the legislation will replace the present Commodity Exchange Commission, now an agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary. The new agency will be independent with five members appointed to five year terms by the President subject to approval by the Senate. The new commission also will be authorized to select its own General Counsel and, with Senate approval, its own executive director. The Commission will also be permitted to take federal court action against commodity-law violations without going through the Justice Department.

NEW SUGAR BEETS FACTORIES BEGIN OPERATION

It is my privilege and pleasure recently to visit the Red River Valley area of North Dakota and Minnesota in connection with a Board of Directors meeting of the Sugar Association, Inc. and the dedication of a new sugar beet factory. Mr. Al Bloomquist, Director of Public Affairs, served as host for a very interesting tour of the beet growing area, factories, and a new general headquarters building which has just been completed.

American Crystal, owner of four beet processing plants sold these facilities and all other assets to farmers who grew sugarbeets for the company in February 1973. The company was later converted to a Minnesota Agricultural cooperative corporation in June 1973. In addition to these four plants, two new cooperative plants joined the valley sugar industry in 1974. The Red River Valley Cooperative, Inc. and Mimm-Dak Farmers Cooperative, have built 5,000 ton-per-day plants at Hillsboro and Wahpeton, North Dakota, respectively. The total slicing capacity of these six plants is in excess of 28,000 ton-of-beets-per-day. This capacity makes it possible for the Red River Valley farmers to grow upwards of 390,000 acres of sugarbeets with a production capacity of more than 4,000,000 tons of sugarbeets. Sugar extracted by the six mills may exceed 7.5 million hundredweights per year. A seventh beet processing facility for the upper midwest area is being constructed at Renville, Minn. and will be operational in 1975. This 6,500 ton-per-day plant will handle beets produced from 55,000 acres. American Crystal is also constructing a new 4,500 ton-per-day plant adjacent to its present plant in East Grand Forks, which is expected to be operational for the 1975 crop.

Federal Land Bank loan at work



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Farmers do use their Land Bank to buy land, of course. But Land Bank loans are also used to build or remodel homes . . . or make major improvements. They're used to refinance existing debt—and thereby take advantage of an increased equity or perhaps consolidate several loans at a single, more convenient source. Farm families are even using a Land Bank loan to send their kids to college.

Throughout the South, you'll find Land Bank financing wherever you find agricultural activity. On large farms. On small farms. You'll find these long-term loans helping the traditional farmer, as well as the part-time farmer. You'll find the Land Bank making Rural Home Loans to non-farm families who want to live in the country or in a small town.

So, when you look for a long-term loan at reasonable cost, remember our name: The Federal Land Bank. But forget the limitations our name implies. If the loan you seek will help you live a better life in the rural South, there is a very good chance we can help.

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SPEECH BY PRESIDENT CHARLES C. SAVOIE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE NEW IBERIA, LA. SEPTEMBER 27, 1974

Members and Friends of the American Sugar Cane League.

It has not been a dull year.

Since becoming President of the League last year, I have learned a great deal from my experiences. I found out very quickly that when you're President, you are called upon to be at many places many times. Sometimes you meet yourself coming and going. I have enjoyed the past year, and it has been a pleasure serving you.

Since our last annual meeting, death claimed LaCaze Billeaud, a member of our Board, and also Herbert Barras, whom we honored at this meeting last year. I ask that you stand for a few moments of silence in memory of all League members and friends who passed away since our last meeting.

I need not dwell on last year's crop. It was not good; it is behind us now and we are ready to harvest another one. Our present crop was much improved until Carmen came along.

Our reduction in yields due to the hurricane should be in the 20-25 percent range. Over half of the crop can probably be harvested in both directions. Please keep in mind that each stalk of cane is valuable. Therefore, try to leave as little cane in the field as you can. Load your carts and your trucks properly; otherwise, that eane you see lying on the side of the highway will mean money thrown away.

Sugar Act

Many major happenings took place since last year that have affected our Louisiana sugar industry. First and foremost was the defeat of the sugar bill by the House of Representatives on June 5. We were shocked. The Sugar Act has been one of the best pieces of farm legislation. However, its defeat during these times of world shortages of sugar seems to be working to our advantage, at least for the time being.

Please keep in mind we will still be under the influence of the Sugar Act for this crop. This means you must pay at least the minimum wage set by the Department of Agriculture for all employees engaged in harvesting sugar eane sent to the mill. Accurate records of your operation must also be kept in order for you to receive a Sugar Act payment.

I feel that sometime in the future we will need a Sugar Act. However, there are existing laws which could be used to support the prices of sugar cane and sugar beets and to set import quotas and the level of tariff on raw sugar coming into the United States. The responsibility lies with the President of the U.S. and the Secretary of Agriculture, to determine whether these existing laws are used. League officials have already discussed these laws with Secretary of Agrieulture Earl Butz and with Senator Russell Long. Unless we receive some type of protection, in the long run it may be impossible for us to compete with the foreign producers of sugar, who pay wage rates which are less than 10% of our wage rates.

Price of Sugar

The spot price of sugar yesterday was $33.25 per cwt. This is one of the best prices we have ever seen in the sugar business and also one that is long overdue. For too many years our industry has been struggling along fighting wind, rain, and freezes while the price of sugar very seldom moved. Let's hope the price stays up and we can harvest this crop properly without any major complications.

No one is really sure what the price of sugar will do. I think the price will remain high for next year and perhaps several years. But there may be some years ahead when we will not enjoy a price like we have today. All of us should keep this in mind and try not to go hogwild in our expenditures. There is a possibility we could be facing some lean years in the future, even though we will probably receive $30 or more per ton for cane this harvest.

Natural Gas

The shortage of natural gas for our sugar mills remains a very large problem for this harvest. Those mills which receive their gas from interstate pipe lines may be curtailed for one or more periods of several days each during this harvest. Our interstate supply of natural gas will be dictated by the weather pattern in the southern states, and not by weather in northern states.

The League has filed with the Federal Power Commission a plea for extraordinary relief from gas curtailment. We hope to receive an answer from them soon. The League has also asked the federal courts and the Congress to rule that food processors, such as sugar cane factories, must be supplied natural gas during the harvest season.

Those mills using intrastate natural gas will continue to get a supply of gas, but some will have to pay very high prices. The Natural Resources and Energy Act, backed by the League and passed by the Louisiana Legislature last year, was used to prevent one pipeline company from refusing to furnish gas to seven sugar mills.

Many mills have responded to our recommendation that they find ways to burn bagasse more efficiently. Some of the factories have responded by installing bagasse return systems, air preheaters, and other conservation measures. These installations will pay for themselves, since the price of natural gas continues to rise and also is becoming more difficult to find.

Inflation

All sugar cane farmers and processors are feeling the effects of inflation. In many instances costs have doubled and even tripled. In addition to the ever increasing costs, our industry is facing critical shortages of machinery and supplies. New tractors are very hard to find. There seems to be no near end to this dreadful inflation which has enveloped not only our nation but the entire world as well.

Land Use Planning

Land use planning will be three words you will be hearing a great deal of in the future. It involves the "zoning" of all land for specific purposes just as property in a city is zoned for industrial, recreational, commercial, and residential uses. Unsuccessful attempts were made this year in the State Legislature and in the Congress to enact land use planning legislation. Both of these legislative bodies will give this subject more consideration next year. The League needs to adopt a definite policy on land use planning. I would welcome your views on this matter.

Research

Research continues to be the League's most important role. It was the combined research by scientists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Houma Station and L.S.U., along with the League's three agronomists and cooperating growers that made it possible for the new variety C.P. 65-357 to be released last year. Grower demand for the new variety was very good. The variety has performed well this year despite being stretched when planted last fall. It showed good stability during Hurricane Carmen.

The double-drill research which is being conducted on certain farms through-

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

out the Cane Belt is promising. Additional cane farmers are planting their own plots this year. For many years we have been trying to find a way to increase our cane yields. Double drill could possibly be the answer. We will continue our efforts to get as much State and Federal money as we can for sugar cane research. We make no apology for this, because money spent for agricultural research benefits all the citizens of this nation. Unfortunately, most people don't understand that. Therefore, we don't get as much State and Federal money as we should for sugar cane research. That means the League must continue to use a large part of its members' dues to finance research.

Processing Specialist

For many years the League staff has talked of hiring someone to work full time with our factories. This man would do extension-type work and also do research on his own. I think now would be the proper time to hire such a man, since he could coordinate work being done by the factories on a reduction in the consumption of natural gas. He could also perform studies on air and water pollution control and advise the factories regarding O.S.H.A. standards.

The League

I have learned a great deal about the functions of the League since becoming President. I have realized how much the League is involved in every aspect of the Louisiana sugar industry, whether it be the release of a new variety, appearing at public hearings, working through a committee on a specific problem or legislation that will affect us. The League works hard to help cane growers and processors make money and money is the name of the game.

Thanks

Thanks are in order for many people who helped the League throughout the year. First of all I want to thank the Board of Directors for their tireless efforts. The members of the League's committees are due a special thanks for their time. I also would like to thank the L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Service for all of the work it did to help improve our industry. Just as important are the thanks due to all of the U.S. Department of Agriculture personnel.

We appreciate the manner in which newspapers, radio, and television have handled news with respect to sugar during the last 12 months. During this period, the media has generally treated us fairly and allowed us to tell "our side" of the story. We have not always been able to say that.

It appears that the people of the United States are making a sincere effort to understand some of the problems which farmers have. Such an understanding is necessary if Americans are to continue being well fed and well clothed.

Last but not least, I would like to thank each and every one of the employees of the League. They are a very dedicated bunch and work for one main goal: The success of the Louisiana sugar industry.

Thanks and good luck to you on your crop.

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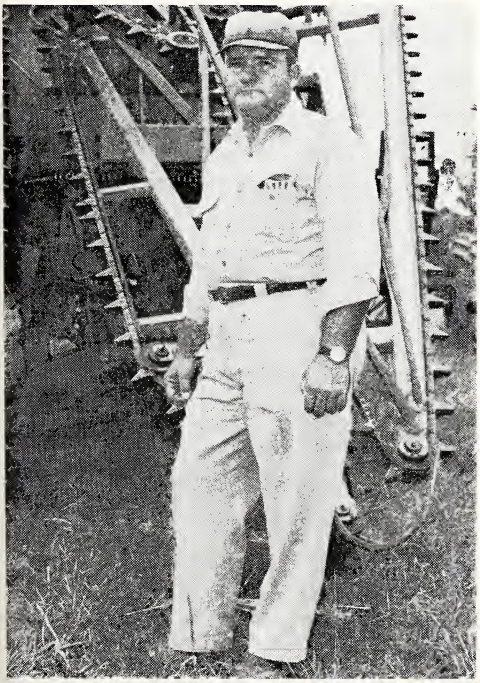

Clet L. Lasseigne, St. Martinville, La. 27.6 tons per acre on 243 acres.

Vinton Landry, Broussard, La. 29.3 tons per acre on 88.9 acres.

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Thomas M. Warner

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as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

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ice Objective)	Low 11.90 - High 12.90
on October 11, 1974	36.20
Price Jan. 1 - Oct. 11, 1974	24.0228
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ard Winners 12

OCTOBER 15, 1974

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	12.40
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96% - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 11.90 - High 12.90
New York Price on October 11, 1974	36.20
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Oct. 11, 1974	24.0228
New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Oct. 11, 1974	36.17
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Oct. 11, 1974	23.9928

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Harvest of 74 Cane Crop Here — Trash On Cane

With the exception of a few sugar factories that have not yet received all their mill rolls from repair foundries, most Louisiana cane factories will be grinding cane by October 18.

Meeker Factory was the first to grind this year beginning October 3, and reports indicate juice quality is good but cane delivery was slow, with the mill running out of cane for the first four days. Trash content was not high with very little loose dirt being delivered.

Several other factories began October 8 and 9 with fairly good juice quality but with trash content on cane high. One individual sample went to 26 percent. It would appear that it would be hard to have this much trash on cane during this very dry period. But a few tops, some loose dirt, and plenty of green leaves in a sample, and trash can be this much. This was probably short scrappy cane. At the present price of cane, 26 percent trash is a hard blow to a grower, but cane factories cannot make sugar out of trash. In general, trash is ranging from about 8 to 16 percent with some few below and a few more above.

Trash On Cane

Trash on cane hurts both grower and processor. The grower is hurt by the reduction in the weight delivered. The mill must grind material that is not cane. In addition the mill suffers another blow. Trash and mud comes in without sugar but leaves the factory with sugar in bagasse and in filter mud. Mud also wears mill rolls, pumps etc. Mud and trash extends the grinding period, and therefore increases risks from freezes.

It is not easy to deliver clean and fresh cane all the time. Some times it is hard to do. In short grassy cane, it is very hard to deliver clean cane. In this kind of cane the loader operator pushes fast and far to get a good size grab load. In this kind of cane there will be tops; there will be green leaves because of a poor burn in thin cane, and, because of the fast and far push, there will be loose dirt.

There are many other times, particularly in better fields, where growers can minimize trash and mud delievered. Growers and operators already know what to do to help reduce trash. Six row heaps, where possible, help get a better burn. Small acreage growers with plenty of harvesting capacity can wait for the dew to dry before cutting cane. Loader operators can go more slowly and reduce the amount of dirt being rolled up in the load. Cane can be burned in the heart of the day. The topping operation can be watched closely by owners and management. Owners and management can constantly impress upon workers the importance of clean cane.

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

SENATE RESOLUTION

The U. S. Senate recently passed unanimously Resolution #391, introduced by Senator McGovern and cosponsored by Senators: Aiken, Allen, Bellmon, Clark, Curtis, Dole, Eastland, Helms, Huddleston, Humphrey, Talmadge, and Young. This Resolution dealt with the President's Committee on food and the continuing serious nature of the supply-demand, and the price situation of fertilizer, farm chemicals, and fuels and energy (esp. natural gas) used by food and agriculture industries.

The Resolution stated in part: "Whereas the Congress has developed and adopted a body of legislation designed to assure the production of abundant supplies of food and fiber for the markets of this Nation at reasonable prices, and; Whereas agricultural producers are faced with rapidly increasing costs of production and shortages of fertilizer, fuels, farm chemicals, and other inputs essential to food and fiber production, and; Whereas numerous actions taken by the Cost of Living Council under the authority extended by the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 have created dislocations within agriculture and between agriculture and the rest of the domestic economy, and; Whereas any disruption or dislocation of the Nation's agriculture threatens the long-term interest and welfare of producer and consumer alike: Now, therefore, be it RESOLVED, That it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Senate that – (1) all agencies of the Federal Government, which have any responsibility for establishing priorities for the allocation of materials, supplies or facilitities utilized in the production or distribution of fertilizer, fuels and energy, farm chemicals, and other inputs essential to agricultural production, give the highest priority to the agriculture industry and related industries regarding the allocation of such materials, supplies, or facilities (2) the Federal Power Commission take immediate steps to provide the highest possible priority for the allocation of natural gas for the expansion of existing capacity for the production of anhydrous amonia; feedstocks, intermediates, and solvents utilized in the production of farm chemicals; feed phosphates; and **for all other agricultural uses of natural gas.**" Efforts are underway to have a similar resolution introduced and passed by the House of Representatives.

The Report accompanying the Resolution contains the following: "While the Committee lauded the (Federal Power) Commission's responsiveness this past year with respect to meeting fertilizer industry requests for natural gas under emergency relief procedures, the Committee expressed disappointment with both the Commission and those provisions under the Natural Gas Act (Section 7) regarding NA-

(Continued on page 15)

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RELATIVE MATURITY OF SIX COMMERCIAL SUGAR CANE VARIETIES GROWN IN LOUISIANA DURING 1973[1]

B. L. Legendre and H. P. Fanguy[2]

The relative maturity of six commercial varieties (CP 52-68, CP 61-37, CP 65-357, L 60-25, L 62-96, and L 65-69) was investigated. L 60-25 and L 62-96 reached an acceptable level of sucrose (12%) earliest, followed closely by CP 61-37, L 65-69, and CP 65-357. CP 61-37 matured earlier than normal during 1973 at Houma, L 60-25 and L 62-96 reached a peak in their respective maturity curves on or about November 15, but CP 65-357 continued to accumulate sucrose. After November 15, CP 65-357 exceeded L 60-25 and L 62-96 in percentage of sucrose in the cane. CP 52-68 matured last. Outfield tests confirmed the relatively high sucrose levels found in CP 65-357, L 60-25, L 62-96, and L 65-69 in both the plant cane and the first-stubble crop on both light and heavy soils. CP 52-68 and CP 61-37 were last to mature and lowest in sucrose content in both the plant and the first-stubble crop on both light and heavy soil.

Louisiana has a short growing season (7-9 months) for the culture of sugarcane, so varieties selected for cultivation should have an acceptable percentage of sucrose (12%) in the cane at the beginning of the harvest. Also, these varieties should continue to accumulate sucrose until harvested or damaged by cold.

This paper summarizes the ripening potential of six commercial varieties grown for sugar in Louisiana. They include CP 52-68, CP 61-37, CP 65-357, L 60-25, L 62-96, and L 65-69.

Materials and Methods

Maturity Test

Maturity studies designed to measure relative changes in juice quality; i.e., Brix, apparent sucrose, and purity, are conducted on a continuing basis at the U.S. Sugarcane Laboratory, Houma, Louisiana. Included in these tests are the major commercial varieties and the promising unreleased varieties that are candidates for commercial release. All maturity studies are made with cane of the first-stubble crop which is grown on Mhoon silt loam.

Samples of each variety, consisting of 25 hand-cleaned stalks that are topped at approximately 6 inches below the terminal bud, were collected, weighed, and milled once through a three-roll iron-to-iron mill. The number of samples taken per variety depends on the number of replications, one sample from each replication. Four replications were used in the 1973 study; therefore, four samples were taken for each variety. Samples were taken every 2 weeks, beginning in late September and ending in December, for a total of six sampling

[1] Research at this location is done in cooperation with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

[2] Research Agronomists, Southern Region, ARS, USDA, Houma, La. 70360.

dates. A more detailed description of procedures used in maturity studies can be found elsewhere (4).

Outfield Testing Program

In addition to the maturity tests at the Houma Laboratory, outfield tests are conducted on 13 farms located throughout the sugarcane belt. The primary goal of the outfield testing program is to determine yield potential in the plant-cane and in the first- and second-stubble crops on both light and heavy soils. All phases of the program for field testing of varieties are conducted on a cooperative basis by the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the American Sugar Cane League. However, results shown in this paper will be limited to the seven outfield locations that are monitored by USDA scientists.

The cane used in outfield variety tests consists of 8-20 experimental varieties and five commercial varieties, planted in a randomized complete-block design with four replications. Plots are 18 feet wide (three rows) and 32 feet long, with 4 feet pathways, for a total area per plot of about 1/67 acre. A random 20-stalk sample is taken from each plot at harvest. A more complete description of the outfield tests is given elsewhere (2).

Sample mill Brix, apparent sucrose, and purity were determined on all samples from both the maturity test and outfield tests in the usual manner: Brix by hydrometer, sucrose by polarization, and purity as the ratio of sucrose to Brix (7). The Brix and sucrose percentages of cane (normal juice Brix and sucrose) were calculated by applying the average daily Brix and sucrose factors from three Houma area mills to sample mill Brix and sucrose. These factors were obtained on each of the six sampling dates of the maturity test. Estimated yields of 96-pol (96-percent-pure sucrose) sugar per ton of cane for both the maturity and outfield tests were determined by Legendre's and Henderson's modification of Arceneaux's procedure (5).

According to the 1973 variety census (6), L 60-25, CP 61-37, CP 52-68, and L 62-96 were the four leading commercial varieties grown in Louisiana during the 1973 crop, with 21, 20, 19, and 19%, respectively, of the total sugarcane acreage in the State. L 65-69 and CP 65-357, which were released for commercial production in 1972 and 1973, respectively, comprised less than 2% each of the total acreage.

Results and Discussion

Maturity Test

Relative maturity, measured by percentage of sucrose in cane (normal juice sucrose) was significantly different between varieties on each of the six sampling dates of the maturity test (Table 1). None of the varieties had acceptable levels of sucrose (12%) until after October 15. CP 52-68 was lowest in sucrose on every sampling date. It did not reach an acceptable level of sucrose until after November 12. CP 61-37 had the second lowest sucrose level in this test, but its sucrose level was equal to that of L 60-25 and L 62-96 on the initial two sampling dates. Previous reports found CP 52-68 and CP 61-37 to be approximately equal in their sucrose content (4). L 60-25, L 62-96, and CP 61-37 were the earliest varieties to mature. Previous maturity tests showed the earliness of L 60-25 and L 62-96 (4). Of particular interest in this test were the results found for CP 65-357. This variety had a sucrose level significantly lower that that for L 60-25 on the first sampling date. However, on every other sampling date the sucrose level of CP 65-357 was either equal to or signifi-rieties in the test. Although the sucrose cantly higher than that of all other va-level of L 60-25 and L 62-96 reached a peak on or about November 15, CP 65-357 continued to accumulate sucrose. L 65-69, although not included in this test, has approximately the same maturity curve as do L 60-25 and L 62-96 (4).

An estimated yield of 96-pol sugar per ton is another measure of the relative

(continued on next page)

maturity of cane. CP 52-68 showed the lowest yield throughout the test (Table 2). CP 61-37 was equal to L 60-25 on five of the six sampling dates. On the remaining sampling dates, CP 61-37 was significantly lower in sugar per ton than was L 60-25 or L 62-96. L 60-25 and L 62-96 had the highest yield of sugar per ton on the initial sampling date, followed closely by CP 61-37. However, although L 60-25 and L 62-96 were higher in yield of sugar per ton initially, they accumulated sucrose at the rate of only 1.2 and 1.5 pounds a day per ton of cane respectively; whereas, the accumulation of CP 65-357 was at the rate of 1.9 pounds a day per ton of cane. As a result the yield of sugar per ton for CP 65-357 surpassed the yield of either L 60-25 or L 62-96 on the final two sampling dates.

Outfield Testing Program

Results from 5 of 13 outfield tests in 1973 indicated that CP 52-68 and CP 61-37 were significantly lower in sugar per ton than were the four other varieties, in both the plant and stubble crops on light soil (Table 3.). CP 65-357 was equal to or better than L 60-25 or L 62-96 in sugar per ton in both crops. The yield of sugar per ton for L 65-69 was equal to that for L 60-25 in the plant-cane crop only. In the first-stubble crop, the yield of sugar per ton of L 65-69 was significantly lower than that of either L 60-25, L 62-96, or CP 65-357, but significantly better than that of either CP 52-68 or CP 61-37.

CP 52-68 and CP 61-37 were also significantly lower in sugar per ton in results from two heavy-soil outfield tests in both the plant and stubble crops (Table 4). L 65-69 and CP 65-357 gave excellent yields of sugar per ton on heavy soils. Both were equal to L 62-96 in the plant-cane crop. CP 65-357 was significantly better than was L 60-25 in the plant-cane crop, but L 60-25 was better in the first-stubble crop.

The data for both light and heavy soils agreed with outfield reports published earlier that covered all 13 locations (1, 3).

L 60-25 and L 62-96 are the major early-maturing varieties grown in Louisiana. L 65-69 and CP 65-357, two newly released varieties, are similar to L 60-25 and L 62-96 in their maturity. However, although the maturity curves for L 60-25 and L 62-96 tended to peak midway through the harvest, the accumulation of sucrose in the variety CP 65-357 continued throughout the harvest. These results indicate that, when all six commercial varieties included in this study are grown, L 60-25 and L 62-96 should be harvested first, followed by L 65-69 and CP 65-357. However, in heavy soils, L 65-69 and CP 65-357 can be harvested early in the harvest. Both CP 52-68 and CP 61-37 should be harvested as late in the season as is practical.

Acknowledgments

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(Continued on page 10)

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(Continued from page 8)

Table 1. Normal juice sucrose of five sugarcane varieties in the first-stubble crop on Mhoon silt loam during 1973 at Houma, La.[1]

Variety	Juice sucrose (%)[2]					
	Dates of harvest					
	10-3	10-15	10-29	11-12	11-26	12-10
CP-52-68	6.9c	9.9b	9.9c	11.9c	12.9c	12.9d
CP 61-37	9.2ab	10.8ab	12.0ab	12.6bc	13.3c	13.5c
CP-65-357	9.0b	11.6a	12.6ab	13.9a	15.3a	15.4a
L 60-25	9.9a	11.6a	12.9a	13.5a	14.0b	14.1b
L 62-96	9.4ab	11.1a	11.9b	12.6bc	14.0b	14.2b

[1] Each value represents average of four replications.
[2] Means in each column followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 P.

Table 2. Estimated yield of sugar per ton of five sugarcane varieties in the first-stubble crop on Mhoon silt loam during 1973 at Houma, La.[1]

Variety	Sugar per ton (lb)[2]					
	Dates of harvest					
	10-3	10-15	10-29	11-12	11-26	12-10
CP-52-68	112c	174b	174c	216c	236d	238c
CP-61-37	165a	198a	224ab	237b	253c	258b
CP 65-357	151b	205a	225ab	254a	281a	284a
L 60-25	178a	212a	240a	252a	263b	264b
L 62-96	165a	200a	216b	231b	262b	266b

[1] Each value represents average of four replications.
[2] Means in each column followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 P.

Table 3. Combined estimated yields of sugar per ton of six sugarcane varieties in the plant-cane and first-stubble crops on light soil from the outfield testing program during 1973.[1]

Variety	Sugar per ton (lb)[2]		
	Plant cane	First stubble	Average[3]
CP 61-37	225d	212c	218
CP 52-68	230d	218c	224
L 65-69	239c	230b	235
L 62-96	250ab	241a	246
L 60-25	245bc	248a	247
CP 65-357	256a	244a	250

[1] Each value represents average of two outfield locations, four replications per location.
[2] Means in each column followed by same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 P.
[3] Simple average of plant-cane and first stubble crops.

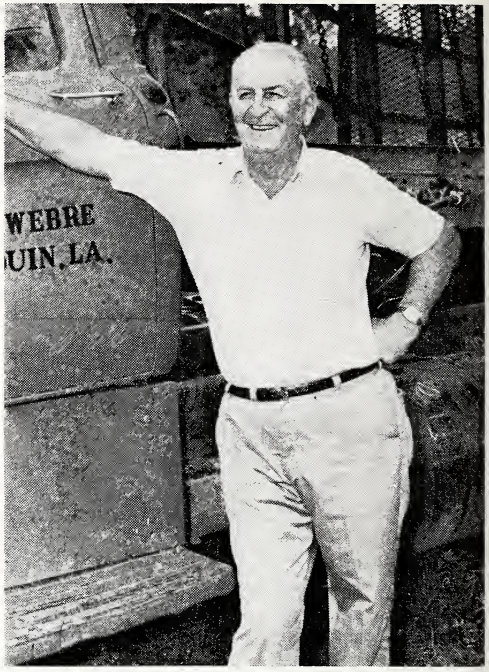
Table 4. Combined estimated yield of sugar per ton of six sugarcane varieties in the plant-cane and first-stubble crops on heavy soil from the outfield testing program during 1973.[1]

Variety	Sugar per ton (lb)[2]		
	Plant cane	First stubble	Average[3]
CP 61-37	205c	201c	203
CP 52-68	200c	205c	203
L 62-96	236ab	222b	229
L 65-69	230ab	230ab	230
CP 65-357	242a	223b	233
L 60-25	229b	243a	236

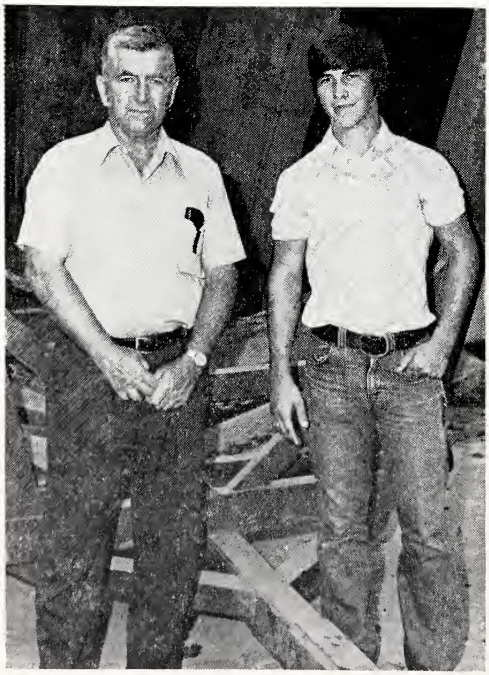
[1] Each value represents average of five outfield locations, four replications per location.
[2] Means in each column followed by same letter are not significantly different at 0.05 P.
[3] Simple average of plant-cane and first stubble crops.

1973 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

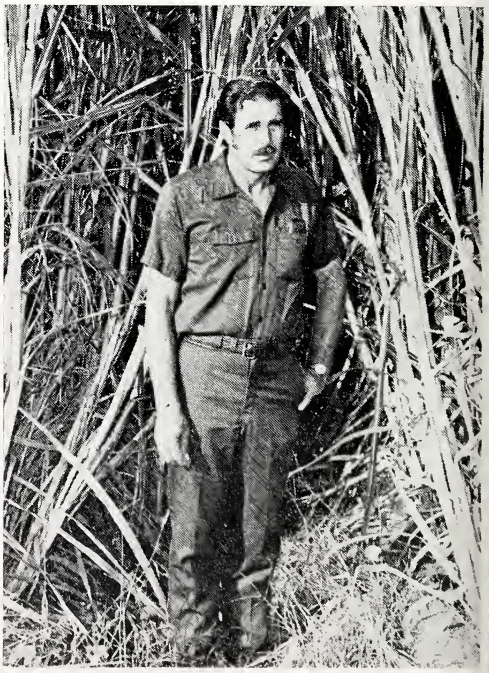
Whitney Webre, Maringouin, La., 30.5 tons per acre on 27 acres.



Tennis Webre, Maringouin, La. 37.1 tons per acre on 50.8 acres.



Cardean, Inc., Cottonport, La., 39.7 tons on 123 acres, from left, Carol Aymond and David Aymond.



Dudley LeBlanc, White Castle, La., 35.5 tons per acre on 31 acres.

1973 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Burton and Lloyd Newton, Bunkie, La., 35.8 tons per acre on 390 acres.

Matherne Bros., from left, J. C., Kirlin, Clarence, Jr., and Francis J., Thibodaux, La., 30.5 tons per acre on 592 acres.

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IN WASHINGTON

(continued from page 4)

TIONAL PRIORITY RESPONSIVENESS in meeting fertilizer and other agricultural industry needs for additional gas supplies to expand existing capacity, which is essential if future U. S. demands for nitrogen fertilizer, and food and fiber, are to be met."

"The Committee also reviewed with Mr. Nassikas the importance of greater coordination between the Commission and the Federal Energy Administration and the importance of the Commission providing stronger leadership and initiative with State regulatory bodies regarding end-use priorities for intrastate gas supplies."

"The Committee requested Mr. Nassikas to provide legislative drafting services to the Committee in developing amendments to the Natural Gas Act which would require the FPC to provide higher priority status for agricultural uses of natural gas. While such legislation itself would not come under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, it will be drafted for introduction consideration by Committee members."

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Your sugarcane doesn't have to compete for sunlight, fertilizer, moisture and row space. It's vigor and yields, along with your profits are increased by elimination of unwanted weeds.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	12.63
Sugar Act Price Corridor (97% - 103% of Price Objective)	Low 12.25 - High 13.01
New York Price on Oct. 30, 1974	45.00
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Oct. 30, 1974	25.0048
New Orleans Price on Oct. 30, 1974	44.97
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Oct. 30, 1974	24.9748

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Vol. 53 - No. 3 NOVEMBER 1, 1974

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Need Rain — Don't Plow Out Stubble Too Soon — Cane Light — Scrapping

Most of the cane planted since Hurricane Carmen has received little or no rainfall. Some of this type cane, and particularly cane planted on heavy soils for a four or five week period, could produce poor stands in the spring. Because there is a good chance some plant cane will fail to make a stand, growers should not plow out too much stubble too soon. Keep at least a portion of stubble cane intended for plowing out until stands are evident in the spring. This is good insurance and it doesn't cost much. There is also always the chance that some first year stubble will not look as good as second year stubble and keeping some stubble for late plow out is always a good policy.

Cane Light

The harvest of the 1974 crop is well under way. Most growers are complaining that yields of cane per acre are off considerably from earlier predictions. Many growers report yield of cane per acre will be as much as five or six tons less than pre-Hurricane Carmen estimates. It is becoming very evident that early estimates of 20 to 25 percent loss in yield of cane per acre from the hurricane will be fairly accurate. However, if good weather will prevail, sugar per ton of cane could possibly be far better than the writer's earlier estimate. Heavy rains, muddy fields, and freezes could reduce sugar recovery per ton of cane. Thus far, harvesting conditions have been excellent. However, though many growers will find this hard to believe, there have been a number of harvesters bogged down in holes left over from last year even in this very dry period.

A stalk of cane is now worth 4½ cents, almost a nickel. Any cane grower with a hole in his pocket dropping nickels while walking down the road would certainly stoop to pick up the nickels. When cane is worth this much, scrapping is very important. Most growers are scrapping, but in many cases more scrappers could be used. Many women are being used this year as scrappers. Some growers have found high school students to work out well as scrappers. These youngsters can do a good job if supervised properly. They are being used on week ends and after school hours.

Scrapping

Scrappers have been timed on a number of farms for the number of stalks scrapped per minute. The number of stalks scrapped have varied widely ranging from five stalks to 22 stalks per minute. In the several counts made, eight to 11 stalks per minute seemed fairly common. It was surprising how long one scrapper could stand up, doing nothing, looking around, and still manage to throw five stalks per minute on the heap row. A scrapper putting five stalks of cane on the heap row per minute will get one more ton of cane to the mill.

Many growers are surprised at estimates made of the amount of scrap cane being left in the field. One easy way to estimate the amount of scrap left per acre is to count the number of stalks left on 72 feet of row. Do this several times in the field and average the number of stalks found on each of the 72 feet of row. When 10 stalks are counted on 72 feet, one ton is on the field as scrap. For each additional 10 stalks found per 72 feet, add another ton as scrap. It is not too difficult to find the equivalent of 30 stalks per 72 feet of row, or three tons of cane per acre.

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

DOMESTIC SUGAR GROWERS & PROCESSORS EXPRESS VIEWS ON TARIFF & FOREIGN QUOTAS

Representatives of the domestic sugar growers and processors recently wrote the Secretary of State with copies to the Secretaries of Agriculture and Treasury and the Special White House Trade Representative to express their views on tariffs and foreign quotas when the Sugar Act expires on December 31, 1974. Their joint views were expressed as follows:

We appreciated the opportunity to meet with Mr. Katz of your Department last Friday and discuss what action should be taken if the Sugar Act is not extended beyond its present termination date of December 31, 1974. As indicated at the meeting we wish to put our recommendations in writing.

If the Sugar Act expires, the President is vested with authority under Headnote 2 to Part 10A of Schedule I of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) and the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to take certain actions with respect to duties and import quotas on sugar. If the President should fail to act, it is our understanding that the duty on 96° raw sugar would revert from the present .6250¢ per pound (Part 10A, Column 1 rate) to the full statutory rate of 1.8750¢ per pound (Part 10A, Column 2 rate.) The President, subject to making the necessary findings, is authorized to proclaim a particular rate for sugar not lower than .6250¢ per pound nor higher than 50 percent above the so-called statutory rate of 1.8750¢ per pound for 96 raw sugar (Section 210(a)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.) The particular rate established by the President is required by Headnote 2 to be one "which will give due consideration to the interests in the United States sugar market of domestic producers and materially affected contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade". The President is also authorized, under the relevant provisions of the foregoing authorities, to establish quotas on the importation of sugar from foreign countries. Both the duty rates and the quota limitations may be modified from time to time as the President determines to be required or appropriate to carry out the provision of GATT, including protection of the interests of domestic producers as specified in Headnote 2.

The segments of the domestic sugar industry represented by the persons who have signed this letter recommend that, if the Sugar Act expires, the President take the following actions:

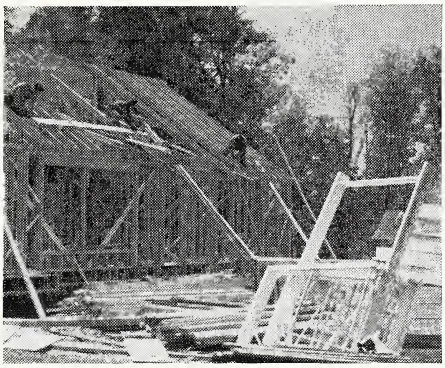
1. Continue the duty on both raw and refined sugar at present levels.

2. Establish import quotas on a country-by-country basis in such amounts as the President determines to be required or appropriate to carry out the terms of GATT.

We oppose any increase under pres-

(Continued on page 11)

Federal Land Bank loan at work



If you want to know what we finance, you've got to look beyond our name.

When your name is The Federal Land Bank, people often overlook the various ways in which your loan services can be used. The Federal Land Bank is not a "federal" agency, its loans are not restricted to purchases of "land," and it is far from being a traditional "bank." Rather, it is a unique user-owned lender that offers loans for many purposes.

Farmers do use their Land Bank to buy land, of course. But Land Bank loans are also used to build or remodel homes . . . or make major improvements. They're used to refinance existing debt—and thereby take advantage of an increased equity or perhaps consolidate several loans at a single, more convenient source. Farm families are even using a Land Bank loan to send their kids to college.

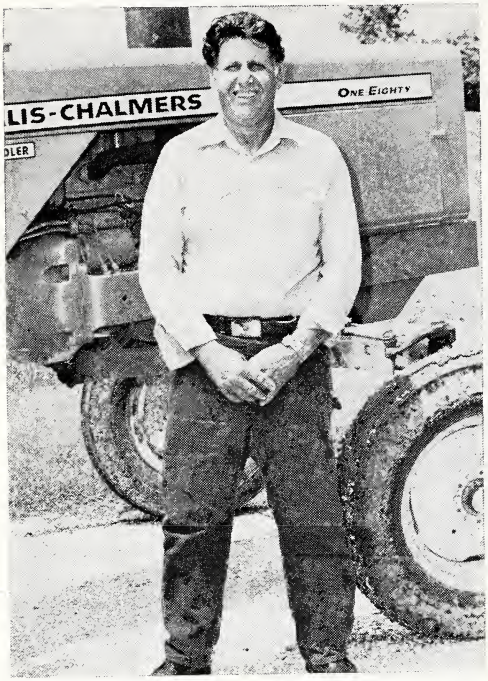
Throughout the South, you'll find Land Bank financing wherever you find agricultural activity. On large farms. On small farms. You'll find these long-term loans helping the traditional farmer, as well as the part-time farmer. You'll find the Land Bank making Rural Home Loans to non-farm families who want to live in the country or in a small town.

So, when you look for a long-term loan at reasonable cost, remember our name: The Federal Land Bank. But forget the limitations our name implies. If the loan you seek will help you live a better life in the rural South, there is a very good chance we can help.

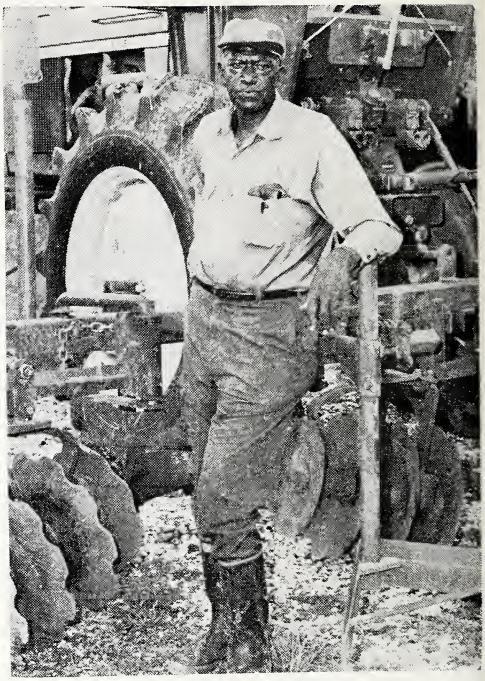
Federal LAND BANK Association

Contact the Federal Land Bank Association president in your area of Louisiana: Adrain D. Land, Jr., Alexandria • Albert W. Magee, Jr., Baton Rouge • Roy Clark, Crowley • Theodore B. Owens, Jr., Lake Providence • Lawrence C. Bingham, Monroe • Louis J. Duplechain, New Iberia Jimmie L. Sylvester, Opelousas • Fred P. Sullivan, Jr., Rayville • J. Kenneth Hammons, Shreveport

1973 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS



Maurice Loupe, Lockport, La., 32.8 tons per acre on 39 acres.



James Hill, Gheens, La., 29.8 tons per acre on 145 acres.

Eddie Falgoust, Vacherie, La., 33 tons per acre on 163 acres. Pictured on right is St. James County Agent Dan Fontenot.

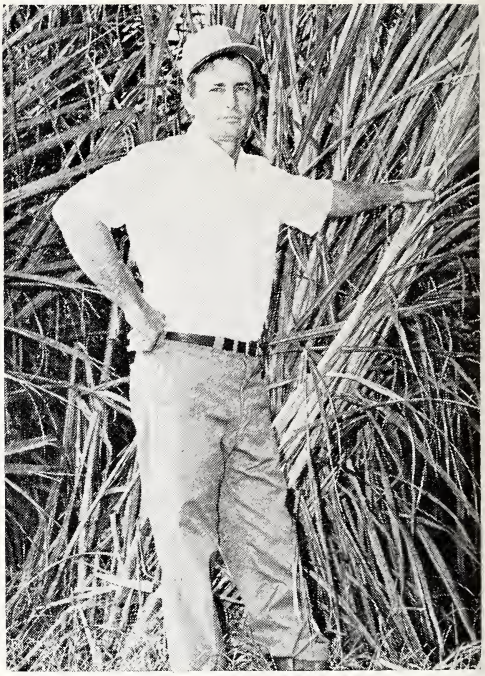
1973 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Caire and Graugnard, Edgard, La., 31.3 tons per acre on 2,078 acres, from left, Casimir Graugnard, Elton Torres, and Francis Graugnard.

H. K. Bubenzer Farms, Inc., Bunkie, La., 33.4 tons per acre on 575 acres, from left, Harvey Allums and Grady Bubenzer.

1973 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

B & G Farms, Hester, La., 33 tons per acre on 65 acres, from left, John Gravois and Errol Becnel.



Andrew Medine, White Castle, La., 33 tons per acre on 81 acres.

Acosta Brothers (Manuel, Percy, and Bobby), Raceland, La., 31.6 tons per acre on 301 acres.

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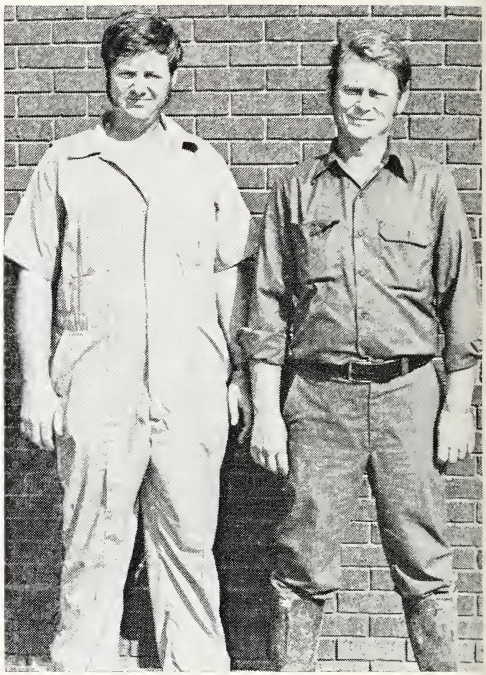
1973 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Simon Landry, Belle Rose, La., 33.9 tons per acre on 74 acres.



Glenn and Wayne Freyou, New Iberia, La., 31 tons per acre on 35 acres.

Estate of Phillip Rodrigue, managed by Alfred Rodrigue, pictured, New Iberia, La., 31.4 tons per acre on 160 acres.

Ronald R. Hebert, Jeanerette, La., 33.6 tons per acre on 734 acres.

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IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 4)

ent unusual circumstances in the duty on either raw or refined sugar on the ground that such action would tend to increase sugar prices to consumers. Since quotas appear to be required as a part of the duty action recommended above, we think the pattern established by the Sugar Act for raw sugar quotas should be continued to afford the Congress an opportunity to consider sugar legislation at an appropriate later date. Headnote 2 and related antecedent provisions were apparently intended as stopgap authority to provide continuity during temporary lapses of the Sugar Act. It is, therefore, most appropriate that the President preserve the long established quota system embodied in the Sugar Act.

The letter was signed by representatives of the Hawaiians, Beet Growers Federation, Florida and Louisiana, US Beet Sugar Assn. (Processors) and the California Beet Growers Assn.

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New York Price on Nov. 14, 1974	56.00
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Nov. 14, 1974	26.1583
New Orleans Price on Nov. 14, 1974	55.97
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Nov. 14, 1974	26.1283

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

Natural Gas

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals' natural gas decision on November 8 ordered the Federal Power Commission to give utility companies priority over industry. The League plans to contest this decision, in hopes of averting a natural gas cutoff.

If not contested, the decision would be effective not later than November 29 and possibly as early as November 22. Similar requests for reconsideration will be made by United Gas Pipe Line Company, the State of Louisiana, and the Federal Power Commission, along with others.

On November 14 the League learned that the FPC had turned down the sugar mills' plea for extraordinary relief. The League is now planning to ask United Gas Pipe Line for emergency relief for the sugar mills. Emergency relief can only be requested when there is danger of irreparable damage or loss of property.

The current sugar supply situation should play a large part in keeping the mills running. The public is already concerned over the rising sugar prices and a shutdown would bring further national attention.

Sugar Prices and Supply

For the time being there seems to be no ceiling on how high sugar prices can go. The current prices should affect demand somewhat, but no one can make a fair estimate of how much at this time. For example, I heard recently where a high school in the North was cutting out the student's dessert because of sugar prices.

It appears that world wide consumption will exceed production again this year. If so, it woud make the fifth year in a row that this has happened. The price of sugar has been too low for too long.

The following is one of my weekly news articles on the current situation which some of you may not have seen.

Raw sugar prices in the United States and elsewhere are high because there is a worldwide scarcity of sugar. Worldwide consumption has exceeded production in each of the last four years. It appears this will also be true for the current year.

Production has not kept pace with consumption because over a period of years, capital and other resources could be more profitably devoted to uses other than for expanding sugar production. Government support prices for sugar in the United States and elsewhere were not high enough to encourage production increases to the extent needed.

The United States consumes about 12 million tons of sugar in a year's time. Domestic sugar production from sugar cane and sugar beets is enough only to supply about half of this total. The remaining six million tons must be imported.

The only cure for high prices is increased production. Large increases in cane sugar will require large investments. Processing facilities are the bottleneck in cane sugar production. It re-

(continued on page 13)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

**Another Warning on Plowing Out—
Cane Yield Per Acre Still Low—
Scrapping**

Most farms received some rainfall in early November, but there is still a good chance that some cane planted on heavy land soon after Hurricane Carmen will not make a good stand. An examination of seed pieces on several farms have shown that stalks are dried out and buds appear black and dry. It would be good insurance to keep some good stubble to replace plant cane that failed to make a stand. Don't plow out too early. Don't gamble; it does not cost much to keep stubble.

Cane Yields Still Low

Cane yields per acre are still low generally around the belt. With the exception of a few growers in each area, yields on most farms on a net cane basis are below 20 tons per acre. However, the St. James Sugar Cooperative members will again this year average above 27 tons of cane per acre. Cane grew very little following Hurricane Carmen. Stalks are shorter and therefore not as heavy. There was little or no rainfall in most areas following the storm and nights were cool and cane just did not grow. There is some discussion on the part of some growers and others that chemicals used for grass control could possibly be doing damage to cane yields. There is no proof of this. There may be other factors involved. There is a possibility that there is a new unrecognized disease around. However, the statement that there has not been a good cane crop since 1967 can be challenged. In 1970 the State averaged 26.06 net tons of cane per acre and in 1972 the State averaged 25.76 net tons of cane per acre. From a tonnage standpoint, these were not bad years. In general, it was the same growers using the same varieties that grew those two crops. One of the pleasant surprises about this crop is that the small amount of L.60-25 still being grown is yielding a little better this year.

On the brighter side, a number of growers are reporting yields of cane per acre are improving as first year stubble and plant cane are being cut. Growers in general have already cut the low areas which contain the old stubble and poorer cane. Good cane is now being harvested and yields in this type cane has to be especially good to bring up the very low yields of cane already harvested. By November 12 many growers had already harvested more than 35% of the acreage. It is hoped that this represents a much smaller percentage of the cane already harvested.

Scrapping

More growers are scrapping cane this year than in many years. However, there are still a few growers here and there not scrapping cane.

From general observation, it appears there is more cane being left in the field as scrap along Bayou Lafourche than elsewhere in the Belt. There are many growers, however, in this area doing a good job of scrapping. At the present price of sugar, all growers should scrap cane. It will really pay off this year. It is not too late to start scrapping. Remember, it doesn't take much scrap to amount to three tons per acre. Three tons on each acre times $60 or more per ton of cane is worth getting even if it is hard to find labor. Start hunting for labor and make more money.

Calls ®GUTHION effective, economical

"®GUTHION insecticide gives us effective, economical control of sugarcane borers that seems to be getting better," says D.C. Mattingly, field manager for Dugas & LeBlanc Plantations of Paincourtville, La. "We have had no immunity problems and are getting excellent control—even close in where we spray with hiboys or helicopters."

"Before we started using hiboys for close in spraying, we had one field that looked so good we decided to keep it for seed," he said. "We didn't spray it because it was too close in for the airplanes to get; and by harvest time it had 80 to 90 per cent bored joints. When we cut it, we lost 8 to 10 tons of cane per acre."

"We check our fields closely, and spray just as soon as borer infestations are five per cent," Mattingly added.

"Since we started using GUTHION we've had a rapid increase in our quail populations. Now we have some good hunting when we finish grinding," he said.

For effective, economical control of sugarcane borer treat your fields with GUTHION as soon as infestations reach 5 per cent. You can order GUTHION from your chemical dealer or aerial applicator.

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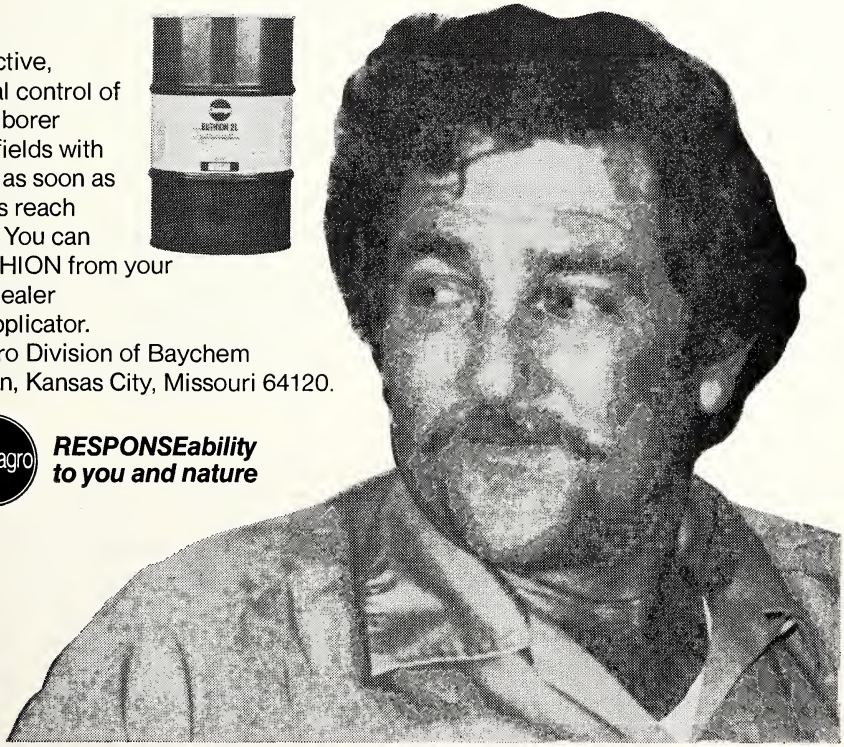

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Carter Elected President of U.S. Beet Sugar Association

Sweet Tooth and Brains

Food and People

The Board of Trustees of the United States Beet Sugar Association recently announced that David C. Carter has been elected president of the association, succeeding Tom O. Murphy who is retiring as of January 1.

Carter was formerly executive vice president of the Washington-based trade association.

Prior to joining the beet sugar industry trade group in Washington in 1969, Carter was affiliated with the Spreckels Sugar Division of Amstar Corporation in San Francisco, California.

His 16-year background in the sugar industry also includes service with the Western Beet Sugar Producers, Inc. in San Francisco and with the California Beet Growers Assn., Ltd. in Stockton, California.

Locally, Carter is a member of the American Society of Association Executives, The National Press Club, the Aviation Club, the Association Executives Club, and the Washington Food Group.

He is also a member of the Public Relations Society of America, the Agricultural Relations Council, and the Sugar Club of New York.

Sweet Tooth Found To Spur Brain Activity

Quoted from the Rocky Mountain Press News, October 21, 1974:

"Chances are, if you have a sweet tooth, you're not so dumb! Researchers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology have discovered that carbohydrates stimulate brain activity and that an intake of protein blocks chemicals that activate the brain.

"Dr. Richard J. Wurtman and John D. Fernstrom, Ph.D. say the key is a chemical called serotonin that acts as a messenger between neurons, or information transmitter cells in the brain. These scientists say the brain can sense metabolism and blood chemistry changes. The researchers found a high carbohydrate diet increases in secretion of insulin from the pancreas and results in raising the level of tryptophan, an amino acid in the blood. Tryptophan stimulates the production of serotonin which in turn stimulates the activity of the brain's neurons. Proteins contain very little tryptophan. It's the first evidence of a hormone controlling the quantity of the brain's neurotransmitters."

Food and People

A grim forecast of world food availability in relation to requirements unless population growth is curbed was contained in a report made public recently by a Congressional Committee.

Entitled "Malthus and America," the document is based on recent public hearings held by the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations headed by Rep. E. de la Garza,

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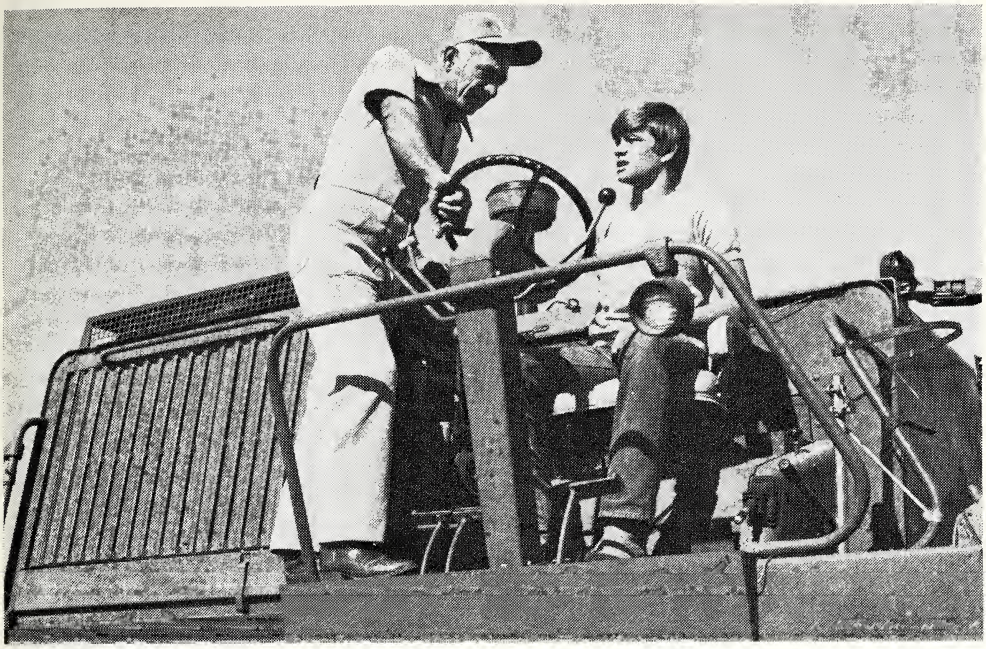

You've stopped raising a son. You're building a partner. Let us help.

Sure, you depend on him a great deal now.

But in just a few years you'll regard him as a full business associate.

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The go ahead people

SPEECH BY JOHN M. MOUNT BEFORE THE JOINT CONVENTION OF THE MILK INDUSTRY FOUNDATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS IN DALLAS, TEXAS ON OCT. 23, 1974

Greetings:

For the first time in forty years, we are approaching a new year when the United States Sugar Market will operate without a Sugar Act. During all those years the largest sugar using group — the industrial users — did not seek a strong voice in the legislation until four years ago. At that time, the Sugar Users Group, consisting of 12 trade associations and their member companies who together use approximately 60 percent of all the sugar consumed in the United States, formed a Legislative Committee to formulate programs to present to Congress. All of you are members of the Sugar Users Group through your participation in the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers. I have had the privilege of serving as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the group since its inception.

In 1971, the Legislative Committee of the Sugar Users Group participated in the hearings before both the House and the Senate committees and we were able to have considerable influence on final legislation. The use of the Wholesale Price Index in the Guide Price Calculation was our suggestion. During the life of the 1971 extension of the Act, this has resulted in a lower guide price than would have been the case if we had used the Parity Index alone. The guide price is purely academic now but having a lower guide price resulted in very real savings during 1972 and 1973 when the Sugar Act was functioning and the price remained within the "corridor".

Earlier this year, we again participated in the House Agricultural Committee hearings on new Sugar Legislation. The proposed legislation as it developed, contained several features we found to be objectionable — particularly the following points:

(1) Length of Act was to be 5 years whereas we had proposed no longer than 3 years.

(2) Quarterly quotas for price control purposes.

(3) Change in the administration of the price objectives which would have restricted a free market from operating within a reasonable range.

All of our efforts to amend the proposal to shorten the term of the Act and to encourage a viable futures market were blocked by some parts of the domestic sugar industry and we finally had no choice but to oppose the Act in its entirety. As you know, the Act was defeated in the House of Representatives by a coalition of forces—consumer representatives, industrial users, some cane refiners and others. You, through your participation in your Asso-

(continued on page 10)

There's nothing like the feeling
of a successfully completed harvest...
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Have a happy holiday season and prosperous New Year.

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JOHN MOUNT

(continued from page 8)

ciation helped to bring about this defeat. In restrospect, it is my opinion that the House vote demonstrated a shift in the balance of power and not a long term defeat of legislation.

I know that some of you are thinking that perhaps it wasn't such a good idea to defeat the Sugar Act and I know that many people believe that if we now had a Sugar Act extension the price of sugar would not be as high as it is today. In my judgment, this is not the case. Today's high sugar prices are due to the fact that for four years, the world has consumed more sugar than it has produced and stocks have reached an almost irreducible minimum. As a percent of consumption, stocks now are even lower than they were in 1973. Unfortunately, the current year's production is projected to barely equal consumption, so we cannot look for help this fall and winter.

The double effect of increasing world population and increasing per capita consumption of sugar which has resulted in consumption increasing at a faster rate than production. Even a three percent annual increase does not seem very large until we translate that into approximately 2,500,000 additional tons of sugar consumed in one year and compare it to the annual production of the world's fifteen largest producers of sugar. The annual increase in world consumption is almost equal to the production in Australia and Australia is the ninth largest producer of sugar in the world. Even more impressive, the annual increase in consumption is almost twice the production in the Dominican Republic which is one of the five largest suppliers to the United States.

What has led to such increases in consumption of sugar? One thing is the improved standard of living throughout much of the world and the increased ability to pay for the better things in life, particularly in the third world. Another is the fact that even, at exorbitant prices, sugar still represents relatively cheap calories. It takes six times as much acreage to produce 1,000,000 calories of wholewheat flour or corn meal as it does to produce 1,000,000 calories of sugar.

When there is a sudden and drastic increase in the price of a commodity, we expect to see increased production—or decreased consumption—or both. In the case of sugar, this is happening only to a very limited degree because the natural forces of economics are being thwarted by governmental action around the world. In some of the large producing countries, such as Brazil, Mexico, South Africa and others, the price of sugar for internal consumption is fixed by governmental action at an artificially low level and the producers of sugar receive those same low prices. Even when the sugar is exported, the government — not the producer — gets the difference between the high export price and the internal price. Thus, throughout much of the world there are no high prices to encourage production or to discourage consumption. These controlled prices are in effect even in the EEC so it is largely the United States, Canada, Japan, Norway, Sweden and a few other countries where the consumer is bearing the brunt of these high prices. We were pleased to hear recently that Belgium has increased the price of sugar both to the consumer and to the producers and farmers since this is the type of action needed to eventually relieve the worldwide shortage of sugar. Meanwhile, we will continue to pay high prices for sugar. I heard recently of one victim of inflation — a bakery in Minnesota which was 24 years old and employed 120 people decided to go out of business because of the rising cost of sugar, fats, oils, etc.

Looking to the future, it is my opinion that sufficient pressure will be brought on the Congress to enact a Sugar Act some time early next year and the Sugar Users Group must be alert to protect our interests in any such legislation. There already is pressure, particularly from the sugar producing industry, to pass a new act before the present one expires, which I believe would be a mistake. Any new act must contain new

concepts if it is to be viable. The Sugar Act as we have known it was designed to work in times of world surplus of sugar, and, in my opinion, such an act will not work in a continuing shortage situation as we now are experiencing. Even with present high prices, some sugar producers are reluctant to face the future without a protective Sugar Act. Recent information I have received indicates that some of the domestic sugar producers have expressed a desire to retain the present 62½ cents per cwt. duty and to have — country by country quotas. The refiners have requested quotas on refined sugar but no raw sugar quotas. All of these suggestions are for the benefit of the producers and refiners and ignore the needs of their customers — both consumers and industrial users.

Latest figures from the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicate that deliveries are falling further and further below earlier projections. In my opinion, total deliveries in 1974 will be no more than 11,500,000 tons and possibly as low as 11,400,000 tons.

We can foresee a reduction of approximately 10% in sugar consumption in the United States in 1975. This will result from the combination of reduced total consumption and the effect of use of other sweeteners such as High Fructose Corn Syrup. The volume of consumption sugar losses to other sweeteners will be a permanent loss and will definitely help to relieve the situation. Many of you know that Coca-Cola USA (and other major franchise companies) recently announced the approval to use a percentage of high fructose corn syrup in soft drink products other than Coca-Cola. We know that only a limited quantity of HFCS is available now but we anticipate that production facilities will come on stream at a rate that will provide a total capacity of almost 1,000,000 tons dry equivalent per year by middle to late 1976. We will be using some of this material almost immediately and are building new systems to handle HFCS in all of our plants as rapidly as possible. It should be realized that as HFCS production expands there will be some reduction in the production of regular corn syrup.

If we are correct in our forecast of a 10% reduction in sugar consumption in the United States, this would mean a larger reduction in the quantity of sugar imported, for sugar produced domestically will be used in its entirety. As you know, about one-half of our sugar is from domestic production.

We do not believe the world sugar trade has considered this potential reduction in requirements. Further, consumption should be curtailed in every country which has to import sugar. With the slowing of the rate of increase in world consumption and the gradual increase in world production, we should see approximately a balance between production and consumption in the 1974-75 crop year and this is borne out by current predictions of F.O. Licht—World Sugar Statistician and others.

With regard to the domestic sugar industry, we are pleased that the new cane growing area in Texas is moving up in production with good prospects for the future. Also, Florida has continued to increase production whereas Louisiana, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have more or less stabilized at present levels. Last year (1973-74 crop year) the domestic beet sugar industry had the lowest production in seven years. This year, in spite of the highest prices in history and even with some new producing areas the beet industry will show a further reduction of about 10% in their production. The reason for this is that when farmers were making their decisions on what to plant, it appeared that their returns from competing crops such as potatoes, beans and others would be greater than from beets. We are hopeful that with the present high returns from beets this situation will reverse itself and that beet sugar production will be substantially higher in the 1975-76 crop year. One of the problems we had to contend with concerning legislation was that the domestic sugar industry asked for unrealistically high quotas. While we agreed that the domestic areas should be allowed to market all they

(continued on next page)

JOHN MOUNT

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could produce, we continue to believe that it is not reasonable to establish high quotas which will automatically result in large deficits.

For the near term, we are almost certain to see refined sugar prices at $45.00 to $50.00 per cwt. Raw sugar recently sold to refiners would justify those prices. While the market is in completely unchartered ground, I am of the opinion that it is somewhere near its peak. There are many prognosticators who say the spot price for raw sugar will average $40.00 or higher during the first quarter of 1975. I admit this is a possibility, but I believe that there is no economic justification for such high prices, and all of us should notify our sugar suppliers of this fact – and that they are doing long term injury to their industry. I do not, however, see the market going below $25.00 for raw sugar anytime in the first six months of 1975 nor do I foresee a return to 1972 sugar prices (i.e. $13 to $14 refined) anytime during the 1970's. In my opinion, raw sugar prices in the $18.00 to $20.00 per cwt. range worldwide would not be unreasonable and should attract the added production so necessary. These prices would provide refined sugar in the $20.00 to $25.00 range and those of us who so far have survived $40.00 refined sugar would be delighted to see these lower levels.

In any case, in a market such as we are now facing it is more important than ever for each of us to ease the burden of high costs to the greatest possible extent. This means taking an active part in the affairs of the Sugar Users Group. It means learning to use the futures markets to establish and protect ingredient costs. It means investigating alternative ingredients which can be used to lower costs without lowering quality.

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IN WASHINGTON

(continued from page 6)

D-Texas. The summary of the report said in part:

"Building quietly and ominously these days is a voice that will rock the world in our lifetime, and that voice articulates the world food and people equation . . . and it is to our blessed land of abundance from across the threshold of scarcity that this voice cries.

"Will Americans discover too late that Thomas Malthus is a 200-year old alarmist whose time has finally come?

"The Subcommittee concludes that unless present trends in population growth and food production are significantly altered, a food crisis that will have the potential to affect everyone from every walk of life will hit with more impact than the energy crisis of 1973-4 . . . .

"The United States of America, comprising approximately 5 to 6 percent of the worlds population, consumes more than 40 percent of the world's resources. The demand for food, like the demand for oil, metals, minerals, and other resources, is obviously going to skyrocket, and that rocket is going to be fueled by fires of inflation and joblessness."

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WANTED: Experienced man for overseer. River Plantation in excellent shape with 500 acres cane. House and usual amenities. Good salary and liberal bonus. Write giving age and qualifications. Refer to Ad 2.

FOR SALE: 1967 CAMECO harvester, completely rebuilt to 1973 model. Picking Box Top and new carrier, 900 hours on engine, $15,500.00. Phone (504) 447-9695, A. B. Caldwell, Thibodaux, La.

WANTED: Assistant Overseer for large Iberia Parish sugar cane plantation. Start work after first of the year. Write William S. Patout, III, M. A. Patout & Sons, Ltd., Rt. 1 Box 288, Jeanerette, La.

FOR SALE: 1965 J & L harvester 5,000, AC-D 2800 engine. Toppers, bottom blade boxes, and chain clutch recently repaired. Gary Guillot, Rt. 1, Box 66, White Castle, La. 70788. Phone (504) 3206. NO COLLECT CALLS.

UP FRONT

(continued from page 3)

quires three to four years to build a new processing facility.

Present high prices for sugar will probably not stimulate construction of as many new facilities as needed. Prospective investors in such new facilities are not as interested in present prices as they are in the probable prices in a period beginning three or four years from now, when their new facilities would be in production.

Government can encourage increased production by long-term guarantees that sugar producers will have a market for their sugar at attractive prices.

Proportionate Shares Information

Louisiana has been under Proportionate Shares for 15 of the last 20 years.

Chopper Harvester

A Massey-Ferguson 102 chopper harvester is harvesting cane on the Georgia Division of South Coast Corporation. The machine is performing very well and will be operating hopefully until the end of grinding. This machine is smaller than the type used in Texas which is a 201.

Mr. Leonard Oncale with South Coast welcomes anyone who wishes to see the machine in operation. It is operating in the Raceland area. For more specific information on where the machine is operating on a daily basis, call the South Coast office at (504) 532-2526 or 2527.

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

Louisiana Parish Yields of Net Tons of Cane Per Acre Over a 10-Year Period

Parish[1]	1964-73 Acreage	Lowest Yield		Highest Yield	
		Tons	Year	Tons	Year
Rapides	28.92	26.03	1970	33.81	1967
Avoyelles	28.69	25.58	1973	34.17	1967
Assumption	25.39	20.48	1973	29.66	1967
Ascension	25.15	22.43	1971	29.22	1967
St. James	24.89	22.41	1973	27.73	1970
West Baton Rouge	24.75	21.36	1973	29.51	1967
Iberville	24.39	20.90	1971	27.49	1967
Iberia	24.32	20.84	1971	27.88	1967
Lafourche	24.22	20.42	1973	27.59	1967
St. Mary	24.21	19.63	1973	29.09	1967
St. John	23.98	19.57	1965	28.24	1970
Pointe Coupee	23.36	19.17	1973	26.57	1967
St. Martin	22.82	19.69	1973	26.00	1967
Terrebonne	21.76	17.77	1973	25.64	1967
St. Charles	21.29	17.40	1973	24.42	1967
Vermillion	20.78	13.60	1971	26.04	1970
Lafayette	20.64	16.95	1971	22.83	1970
State	23.96	20.60	1973	27.60	1967

[1]Data are not strictly on a parish basis in every instance, because data for a farm with land in two or more parishes were credited to only one parish. A prime example is Terrebonne, where the data actually includes the results from a considerable amount of land in other parishes.

Distribution of Louisiana Sugar Cane Farms in Cane-Acreage Size Groups, 1963 and 1973

Size group (planted acreage of cane)	1963		1973	
	Number of farms	Per cent of total	Number of farms	Per cent of total
0.1 - 4.9	174	7.5	24	1.9
5.0 - 9.9	176	7.6	43	3.3
10.0 - 24.9	347	15.0	97	7.5
25.0 - 49.9	449	19.5	134	10.4
50.0 - 99.9	471	20.4	257	19.9
100.0 - 199.9	336	14.6	276	21.4
200.0 - 299.9	129	5.6	145	11.2
300.0 - 399.9	81	3.5	91	7.1
400.0 - 499.9	37	1.6	60	4.7
500.0 - 999.9	72	3.1	115	8.9
1000.0 - and above	36	1.6	48	3.7
Totals	2308	100.0	1290	100.0

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Why? Because years of use by leading growers have shown that just one pre-emergence application of liquid *Fenac*™ sugarcane herbicide can eliminate seedling Johnsongrass and other persistent annual pests like crabgrass, foxtail and barnyardgrass. Growers also report having seen startling results on brown top panicum.

Even better, Fenac also knocks out nine major broadleaf weeds, including morningglory, dock, chickweed and henbit.

Your sugarcane doesn't have to compete for sunlight, fertilizer, moisture and row space. It's vigor and yields, along with your profits are increased by elimination of unwanted weeds.

So this year remember Fenac, Fenac Plus or Fenac spiked with Weedone® (2, 4, 5, -TP)—established names in cleaner cane.

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The Sugar Bulletin

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	12.73
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96% - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 12.35 - High 13.11
New York Price on Nov. 29, 1974	54.50
Average New York Price Jan 1 - Nov. 29, 1974	27.6485
New Orleans Price on Nov. 29, 1974	54.47
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Nov. 29, 1974	27.6185

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Sugar Recoveries Good—
$68 Cane Price—
Yields Looking Better

This will be an optimistic outlook report with little or no tears. Sugar recoveries per net ton of cane ground are higher now than in a number of years although a few mills are not doing well in this respect. There is a good possibility that average recoveries of sugar, raw value, per net ton of cane could be above the 180 pound mark. At this time, November 19, at least two mills have a todate average of about 200 pounds of sugar recovery per net ton of cane ground. Several other factories are near the 200 pound figure and most mills are above 175 pounds of sugar per net ton of cane ground. It is hoped that mud and freezes will not reduce these figures.

A number of mills are about one-half through grinding the crop and a number of mills have indicated a completion date of around December 10-15. There are several mills which started late because of the late arrival of mill equipment being repaired that will not finish until around the first of the new year. At least one mill which started late and that has had more than its share of mechanical difficulties has already started diverting cane to neighboring factories because of the possibilities of freezes and bad weather.

$68 Cane Price

Who in Louisiana would have believed that a ton of cane would ever be worth $68? The spot price of raw sugar on November 18 was $61.85 per 100 lbs. Hallelujah! Mill price of cane plus molasses and conditional payment amounts to near the $68 mark for a ton of cane.

Cane Yield Looking Better

Growers are reporting cane yields have improved substantially in the last two weeks. There are a number of reasons for this as well as one or two theories. Growers are now cutting better cane on better soils. The scrappy old stubble and bottom land cane has been delivered. Growers are saying that recent rains have caused cane roots to re-establish after having been torn by Hurricane Carmen and these have absorbed water and made cane heavier. If this were true to any great extent sucrose would have either not shown any improvement or would have dropped since rains. Sucrose is still high.

Other growers are saying cane has grown since the rains. However, temperature has been a little low for any amount of cane growth. Nevertheless, what ever the reason, it is indeed welcomed. The USDA Crop Reporting Board is now predicting a yield of 20 tons of net cane per acre for the State average. The writer now feels there is a good chance that Louisiana may end up with 21 tons of cane per acre for the State, and there is a chance that the Louisiana crop could produce 593,000 tons of sugar, raw value. Let it be forever known that predicting the size of any Louisiana crop is always a guess and those few who get in print are those who can't say "I didn't say that."

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Price Hearings

President Announces Import Quotas

The Council on Wage and Price Stabilization, created by Public Law 93-387 held public hearings on the price of raw and refined sugar November 25 and 26. Testimony was presented at the hearings by representatives of the sugar beet growers, mainland sugar cane growers and processors, Hawaiian sugar industry, sugar beet processors, refiners, industrial users, and various consumer groups.

The Council Director, Albert Rees conducted the hearings and questioned witnesses. In his questioning he attempted to find the cause of the rapid escalation in sugar prices during recent months.

The Council is required by law to report on a quarterly basis to the Congress its activities in monitoring of wages and prices. This hearing was the second hearing held by the Council. The first dealt with grocery margins and markups.

President Announces Import Quotas

President Ford on November 18 announced an annual quota for imports of sugar into the U.S. of 7 million short tons for the calendar year of 1975. In making his announcement, he stated:

"I am announcing actions designed to (1) insure the continued flow of sugar into this country from abroad and (2) encourage increased production domestically at the same time. The actions I am taking will maintain duties on sugar imports at the lowest permissible rate under the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

"The Sugar Act is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1974. If no action is taken, tariffs on imported sugar will rise about 1.3 cents per pound on January 1, 1975. The law provides, however, that the President can continue the current rates in force if his proclamation extending the rates includes a quota on sugar imports. I have therefore, decided to extend the current tariff rates and will set an annual global quota of seven million tons for 1975. . . .

"In the past, sharp increases in sugar prices have always been temporary because they stimulated offsetting production increases of sugar cane and sugar beets. I have asked Secretary Butz to ensure that all American farmers are made aware of the excellent market opportunities offered by sugar beets and sugar cane, and to make sure that there are no governmental impediments to increased production. . . .

I have directed the Economic Policy Board to monitor the sugar situation on a weekly basis and to report to me any signs of speculation or market activity in world and domestic markets that would worsen the tight supply situation we face this year."

It is difficult to understand why the administration would establish an import quota in excess of expected needs while at the same time they express the hope of bringing sugar prices down.

Under a normal growing and harvesting season the domestic industry should produce in 1975 approximately 6.1-6.4 million tons of sugar. Domestic use this year (1974) should be approximately 11.4-11.5 million tons. Use in 1975, allowing for decrease in consumption due to higher than normal prices, and increase for population growth should be about the same as for 1974 (11.4-11.5 million tons). This would call for a maximum of 5.1-5.4 million tons needed for imports. Any excess import quota could have the effect of driving world prices higher during this particular time when world supplies are tight. Latest estimates by U.S. Department of Agriculture predict production and consumption about equal.

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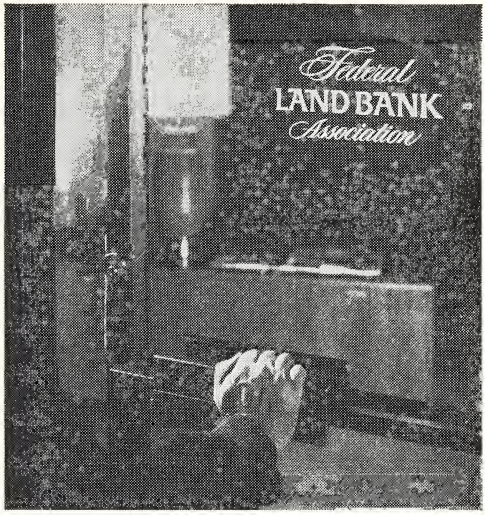

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STATEMENT BY HORACE D. GODFREY TO THE PUBLIC HEARINGS OF THE COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY

Chairman Rees, Members of the panel; I am Horace D. Godfrey and I appear today on behalf of the American Sugar Cane League, which is an organization of Louisiana sugar cane growers and processors, the Florida Sugar Cane League, an organization of Florida sugar cane growers and processors, and the Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, Inc., of Texas. I do not speak on behalf of any sugar cane refiners.

I understand that this hearing is a fact finding inquiry into the justification and reasons for sugar price increases. Florida, Louisiana and Texas are the only states that grow sugar cane for sugar in the mainland U.S.A. Florida's normal production under favorable growing conditions would be 900,000 tons of raw sugar. This year's production under some unfavorable conditions should be in the range of 840,000-860,000 tons. Louisiana's production under normal growing conditions would be approximately 700,000 tons, but this year, because of Hurricane Carmen and drought conditions, the production will be in the neighborhood of 570,000-585,000 tons of raw sugar. Texas is producing its second crop, and if favorable harvesting conditions continue throughout the harvest, they should produce 100,000 tons of raw sugar.

Raw cane sugar produced in the United States **does not establish the market price.** The market price is established in New York by the spot market committee on a daily basis. The daily spot market price is generally established on the basis of prices paid for imported sugar. Raw sugar produced in the three states is sold under various pricing arrangements on the basis of the daily spot market price. We, as domestic producers, therefore, **do not make the market, but follow the market.**

Raw sugar is sold by processors under varying contractual arrangements. For example, processors in Louisiana sell generally under 5 different pricing arrangements: 1. "Seasons average": simple average of market prices (daily spot prices) (1) from October 5, 1973, through April 11, 1974, for 1973 crop and (2) from October 4, 1974 through April 10, 1975 for 1974 crop.

2. "Weekly": average of daily spot prices during week sugar was shipped or delivered.

3. "Delivered average": weighted average price determined by weighing (1) average daily spot prices during October, November, and December by amount of sugar sold during that period and (2) average daily spot prices during January and February by amount of sugar sold in that period.

4. "Futures or fixed": a predetermined price through use of futures market or otherwise.

5. "Monthly": average of daily spot prices during month of shipment.

For the 1973 Louisiana crop which was harvested during October, November, and December, 1973, all except two processors, had completed the marketing of their sugar by April, 1974. The other two processors, farmer co-ops, completed their marketing in August and September, 1974. The average price received for sugar other than the two co-ops was approximately 12¢ per pound. For the two co-ops the average price was around 22¢ per pound. Therefore, Louisiana growers and processors are not responsible for, nor have they benefitted from, the increased price for sugar. Louisiana began its 1974 harvest in mid-October and data is not now available on average prices for the 1974 crop, and will not be available until the pricing period expires.

The 1973-1974 Florida crop was harvested during the period November, 1973 to April, 1974. "The basis of pricing of most Florida raws is the New York or New Orleans spot quotations for 96° sugar averaged over a period of time, usually the month of delivery.

"However, some contracts contain what is known as a "call" provision which permits the buyer, at his option, to price a certain percentage of the sugar to be delivered in a given month on the basis of the spot. This removes the sugar that is "called" from the average pricing for the month."

The average price received for 1973-1974 crop Florida sugar on which all deliveries were completed in October, 1974 was 19.72¢ per pound. The harvesting of the 1974-1975 crop of sugar in Florida began two weeks ago and will continue until April, 1975.

The Texas harvest was begun in December, 1973 and completed in March, 1974. Their pricing arrangement is an average of the daily spot prices for the week that delivery is made, and average price for their 1973 crop upon which delivery was completed in May, was 18.19¢ per pound. The harvest of the 1974-75 crop for Texas began early this month and will continue into March or April, 1975.

It can readily be seen from what I have stated that **we are not market makers** but rather follow the market.

I am sure the question arises in the minds of consumers as to why sugar prices have escalated. The Economic Research Service of the U.S.D.A. stated in response to the question "why are sugar prices so high?"

"There are several reasons why both U.S. and world sugar prices are currently so high . . . The current world output estimate is about a million and a half tons less than an earlier forecast. Carryin sugar stocks were only about 19 percent of the 1973/74 crop and appear likely to comprise only about a fifth of the 1974/75 crop, exerting considerable pressure in a tight market. To substantially decrease current price pressures, carryin sugar stocks would need to increase to about 25 to 30 percent of world production. . . .

"While it was earlier thought that some industrial users in the United States may have been stockpiling some sugar in anticipation of even higher sugar prices later, there is little if any evidence of industrial user stockpiling by larger industrial users, but there is some evidence of slightly larger inventories being carried by smaller industrial users. Household users may have been purchasing more sugar than usual. Some may have been purchased to build up household inventories in an attempt to partly offset anticipated higher prices later. It also appears that householders may be reacting to spiraling food prices by canning more sugar-containing fruits and preserves this year than usual.

"Aggressive purchases of sugar by certain Middle Eastern oil producing countries may have had some impact on keeping sugar prices high, but it is difficult to measure the exact impact. Speculation in the spot and futures market may also partly help explain current high sugar prices.

"Another factor is that apparently rising U.S. sugar prices did not discourage U.S. sugar consumption significantly until about September 1."

From this analysis it is clear that a major part of the price increase is due in

(Continued on next page)

fact to a scarcity or an inadequate amount of sugar. Why then do we have an inadequate amount of sugar? Basically, production has not kept up with increased consumption because capital returns for the production of sugar have not, over a period of years been adequate to encourage expanded production. As Secretary Butz and others have said many times—the cure for high prices created by inadequate supplies is increased production. It must be pointed out that increases in production of cane sugar will require large investments. Investors are hesitant about making these tremendous investments under existing circumstances. Prospective investors in new facilities to handle expanded production are not influenced as much by present prices as they are by price projections for a period of years beginning three years from now. An investor starting now would need three years to complete a sugar processing mill, and capital investment in excess of 60 million dollars. Such a mill could handle from 7,500 to 10,000 tons of cane per 24 hour day, which could produce approximately 100,000 tons of sugar per year.

In addition to cost involved in the construction of a processing mill, we must find ways to encourage the expansion of acreage by growers. This will be difficult since growers have been beset by many problems in the production of cane. Cost of production inputs such as fertilizer, machinery, fuel, and herbicides have more than doubled in the last year, along with increased wage rates. Additional expenditures are necessitated by requirements of the Federal Power Commission that existing Louisiana sugar mills install alternate fuel capabilities for their boiler fuel. In Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, plant changes to comply with clean air, water, and OSHA requirements are requiring enormous amounts of capital.

Currently the Louisiana crop is endangered by natural gas curtailments. Operators of processing mills have been turned down by the Federal Power Commission on a petition for extraordinary relief from a gas curtailment order. Unless permission is granted to continue to use natural gas for processing under the emergency procedures, they will not be able to harvest as much as one half of the crop of those mills affected, which results in one fourth of the entire state crop. This would be disastrous and would further increase prices for sugar.

Furthermore, although Florida has suitable climate and soil to increase production, production increases are being impeded by attempts to remove sizeable acreage by re-zoning for questionable recreational purposes.

These are just examples of the obstacles facing Florida, Louisiana, and Texas growers. We must find ways to solve these if production is to increase.

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1974 INCOME TAXES

Because of the current high price of sugar it is probable that many sugar cane farmers will be required to pay substantially higher income taxes for the year 1974 than they have paid in past years. It is recommended that each farmer confer with a competent tax consultant prior to filing his 1974 return in order that he may take advantage of legitimate tax reduction measures. One such measure that may be considered is the income-averaging method of computing taxes.

Income-averaging is a formula for computing income taxes which can result in substantial tax savings for those taxpayers whose incomes have greatly increased in any given year. By use of the income-averaging method a taxpayer is taxed in a lower tax bracket.

In order to take advantage of income-averaging, taxable income in the current year must exceed 120% of the average taxable income for the four preceding years plus $3,000.00. For example, if a taxpayer's average taxable income for the preceding four years is $20,000.00, his taxable income for the current year must be greater than $27,000.00 for him to use the income-averaging approach. ($20,000.00 times 120% plus $3,000.00).

Once it is determined that income averaging is available, its use can greatly reduce taxes in peak income years. By way of example, let us assume that a married taxpayer filing a joint return has average taxable income for the four preceding years of $20,000.00 and taxable income for the current year of $44,000.00. Without going into the actual computations, if this taxpayer uses the regular method of computing taxes, his tax will be $14,060.00. However, if he uses the income-averaging method his tax will be $12,260.00. The tax saved is $1,200.00.

The income-averaging rules apply to almost all types of income. However, as is usually true, there are certain disadvantages to its use. A taxpayer who elects income-averaging is not permitted to apply the 50% maximum rate on earned income or the alternative capital gains computation.

To repeat, substantial income tax savings could result from obtaining the assistance of a competent tax consultant. This suggestion is made to small as well as large farmers.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

	Cents Per Pound
Sugar Act Price Objective (average of the most recent 2 months for which data are available)	12.73
Sugar Act Price Corridor (96% - 104% of Price Objective)	Low 12.35 - High 13.11
New York Price on Dec. 13, 1974	45.50
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Dec. 13, 1974	28.5057
New Orleans Price on Dec. 13, 1974	45.47
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Dec. 13, 1974	28.4757

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

Sullivan Elected

Roger H. Sullivan was elected Vice-President and Washington, D.C. Representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. He succeeds John C. Bagwell who will retire January 1, 1975.

Sullivan is a graduate of Princeton University and Harvard Law School. He is a member of the District of Columbia and New York Bars. He was formerly an attorney and director of government relations for Amstar Corp., where he was active in Sugar Act negotiations and other legislative matters affecting the company's business.

Harvest Ending

A few mills have already finished grinding for this year and most mills are aiming at or near Christmas to finish up. There will be a handful of mills operating into January, however.

Natural Gas

The natural gas problem for Louisiana sugar mills continues. The latest action occurred on December 13 when the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals here in New Orleans denied the petitions for rehearing of the Court's earlier order.

During November the court issued an order that would take natural gas now being used by industry and give it to utility companies for the generation of electricity. The order was scheduled to go into effect on November 29 but was delayed pending a rehearing request by the League, United Gas Pipe Line Company, the Federal Power Commission and the State of Louisiana.

The Court's latest order has authorized the Federal Power Commission to continue to allow United to curtail under the three priority plan for a reasonable period of time. This is to allow time for the F.P.C. to consider the new four priority plan. Confusing? Yes, very.

The sugar mills should be able to get by this harvest without being shut off from natural gas. One fear that still exists is an extended cold period. If temperatures drop for an extended period of time, United may have to curtail its gas supplies to industrial users, which includes the sugar mills. The main point in our favor is that the harvest is almost over.

Sugar Prices

As most everyone is aware, raw sugar prices are falling. Many market experts are predicting a turnaround in the very near future and continuing throughout the first quarter of 1975.

Perhaps consumer resistance is the answer for the decline in prices. The sugar boycott being promoted by some consumer groups has probably made an impact on many people. Hoarding of sugar by housewives is very common.

Trade reports indicate that world market supplies are tight for the first quarter of 1975. With the Sugar Act expiring on December 31, the United States will be entering this tight market for the balance of its supply needs.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Tonnage Lower—Mud & Trash
Third Warning—Possible Bad Plant Cane
—Chopper Harvester

In the last issue the thought was expressed that the state average could be as high as 21 net tons of cane per acre. Looking back this was only hopeful. There was not enough good cane left around to bring up the low average of the earlier cut cane. A number of mills will complete the crop before December 16. The Crop Reporting Board has predicted 20 net tons per acre for the state average.

Mud & Trash

Mud and trash have been a big problem during the latter part of the harvest. In general most growers try to deliver cane with as little mud as possible. During rainy periods when burning is not possible or when poor burns are received, mud is a way of life. There are ways to minimize the amount of mud delivered. Growers know how to minimize mud but muddy fields slow down equipment. In order to get the same capacity out of the equipment the extra speed makes more mud almost inevitable. Nevertheless a number of mills had to reduce grinding rates because of mud. However, less mud is being delivered because growers do try to deliver good cane although they do not always succeed.

Third Warning

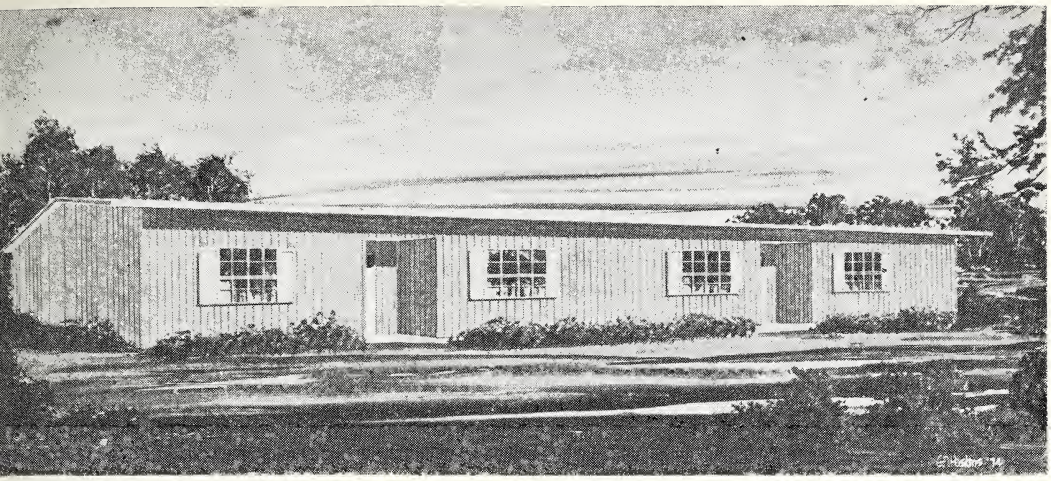
Again, growers should not plow out too much stubble cane before plant cane stands make a showing next year. Examination of seed pieces of cane planted after Hurricane Carmen show a marked drying out effect due to the drought and many buds do not seem good. This is especially true on heavy soils. L62-96 seems to be worse than other varieties, but all varieties examined seemed badly affected if planted after the storm, emphasizing again the heavier soils.

Chopper Harvesters

There have been three chopper-type harvesters in Louisiana this year. Cameco manufactured a harvester and operated it for two weeks in Louisiana then moved it to the Texas sugar industry for trial there this year. Plans are for Cameco to produce another for Louisiana in the future.

J & L also tested their chopper machine again this year. Reports were made on this harvester following the 1973 harvest.

Massey Ferguson is operating their 102 Harvester in cooperation with South Coast Corporation at Raceland, La., on a contract. A report on some experiments being conducted now by the League, the USDA, and L.S.U. on this harvester will appear in The Sugar Bulletin at a later time.



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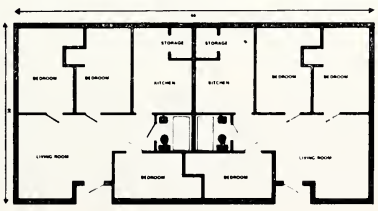

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY

It is impossible to include in this report all of the information submitted by various individuals before the Council on Wage and Price Stability inquiry into sugar prices. I am quoting below from various witness statements.

BRUCE WALTER (Staff Report from Council):

"The basic economic reason that sugar prices are high is that since crop year 1970-71, the world has consumed more sugar than it has produced and, hence, has seriously depleted its stocks. Because we in the United States import about one-half of the sugar we consume, we are directly affected by this worldwide problem. World demand for sugar is increasing at an astonishing rate. The primary causes of this increase are (1) the unrelenting expansion in world population and (2) a gradual rise in the per capita sugar consumption of the developing nations as they improve their living standards. In the United States, as in many of the other highly industrialized, temperate zone nations, per capita sugar consumption is approximately 100 pounds per year. In contrast, the annual per capita consumption in all of Africa is only 27 pounds, and the per capita consumption in Mainland China is reportedly less than 10 pounds. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has predicted that in 1980, only six years from now, world demand will be 93.2 million metric tons, roughly 13 million tons more than in 1974."

HONORABLE WILLIAM B. SIMON, Secretary of the Treasury:

"We recognize that a primary cause of the problem is the conflict between rising world consumption and poor crop productions. World consumption has exceeded production for the fourth year in a row, drawing down inventories to very low levels and placing significant pressures on prices."

MAX WEINER, Executive Director Consumers Education & Protective Association International, Inc.:

"We are here to present a petition, signed by almost 20,000 consumers, urging swift action by the Government. 'If the sugar companies do not voluntarily roll back prices following public hearings, we urge the speedy enactment of the necessary legislation to ROLL BACK AND CONTROL SUGAR PRICES,' the petition states."

JAMES MARSHALL, President California and Hawaiian Sugar Company:

"Another contribution toward an increased supply of sugar for the U.S. market, would be the re-enactment of a Sugar Act on terms that would encourage the production of additional sugar for this market, both by foreign and domestic producers. The production of sugar requires heavy capital investment. Although present sugar prices are high, there is a widespread conviction in the industry that the world price for sugar is unreliable, volatile, and subject to precipitous change. This conviction discourages investment and prevents the expansion of production. A Sugar Act extension for a term of not less than five years, with reasonable guarantees of access to the American market, and with reasonable assurances as to price, could bring about a supply of sugar for this market which would permit our needs to be met at reasonable costs. It is my conviction that this would be an important contribution toward a solution."

(Continued on Page 11)

McManor Plantation uses ®GUTHION to protect seedcane germination.

In addition to helping produce top yields of high sucrose cane, McManor Plantation of Donaldsonville, La., believes GUTHION helps them protect the germination of seed cane.

"We do everything we can to keep borers out of cane we intend to use for seed," said Frank Noel, McManor Plantation owner and manager. If a stalk gets bored, there is a lot more chance for disease and rot. It just isn't a healthy stalk of cane. Borers can kill or weaken the eyes of cane joints. And that can reduce plant population."

"We have some land that is really hot with sugarcane borers," Noel added. "If we didn't use GUTHION we wouldn't need to put a topping knife in those fields. We are just starting to get our quail back. I don't want to lose them. There is no way in the world to make me stop using GUTHION now."

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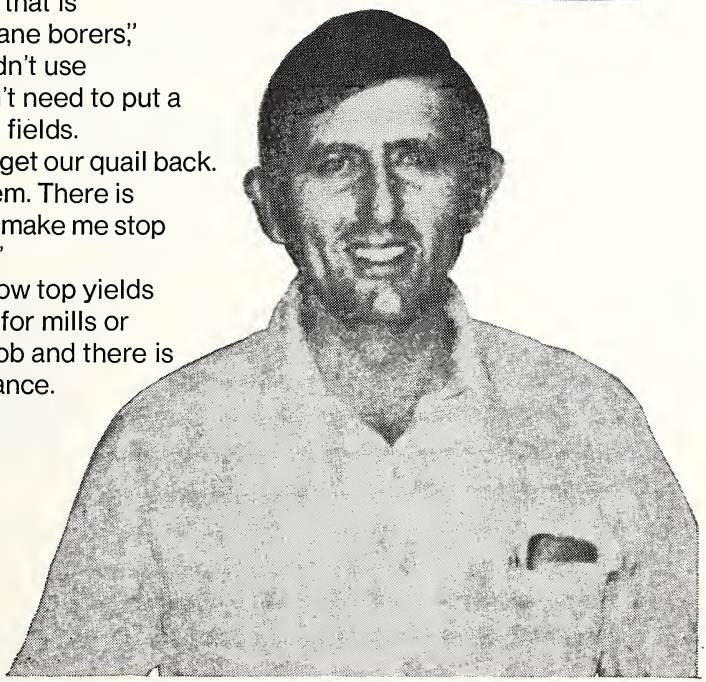

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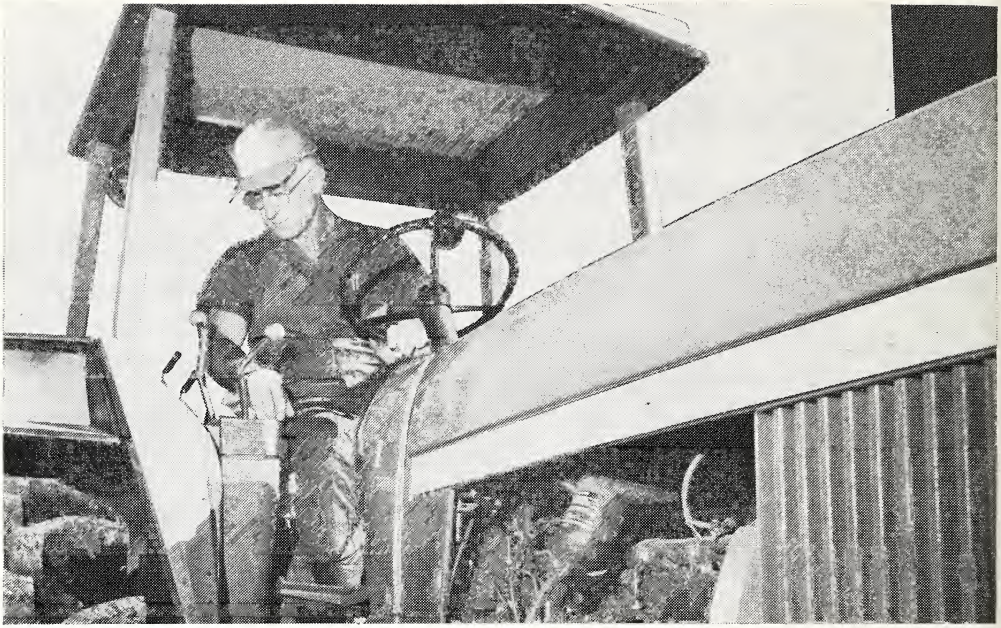

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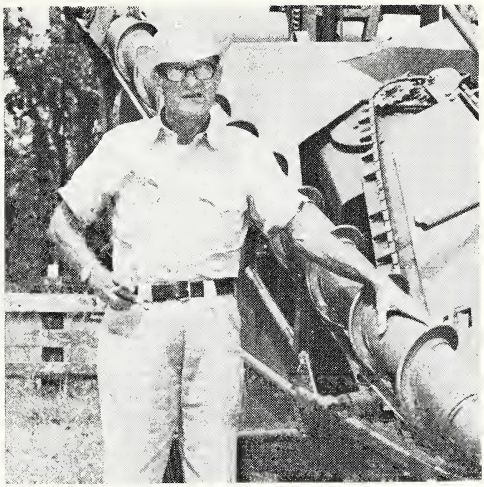
1973 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Viator Brothers, Dudley, Wilson, J. C., and Roy, from left, Jeanerette, La., 29 tons per acre on 401 acres.

Schexnayder Farms, St. James, La., Edgar Schexnayder, left, and Dan Fontenot, County Agent, 33.4 tons per acre on 670 acres.

1973 HIGH YIELD AWARD WINNERS

Falgoust and Smith, St. James, La., Bud Falgoust, left, and John Smith, 36.5 tons per acre on 400 acres.



Lawrence Melancon, St. Martinville, La., 26.3 tons per acre on 504 acres.

IN WASHINGTON . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

CONGRESSMAN DAWSON MATTHIS, Member of the House Agriculture Committee:

"When an extension of the Sugar Act was being considered and defeated on June 5th of this year, my colleague from New York stated, and I quote: 'This is the first time in 40 years of the Sugar Act that Members of this House have had an opportunity to directly do something for the consumer and in no way—and I repeat—in no way hurt sugar production.'

"My colleague went on to say: 'The world is ready for an increased production of sugar. You have heard everyone say there is a shortage of sugar in the world—and there is. If we can get rid of the restrictions that exist in this sugar legislation, we can let the sugar industry expand its operations and meet the needs of our country and the world.'

"My New York colleagues then attempted to illustrate his point with two bags of sugar. He said one bag was purchased on the 1st of May at a cost of $1.01 for five pounds of pure cane sugar. He then held the other bag up and said it was purchased on June 1st, one month later, and cost $1.59. He then ended by saying that it was time now and once and for all to strike a blow for the consumer here that means something right in his pocketbook.

"Well, if he wants to strike a blow in the consumer's pocketbook, I must say he certainly has accomplished that feat. That same five-pound bag of sugar is now costing the consumers about $4 instead of $1.59.

"I am not here to say that the defeat of the Sugar Bill is the sole reason for the price increase, but I do believe it is a major factor."

I stated: "Raw cane sugar produced in the United States *does not establish the market price.* The market price is established in New York by the spot market committee on a daily basis. The daily spot market price is generally established on the basis of prices paid for imported sugar. Raw sugar produced in the three states is sold under various pricing arangements on the basis of the daily spot market price. We, as domestic producers, therefore, *do not make the market, but follow the market.*"

* * *

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on Dec. 31, 1974	48.50
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1974	29.1168
New Orleans Price on Dec. 31, 1974	48.47
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1974	29.0868

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Vol. 53 — No. 7 JANUARY 1, 1975

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

Wilson Lepine Dies

J. Wilson Lepine, a member of the League's Board of Directors, died on Friday, December 27. He is survived by his widow, the former Louise Gross of Lake Providence, and two sisters, Mrs. F. F. Clements of New Orleans and Mrs. C. W. Baughman of Franklin, La.

Conditional Payments Held Up

On December 23, a U.S. District Court Judge, District of Columbia, issued a temporary restraining order against the making of Sugar Act payments, not only to Louisiana but also to other areas.

The Judge will conduct a hearing on January 8 to determine withholding of payments should be continued until the U.S. Department of Agriculture has reconsidered the wage determination presently in effect for the various domestic sugar producing areas.

The Migrant Legal Action Program, Inc. of Washington, D.C. entered the "class action" suit asking for the restraining order which the Judge issued.

It is not certain at this time what part the League will play in this suit.

Southern Farm Forum

The 1975 Southern Farm Forum will be held at the International American Motor Inn, Metairie, La. on January 23-24. The purpose of the Forum is to provide a medium for public discussion of important agribusiness and consumer problems affecting the nation.

This Forum's theme is: "Facing Economic Facts in Food and Fiber".

Louisiana ASSCT

The annual meeting of the Louisiana division of the American Society for Sugar Cane Technologists is scheduled for February 6 and 7, 1975. As in past years, the meetings will be held at the Bellemont Motor Hotel in Baton Rouge, La.

Louisiana - Florida ASSCT

The Fifth Annual Joint Meeting of the ASSCT with the Florida Division will be held at the Ramada Inn, Fort Walton Beach, Florida, June 19-20, 1975. Make plans to attend.

No Monkey Business

A report from London says the monkeys at Sherwood Zoo near Nottingham are getting their nightly bedtime cup of hot chocolate with sugar in it. Recently the zoo ran out of sugar and the zookeepers tried giving the 30 monkeys their bedtime nip without sugar. The monkeys spit it out, or even in a few cases threw their cups at the keepers.

Artificial sweeteners? Not a chance—the same thing happened.

The zookeeper made an appeal to housewives to sell or donate sugar to the zoo. The response from the public has been overwhelming. So now the monkeys have their hot chocolate with sugar in it, and life is sweet again.

Correction

In the December 1, 1974 issue of The Sugar Bulletin, there is a correction to be made in the article on 1974 income taxes. The second to last sentence of the fourth paragraph reads, "However, if he uses the income-averaging method his tax will be $12,260.00". The figure "$12,260.00" should be "$12,860.00".

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Mud — Scrapping Review

Again it can be said, the first two weeks of grinding are generally better than the last two weeks. Mud is everywhere. As of this date December 27 there are still a number of factories still operating. Mud always causes some reduction in grinding rates. Several factories now grinding would have finished before Christmas were it not for the problems of mud.

Fields are being very badly cut. Fields are cut more severely in the Teche Area, where a larger number of factories ground cane after December 20. Most of the factories along Bayou Lafourche completed grinding before December 20. At least two factories along the Mississippi River will grind after the first of the new year. Finishing the crop in the mud has become almost normal and conditions seem to always get worse after Christmas.

In spite of the better price for cane, there was a considerable amount of cane left in the field as scrap. Many fields have five tons or more of cane left in the field as scrap. When a field appears clean there is usually two tons left as scrap. Growers who don't believe this should perform a little test of their own. There are several ways of doing this but a good estimate is to count the stalks on 72 linear feet of one row and for every 10 stalks of scrap found this equals one ton of cane left in the field. Fifty stalks on the 72 feet would mean five tons of cane was left in the field. Some of the owners and top management should get out in the field and do some counting.

In general, scrapping was much better in the Western area than on Bayou Lafourche or the Mississippi River areas. Small acreage growers generally did a better job of scrapping, however, one very large operation did a very good job of scrapping. The amazing part about the good scrapping on this large operation is how mueh it increased yields of eane per acre. It made what appeared to be a below normal crop come up to other crops which certainly were far better.

Scrapping is never an easy thing to do, and there are always reasons why scrapping could not be done. One of the best reasons is, "I had to move cane." Another good reason is, "I couldn't find scrappers." Only one grower reported to the writer that "They don't pay their way." Good management finds scrappers, scrap, and move cane at the same time, and make it pay. This does not mean that at certain periods and in badly lodged muddy fields of varieties like either C.P.61-37 or L.65-69 that fields can be scrapped well. There are exeeptions, but in general a better job ean be done.

Some may say this is closing the gate after the horse is out. It is in a way, but it is always good business to review the past year to see where good practices paid off and where other practices can be bettered. Compare this to the standard procedure for a football team where following each game coaches gather with the entire team and review in great detail all actions of the past game.

At the end of the year when the money is being counted it is good to be able to say "We got almost all there was in the field." That statement is better than saying "We left plenty of money in the field and our yield per acre would have been three to five tons better if we could have gotten all of the eane."

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Hearings on Sugar Prices by House Agriculture Sub-committee

The Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations recently conducted five days of hearings in an effort to determine why the price of sugar had escalated so rapidly. The first day of the hearings was devoted to statements by A.S.C.S. administrator Frick and A.S.C.S. Sugar Division Director Calcagnini followed by former Sugar Division Directors Tom Murphy and Larry Myers.

In his official statement, Mr. Calcagnini detailed actions taken by the Department of Agriculture starting in September, 1973 and extending to the present time with reference to the Sugar Act administration. Mr. Calcagnini stated: "The Department feels, however, that neither the defeat of the proposed extension of the Sugar Act nor the administration of the present Sugar Act had any influence on the present sugar situation."

When questioned by members of the Subcommittee, both Mr. Frick and Mr. Calcagnini stated that in their opinions none of the actions taken by the U.S.D.A. had had any effect on the price or supply of sugar.

Both Mr. Murphy and Mr. Myers in their prepared statements and in answering questions took strong exception to the contentions of Messrs. Frick and Calcagnini. Mr. Murphy stated: "As to actions that might be taken to bring sugar prices back toward the level customary in this country before this year, I believe the best policy would be one which would encourage on a continuing and dependable basis domestic production for more than half of our requirements and imports for the balance . . . What is most needed to encourage production here and abroad is a national policy similar but not identical with the Sugar Act. For instance, the excise tax now paid by manufacturers of refined beet and cane sugar should be eliminated and the Government payments (financed by that tax) which have been made to domestic producers of sugar beets and sugar cane should not be continued."

Mr. Myers stated: "We are confronted with a classic example of short supply and strong demand. Nevertheless, we must question whether the actions of our own Government, the legislative and the executive branches alike, did not add to the aggressiveness of world buying and of speculative activities . . . .

"On January 11, 1974, the Department of Agriculture announced its famous determination that 12,500,000 STRV would be needed to meet the 1974 requirements of the United States. It also provided that 413,334 tons would be allocated to foreign countries on a first-come, first-served basis.

"The first effect of the January 11th action was to make the Department of Agriculture, to the extent that it was taken seriously, a hoarder of 800,000 tons of sugar. The second effect was that, in large part, it constituted a scrapping of the quota system.

"Surprisingly, during the first four months of 1974, while the House Committee on Agriculture was working on an extension of the Sugar Act, the domestic price averaged 4.7¢ per lb. below a parity with the world price. The rather obvious explanation of the price behavior last spring is that foreign suppliers were making a record on which to base their claims for future import quotas. Their testimony before the House Agriculture Committee made it clear that the major

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suppliers wanted to continue to sell this country sugar under an extension of the United States sugar program.

"On June 5, 1974 the House of Representatives delivered the ultimate blow to the sugar program when it voted to defeat the Sugar Bill.

"Finally and unequivocably, foreign suppliers were told to look elsewhere for markets. Domestic consumers were told to fight for supplies in the world market."

On subsequent days testimony was presented to the Committee by all phases of the domestic industry. My statement was essentially the same as that given to the Council on Wage And Price Stability. Statements given on behalf of other segments of the domestic industry; the Hawaiians, the refiners, the beet growers, the beet processors, industrial users, the retail bakers, the Confectionery Association, were all essentially the same as given to the Wage and Price Council.

The House Agriculture Committee decided on December 11 that no effort would be made to take action on sugar legislation during the current session of Congress. There was sentiment expressed by some Committee Members that action would be necessary on sugar legislation next year.

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Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Jan. 14, 1975	41.8889
New Orleans Price on Jan. 14, 1975	37.47
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Jan. 14, 1975	41.8589

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

Labor Suit

The restraining order issued against the making of Sugar Act payments has been extended until January 31. The case will be argued on January 27 and presumably the Judge will issue a decision by January 31.

The League plans to play an active part in this suit.

Louisiana Crop Production

Unofficial totals indicate the 1974 Louisiana crop produced in the area of 586,000 tons of raw sugar. This figure is somewhat higher than previously expected earlier in the season, and can be accredited to higher sugar recoveries per ton of cane. The 1973 crop produced 170 pounds of sugar per net ton of cane, whereas this crop should average 180 pounds. The 1973 Louisiana crop production was 558,000 tons of raw sugar.

Farm Machinery Tour

Representatives from the sugar producing states of Florida, Texas, and Hawaii, along with Puerto Rico and Swaziland were in Louisiana in early December to observe the Massey-Ferguson 102 combine harvester in operation at South Coast Corporation's Raceland Division, and also the tile drain experiment being conducted at Southdown Land. The group toured the Lula Factory at Belle Rose and observed the night storage of cane in trailers at the factory. The core sampling experiment which was underway at the Cinclare factory was also visited.

The group then traveled to the Jeanerette Sugar Company where they observed the wet-scrubber in operation and also new barge loading facilities for raw sugar at that factory. The Lawrence Dugas farm was the next stop where the group studied the recently modified mechanical planter. The group then left for the Texas sugar industry where they toured all aspects of the new sugar cane operation there.

While in Louisiana the group also saw every phase of sugar cane harvesting.

Members of the Farm Machinery Group which toured the Louisiana Cane Belt recently are shown above.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

The Name of the Game is Dollars

The aim of any business is to make as large a profit as possible each year and in such a way as to allow the business to continue to be profitable year after year. Growing cane is a business. A full time farmer must make a profit to stay in business. Therefore everything done on the farm should have as its ultimate purpose a profit motive.

Profits can come through many ways. The two factors which are generally more carefully considered are increased production and reducing cost per unit of production. The carefully planned combination of these factors is what leads to increased profits.

High yield producers are in many instances the same growers with better profits per acre. However, this is not always true. There are exceptions, and in the case of these farmers, other things motivate them. Perhaps pride is a big motivation. In some cases it is the lack of planning.

It is not easy to criticize pride, but in instances where excessive beautification labor or non-production labor is used this can be minimized. Some of the same growers who clean ends of rows with hand labor, particularly along roadways, completely forget pride at harvest time and do a sloppy job of harvesting. This same grower may leave 5 to 7 tons of cane in the field.

Each grower should make up a simple budget for each operation at the beginning of the year. Put it down on paper. It does not have to be complicated. If it is put on paper and referred to during the crop and from year to year it will serve as a guide for reducing costs.

Take time to criticize last year's operations. Write criticism down on paper. Make notes of how these can be corrected. The memory is not too good. Ask a good producer neighbor what operations he thinks you could improve. Talk with him about manpower use in cultivation, planting and harvesting. Ask for help.

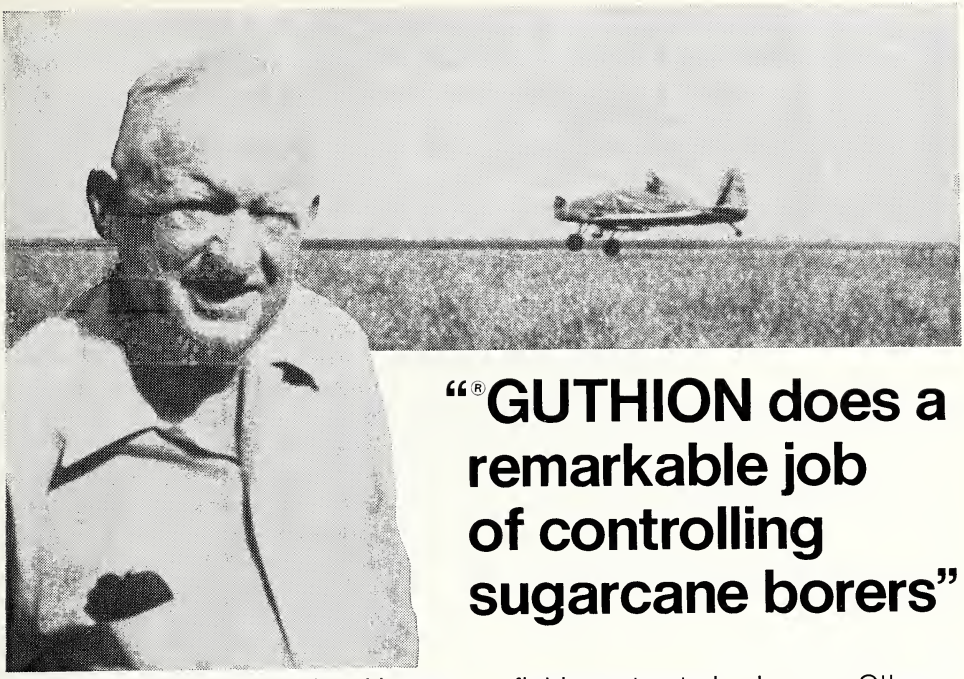
It is not always easy to get good experienced labor even where the pay is well above the mimimum scale. It then becomes necessary to motivate in some way the field labor available. Again this is not easy. The footsteps of the owner, operator, or overseer is one of the best motivators. Supervision is absolutely necessary. There is a need of more supervision in the cane field.

A check of parts which frequently break on tractors, loaders, and harvesters should indicate items that can be carried in limited supply in stock. This can help get the crop in earlier and reduce labor cost.

Growers with a small amount of acreage should attempt to get more acreage. In many instances more acreage can be operated with the same manpower and equipment. This can also be true with some larger acreage growers.

Remember the name of the game is a "buck". Don't try to keep up with the Jones' in equipment, but equipment is necessary. Buy only that which is needed for the farm size. But don't be equipment poor, particularly during harvest. Lack of equipment is part of the reason for a sloppy harvest. Speed takes over and everyone knows what happens then.

Be dollar conscience and profit minded. This goes for owners, operators, managers, and overseers. If labor can be taught to think "farm profits", Louisiana cane growers will be able to pay even better wages.



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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Poage Speaks of Sugar Legislation

Chairman W. R. Poage of the House Agriculture Committee stated in a recent address to the United States Beet Sugar Association that not only those in the sugar industry, but all Americans as consumers may be gravely affected unless Congress is able to pass legislation replacing in modified form the sugar program which expired on December 31. Warning that failure to renew the program likely would lead to total dependence of Americans on foreign suppliers, with international cartels dictating prices, he stated:

"I think it is clear that when the American sugar producers are destroyed, the American consumers are going to be at the mercy of foreign sugar cartels which will be just as ruthless as any group of foreign oil operators."

Calling for renewed efforts to obtain passage of a bill similar to one narrowly defeated in the last session of Congress and which would have amended and continued the 40-year old sugar program in existence for five more years, he pointed out that the now expired sugar program did provide minor subsidies for producers, but in return, it provided Americans with adequate supplies and at reasonable and stable prices over a period of four decades. He noted that an excise tax levied on refiners more than paid for subsidies, in fact had amounted to a surplus for the U.S. treasury of some $700 million over the life of the programs.

Poage further observed that the expired act had provided "especially favorable" pay and other benefits for workers in the sugar industry, but that both industrial users and labor unions were to blame for some of the votes against the defeated bill because they had not won approval of all their demands for certain amendments. Even some consumer spokesmen with good intentions but faulty reasoning had voiced objections.

Observing that opponents of the program now point out that the price of sugar has come down some, he said:

"How low it will go, I don't know. Possibly low enough to make the production of sugar beets unprofitable in the United States, although I hope we will avoid such a situation."

Again warning that unless the sugar program is revived, the domestic industry may be ruined and the American consumers made to pay through the nose, he added:

"Therefore, maybe the more reasonable, and surely the more helpful attitude would be to try to get all of the interested parties to agree on some program which they can live with.

"I believe that if we can get a consensus we can pass some kind of program. Without pretty general agreement, we won't be able to pass anything and we will all sink together.

"To pass no sugar program will bankrupt American producers. It will destroy the sugar refining industry. It will reduce the economic position of sugar workers and it will cost industrial and household consumers untold billions. At least, they have paid over 4 billion dollars this past year which they did not pay the previous year.

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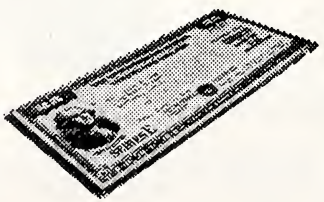

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WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION COMPARED

Statistical Crop Year (a)	*World Sugar Production*	*World Sugar Consumption*	*Increase or Decrease Production Over Consumption*
	(In thousands of metric tons, raw value)		
1973-74*	80,522	80,629	— 107
1972-73	77,149	78,115	— 966
1971-72	73,908	76,118	—2,210
1970-71	72,771	74,548	—1,777
1969-70	74,346	72,223	+2,123
1968-69	67,784	68,141	— 357
1967-68	66,435	65,635	+ 800
1966-67	65,642	65,457	+ 185
1965-66	63,102	62,816	+ 286
1964-65	66,831	59,273	+7,558
1963-64	54,745	54,261	+ 484
1962-63	51,172	54,479	—3,307
1961-62	52,351	55,602	—3,251
1960-61	56,073	52,734	+3,339
1959-60	49,564	48,858	+ 706
1958-59	51,034	47,561	+3,473
1957-58	45,172	44,704	+ 468
1956-57	42,339	42,228	+ 111
1955-56	39,322	40,443	—1,121
1954-55	38,255	38,254	+ 1
1953-54	38,390	36,892	+1,498
1952-53	35,132	35,200	— 68

(a) Commencing September 1 and ending August 31.
* Latest F. O. Licht estimate (November 14, 1974).

(Table Courtesy of Lamborn Sugar Market Report)

PER CAPITA WORLD SUGAR CONSUMPTION

Crop Years 1952-53—1973-74

Statistical Crop Year (a)	*World Sugar Consumption (In thousands of metric tons, raw value)*	*World (b) Population (In millions)*	*World Per Capita Consumption (In pounds, raw value)*
1973-74	80,629*	3,940	45.12
1972-73	78,115	3,860	44.61
1971-72	76,118	3,782	44.37
1970-71	74,548	3,706	44.35
1969-70	72,223	3,632	43.84
1968-69	68,141	3,561	42.19
1967-68	65,635	3,490	41.46
1966-67	65,457	3,421	42.18
1965-66	62,816	3,354	41.29
1964-65	59,273	3,289	39.73
1963-64	54,261	3,225	37.09
1962-63	54,479	3,162	37.98
1961-62	55,602	3,100	39.54
1960-61	52,734	3,040	38.24
1959-60	48,858	2,982	36.12
1958-59	47,561	2,926	35.83
1957-58	44,704	2,871	34.33
1956-57	42,228	2,817	33.05
1955-56	40,443	2,765	32.25
1954-55	38,254	2,713	31.09
1953-54	36,892	2,663	30.54
1952-53	35,200	2,615	29.68

* Latest F. O. Licht estimate November 14, 1974.

(a) Commencing September 1 and ending August 31.

(b) Population as of mid-calendar year, based on United Nations estimates.

(Table Courtesy of Lamborn Sugar Market Report)

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on Jan. 28, 1975	40.50
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Jan. 28, 1975	40.4868
New Orleans Price on Jan. 28, 1975	40.47
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Jan. 28, 1975	40.4568

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

Sugar Act Payments Released

On January 27, U.S. District Court Judge Joseph C. Waddy dismissed the suit which had held up Sugar Act payments on the 1974 crop. Judge Waddy ruled he had no jurisdiction to require the Secretary of Agriculture to reconsider the wage determinations. He further ruled that even if he had jurisdiction the action should still be dismissed, because the Secretary had stated he had already considered redetermining the wage determinations and had decided not to do so. He added that the Secretary had not acted arbitrarily or capriciously. Sugar Act payments will now be forthcoming with this court decision.

Boy Elected President of FSCL

John B. Boy, President of U.S. Sugar Corporation, has been elected President of the Florida Sugar Cane League. He succeeds George H. Wedgeworth who held the position for the last two years. Arthur Kirstein, III, Sam N. Knight, and Alfonso Fanjul, Sr. were named first, second, and third Vice-Presidents, respectively.

Texas Freeze

The Texas sugar industry located in the Rio Grande Valley has experienced severe freezes again this year. On January 12 and 13, the temperature dipped to the 26 degree mark. This is the second year in a row that freezes have hampered this industry.

The crop is about 50 percent complete at this time, much further advanced than a year ago, when this newest sugar industry was just getting started. Officials of the W. R. Cowley Sugar House seem to think this year's freezes were not as bad as last year. Weather from now until the end of harvest is most important. Temperatures are in the mid 80's. Also, a large portion of the crop remaining in the field is N Co.310.

The Texas industry has also decided to try Toft Robot 300 harvesters next year. These machines are manufactured in Australia. In trials conducted, they seem to perform better under poor-burn conditions. Since the start of the harvest, Texas experienced a unique problem for that area — too much rain. This has hampered their field operations and resulted in higher trash percentages. Since the freeze, trash has been reduced to about the 11 percent level, due to better burns.

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

94th Congress Convenes

The makeup of the 94th Congress is materially different from what we have known in the most recent years. The number of new members is a larger percentage of the total than has been the situation for many sessions. In addition, the new members are having a greater influence than in the past. Their influence has resulted in unseating three committee chairmen in the House, and the changing of many rules which will have a great impact on legislative proposals.

One of the chairmen unseated was W. R. Poage of Texas, a long-time friend of the farmer and all who are interested in the welfare of the farmer. Mr. Poage, who celebrated his 75th birthday anniversary just recently, had served as chairman since 1967 and has been in Congress since 1936. His influence and ideas appear on much of the commodity, conservation and rural development legislation written in the years since World War II. Mr. Poage has always been a staunch supporter of legislation on sugar and has a thorough knowledge of domestic and world sugar conditions. Mr. Poage is rated a conservative. More people believed him to be combative and curt in floor debates, but I know him as one of the most knowledgeable, considerate, courteous and candidly informative men in Congress. He now becomes the ranking Democrat on the Committee where his influence will continue to be important.

Succeeding Mr. Poage as Chairman will be Tom Foley of the State of Washington. He is 45 and has been in Congress since 1965. He has good communication with liberals but is not counted as "far out" by conservatives. He has made a good record as a Subcommittee Chairman. I worked very closely with Tom when I was with USDA and also, since leaving USDA. He will make a good Chairman.

The membership of the Committe that he will chair will be quite different from that chaired by Mr. Poage. Following the trend of the times, there will be many more consumer-oriented members and fewer members from agricultural districts. **Members serving last term and defeated in the November election or in the primary (all from agricultural districts):** Democrats: Stubblefield (Ky), Rarick (La.), Denholm (S.D.); Republicans: Young (S.C.), Baker (Tenn.), Mizell (N.C.), Mathias (Cal.), Price (Tex.). **Not running for re-election:** Gunter (D-Fla.) Goodling (R-Pa.). **Taking other committee assignments:** Alexander (D-Ark.), Sisk (D-Cal.), Matsunaga (D-Hawaii). **New Members:** Democrats: Breckinridge (Ky.), Richmond (N.Y.), Nolan (Minn.), Weaver (Ore.), Baldus (Wis.), Krebs (Cal.), Harkin (Iowa), Hightower (Tex.), Bedell (Iowa), McHugh (N.Y.), English (Okla.), Fithian (Ind.), Jenrette (S.C.), D'Amours (N.H.), plus two more to be named; Republicans: Heckler (Mass.), Jeffords (Vermont), Kelly (Fla.), Grassley (Iowa), Hagedorn (Minn.), Moore (La.),

Other Washington Changes

The U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association has announced the appointment of Gregg R. Potvin as President of the Association. Mr. Potvin has previously served as General Counsel of the Association and succeeds Mr. Irvin A. Hoff, who has retired and will continue to serve the Association as an independent consultant.

Beet Acreage Up

The January crop intentions report shows that beet growers intend to increase their plantings in 1975 by 22 percent above the 1974 acreage.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Watch Cost But Make a Crop

Although there is a fair chance that the price of sugar will stabilize at a higher level than the price received in 1973, no one knows what that level will be. In view of this and because of inflation, growers must analyze very carefully all items of cost. The objective should be to make the highest standard tons of cane per acre at the lowest cost per ton. Some waste of time and material is part of all business. Sugar cane growing is no exception. Preventative maintenance of tractors and other equipment can save considerable money and lessen down time. Spillage of fuels, oils, chemicals, fertilizer, and other materials can be reduced. Extra care of tires can save money. Proper storage of spare parts, tools, batteries, gauges, and other equipment to prevent loss, rust, and theft will reduce cost.

Proper use and timing of herbicides can save considerable money and materially increase yields of cane. Do an operation at the time it is needed and not because it is a certain time of the year. Have equipment ready to go when the job is needed. Get geared up to start herbicide spraying at the correct time rather than having to start ahead of time.

Research conducted by Dr. Ray Ricaud of L.S.U. as well as others point clearly to the fact that there is no reason to start fertilization too early. Dr. Ricaud's experiments show best yields occur when cane is fertilized in April. Talk to your County Agent about this.

In the last two to five years there has been a major improvement in non-productive work around the farm. The past common practice of finding work for labor to do during off season in January and February and after lay-by is little used today. The number of total workers on the farm have been reduced because of greater mechanization on the farm and most cane growers now can use productively the small number of workers each work day in the year. There is still some small amount of non-productive work being done and generally on the very large farms. This has to be discontinued. There is very little or no place for a hand hoe or a briar hook in the cane field.

Although this article points up the need for watching costs closely, it also wishes to point out forcefully the necessity of using good farming practices. Weed control, fertilization, and borer control will be large cost items and must be properly done to insure a good yield of cane. Don't cut costs to the point where profits will be reduced.

Good management will be the most important part of cost watching. Planning ahead for each operation will always save something. Organizing each job for labor beforehand is most important. The planning of efficient labor use ahead of time always gets more done with the same crew.

Effect Of Size And Yield On Profits And Losses In Louisiana Sugar Cane Production

by
Joe R. Campbell*

Many factors affect the profitability of sugar cane farming. Some of the factors which affect the amount of profit a farmer makes are outside his control such as weather and the prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses which have a direct bearing on his income. Production costs for such things as hired labor, land rent, machinery and fertilizer also affect farm profits. No one can predict very accurately what prices and costs are likely to be.

Two very important factors which affect a sugar cane farmer's profits are the size of his sugar cane enterprise and his rates of production — acres of sugar cane and net tons produced per acre. A farmer has some degree of control over these two important factors. The overall level of yields are influenced by the weather but some farmers consistently obtain high yields and some farmers consistently obtain low yields in comparison to the average yields obtained for their own areas.

Since there are many measures of "profit" in existence, it is appropriate to define the measure of "profit" used here. Net profit or loss is the return above **all production costs plus** a charge for average farm capital invested in the farm business at 5 per cent **plus** a charge for the farmer's own labor (salary) for the year at his estimate of what it would have cost if the labor he supplied had been hired.

*Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

What were the effects of size and yield on profits and losses for Louisiana sugar cane farmers?

The following table shows the effect of both size and yield on the actual earnings for family-type sugar cane farmers having from 10 to 200 acres of sugar cane for the 5-year period 1969-73.

This study has been conducted for many years. Each year, the results for the sample farms were divided into 3 size groups and each of these 3 size groups were further divided into 3 yield groups. This table summarizes these results and a careful study will reveal a number of interesting and important comparisons and relationships.

As shown in the table, acres of sugar cane per farm for the small-size farms averaged about 39-44 acres; for the medium-size farms about 91-95 acres; and for the large-size farms about 149-159 acres—a difference of about 50 acres between the small farms and the medium farms and a difference of about 50 acres between the medium farms and the large farms.

Net tons of sugar cane for the 3 low-yield groups averaged about 17-18 tons; about 23 tons for the 3 medium-yield groups; and about 28-29 tons for the 3 high-yield groups.

In each instance, **the yield differences between the low, medium, and high yield groups within each size group were about 5 tons or more.** For example, net tons per acre for the medium-size low-yield farms averaged 17.2 tons and 23.2 net tons per acre for the medium-size medium-yield

farms or a difference of 6.0 net tons per acre. Net tons per acre averaged 28.3 for the medium-size high-yield farms or 5.1 tons more than the medium yield farms or a combined difference of 11.1 tons between the low and high yield groups. Differences in yield per acre ranged from a high of 6.6 tons between the low yield and medium yield groups for the small-size farms to a low of 4.9 tons between the low yield and medium yield groups for large-size farms.

To determine the effect of **yield** on profits within size, **READ ACROSS** in each of the size groups. For example, in the medium size group (about 95 acres of cane) the low yield farms had an average yield of 17.2 tons and incurred a **net loss** of $21 per acre; the medium yield farms had an average yield of 23 tons and made a net profit of $14 per acre; and the high yield farms had an average yield of 28 tons and made a net profit of $57 per acre.

To determine the effects of **size** of farm on profits for comparable yields per acre, **READ DOWN** for each of the yield groups. For example, the results for the 3 **medium yield groups** were as follows: small size farms obtained a yield of 23 net tons and made a profit of $1 per acre; medium size farms also made a yield of 23 net tons and a profit of $14 whereas large farms with a yield of 23 net tons made a profit of $28 per acre. Thus, the medium yield farms with practically the same yield per acre—23 tons for each of the 3 size groups made a net profit of $1, $14, and $28 per acre for the small, medium, and large farms respectively.

Effect Of High Yields On Farm Profits

The **small-size** farmer with a **high yield** (44 acres of sugar cane and 29 net tons per acre) made a 5 per cent return on the money he had invested in the farm business ($1,379) **plus** a "salary" of $2,649 **plus** a **profit** of $1,731 for a **total return** to labor, management, and the use of capital invested in the business of $5,759 ($1,379 plus $2,649 plus $1,731 equals $5,759).

The **medium-size** farmer with a **high yield** (95 acres of sugar cane and 28 net tons per acre) made a 5 per cent return on the money he had invested in the farm business ($2,354) **plus** a "salary" of $3,834 **plus** a **profit** of $5,356 for a **total return** to labor, management, and the use of capital invested in the business of $11,544 ($2,354 plus $3,834 plus $5,356 equals $11,544).

The **large-size** farmer with a **high yield** (158 acres of sugar cane and 29 net tons per acre) made a 5 per cent return on the money he had invested in the farm business ($3,440) **plus** a "salary" of $5,280 **plus** a **profit** of $11,216 for a **total return** to labor, management, and the use of capital invested in the business of $19,936 (($3,440 plus $5,280 plus $11,216 equals $19,936).

Effect Of Low Yields On Farm Losses

When a loss in farming occurs, it means that some of the "costs" or "charges" are not covered. Whether some costs are covered completely and some not at all or whether all of the costs are partially covered would require a purely arbitrary decision and would serve no useful purpose. Therefore, a discussion of farm losses requires some reverse or negative arithmetic.

For the small-size farmer with a low yield (40 acres of sugar cane and 17 net tons per acre) the 5 per cent charge for the money he had invested in the farm business amounted to $1,185; his "salary" amounted to $2,356; and his net farm **loss** amounted to $-2,211 for a total return to labor, management, and the use of capital invested in the business of $1,330 ($1,185 **plus** $2,356 **minus** $2,211 equals $1,330). This total return could be interpreted several ways. One way is say that the small-size farmer with a low yield made a return of 5 per cent on the money invested in the business ($1,185) and a salary of only $145 ($2,356 estimated salary minus net farm loss $-2,211 equals $145) rather than $2,356 that he estimated that his labor would have cost if hired.

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

For the medium-size farmer with a low yield (93 acres and 17 net tons per acre) the 5 per cent charge for the money he had invested in the farm business amounted to $1,753; his "salary" amounted to $3,745; and his net farm **loss** amounted to $-1,972 for a **total return** to labor, management, and the use of capital invested in the business of $3,526 ($1,753 **plus** $3,745 minus $1,972 equals $3,526). Thus the medium size farmer with a low yield made a return of 5 per cent on the money invested in the business ($1,753) and a salary of only $1,773 ($3,745 minus $-1,972 equals $1,773) rather than the $3,745 that he estimated that his labor would have cost if hired.

For the large-size farmer with a low yield (149 acres of sugar cane and 18 net tons per acre) the 5 per cent charge for the money he had invested in the farm business amounted to $2,255; his "salary" amounted to $4,840; and his net farm **loss** amounted to $-257 for a **total return** to labor, management, and the use of capital invested in the business of $6,838 ($2,255 **plus** $4,840 **minus** $-257 equals to $6,838). Thus the large-size farmer with a low yield made a 5 per cent return on the money invested in the business ($2,255) and a salary of only $4,583 ($4,840 minus $-257) rather than $4,840 that he estimated his own labor would have cost if hired.

Thus farmers with low yields lost money for each of the 3 size groups. These losses per farm and per acre decreased as the size of farm increased.

Combined Effect Of Size Of Farm And Yield Per Acre On Farm Earnings, Family-Type Sugar Cane Farms in Louisiana, 5-Year Average, 1969-73.

	Yield per acre, —net tons		
	Low yield	Medium yield	High yield
		Small-size farms	
Acres sugar cane per farm	40.2	38.9	44.5
Yield per acre, net tons	16.7	23.3	28.7
Interest on investment	$ 1,185	$1,297	$ 1,379
Estimated value farmer's labor	$ 2,356	$2,297	$ 2,649
Profit or loss: Per farm	$-2,211	$ 40	$ 1,731
: Per acre	$-55.00	$ 1.03	$ 38.90
		Medium-size farms	
Acres sugar cane per farm	93.4	91.1	94.7
Yield per acre, net tons	17.2	23.2	28.3
Interest on investment	$ 1,753	$2,233	$ 2,354
Estimated value farmer's labor	$ 3,745	$3,798	$ 3,834
Profit or loss: Per farm	$-1,972	$1,287	$ 5,356
: Per acre	$-21.12	$14.13	$ 56.55
		Large-size farms	
Acres sugar cane per farm	148.8	159.0	157.7
Yield per acre, net tons	18.4	23.3	29.0
Interest on investment	$ 2,255	$2,797	$ 3,440
Estimated value farmer's labor	$ 4,840	$5,398	$ 5,280
Profit or loss: Per farm	$ -257	$4.500	$11,216
: Per acre	$ -1.73	$28.30	$ 71.12

An overall summary may be made as follows: for the 5-year average 1969-73 (and for individual years as well), yield per acre had more effect on profit or loss per acre than size of farm. It should be remembered that the difference in acres of cane amounted to about 50 acres for the 3 size groups and about 5 tons per acre for the 3 yield groups.

There are a number of reasons for the effects of size of farm and yield per acre

(Continued on page 10)

SINBAR® terbacil weed killer **can keep your cane fields as clean as this page.**

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

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Agrichemicals

(continued from page 8)

on the above results. Size of farm acts as a multiplier for both profits and losses. There are a number of economies associated with size of farm. For example, more efficient use of machinery and equipment generally occurs as size of farm increases along with more efficient and productive use of labor. There are practical limits to these economies however. A farm that is large enough to use say two tractors of a given size efficiently, may be just as efficient as a larger farm that has four tractors of this size but uses each of them no more efficiently than the farmer with two tractors.

Costs per acre are generally lower as the size of the cane enterprise increases. It is also true that costs per acre are generally higher as yield per acre of sugar cane increases. **Within the limits of the actual practices of farmers, THE HIGHER THE YIELD PER ACRE OF SUGAR CANE THE HIGHER THE NET PROFIT PER ACRE.** Costs increase at a slower rate than returns. **Costs per acre** are generally higher for higher rates of production **but costs per ton** are generally lower and profits per acre and per ton are generally higher. The above table demonstrates these general relationships for the 5-year period 1969-73 for sugar cane farmers in Louisiana having from 10 to 200 acres of sugar cane.

Neither large size nor high yields are guarantees of financial success. Size of farm acts as a multiplier for both profits and losses. Efficient and economical production is what really counts. Many of the costs in sugar cane production are nearly the same whether or not a farmer produces 10, 20, 30, or 40 tons of sugar cane per acre. Costs of herbicides for weeds and grass and insecticides for cane borers, together with costs of application are about the same for all yield levels. It requires about the same amount of time to cultivate an acre of cane regardless of the yield per acre and this same relationship holds for a number of other operations involved in sugar cane production.

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FOR SALE: Approximately 140 acres of land located in Iberia Parish. 120 acres presently in sugar cane, on black top road, near large sugar mill. Contact Lawrence P. Goulas, 215 Mechanic Street, Franklin, La. 70538.

WANTED: Man 30-40 years of age, experienced in sugar cane farming and factory operations. Experience in accounting and marketing helpful. Write to The Sugar Bulletin, refer to Ad 12.

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The Sugar Bulletin

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on Feb. 14, 1975	38.50
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Feb. 14, 1975	39.4032
New Orleans Price on Feb. 14, 1975	38.47
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Feb. 14, 1975	39.3732

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

The Texas Sugar Cane Industry

The Texas Sugar Industry is having trouble in its second year of operation. Unusual heavy rainfall and freezing temperatures are the culprits.

A low temperature of 26 degrees was recorded on the mornings of January 12 and 13. On a recent trip in the Rio Grande Valley, practically all of the sugar cane had turned brown from the freezes. Temperatures were in the mid 80's and suckers were already about a foot high. Any amount of rainfall slows down or halts field operations. A field which is relatively dry under Louisiana conditions will bog down a harvester very quickly.

To date (February 9) the pounds of sugar per net ton of cane is 177. Juice quality of cane is holding well. Trash percent to date is 14.28, however, the latest weekly figure is 8.83 percent. Acres harvested to date is 15,718, for an average of 38 tons per acre. The best grinding day the factory has experienced this harvest occurred on January 17 — 8850 tons.

The variety C.P. 44-101 is giving the Massey Ferguson 201 harvester fits. Instead of snapping or breaking, this variety will only bend — around the scrolls of the machine and any other part that moves. While harvesting 44-101, considerable time is lost, stopping the machine and cutting the cane "wrapped" in the machine by hand. The arrival of new Australian-made TOFT harvesters in late February should help in harvesting the 44-101. The one TOFT harvester operating in Texas now seems to be doing a better job with this variety.

Other problems arise from poor burns of cane. Some fields of cane which were not harvested last year were not bush-hogged and were left standing. The new crop of cane grew up with this old cane. Usually, this old cane is destroyed when a good burn is received, but when this is not the case, this old cane is cut and shipped to the mill with the new crop.

A large part of the crop remaining in the field is of the variety N.Co.310. The variety is holding up well. The estimated completion date of the harvest is April 15, and the Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, Inc. hope that no cane will be left in the field. If necessary, the mill will grind until May 1. Total sugar production is estimated to be about 70,000 tons.

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

New Heat Source — Aerated Steam to Control Stunting Disease

Aerated steam is being studied in Louisiana as a new heat source to control Stunting Disease of sugar cane. According to Dr. Billy Cochran and Mr. Mansel Mayeux of the L.S.U. Agricultural Engineering Department, aerated steam offers a more easily controlled heat source than dry heated air. Dry heated air is presently being used to treat cane in Louisiana. In addition, this method may be less harmful to cane buds. Studies now being conducted by Dr. R. J. Steib, L.S.U. Pathology Dept., show that germination percentage will be better with this heat source. More data on germination and disease kill will be forthcoming during this year.

Two other advantages that could come with this newly developed method are the use of a four-hour treatment rather than an eight-hour treatment, and possibly the treating of field run cane without hand stripping seed. Although the reduction in time of the treating period will be advantageous, the elimination of the need to hand strip seed for treatment will encourage far greater use of heat treating for the control of Stunting Disease. More information on this research can be gotten from the County Agent in each parish. Hand labor at this peak labor demand period is extremely critical.

The L.S.U. researchers have studied the use of aerated steam in the conventional heat treating unit now being used in Louisiana. Results were very good. Studies are not yet completed and athough there is no recommendation for the use of steam, Dr. Cochran states, "We are **not** recommending this to the growers but should anyone want to convert, we suggest they do it under our supervision. We have felt a lot of interest in this throughout the Cane Belt and the aerated steam system looks good from our research. We are still trying to proceed with caution." Several drawings of the aerated steam system are available from County Agents.

According to the L.S.U. engineers the equipment for converting conventional hot air units to aerated steam will cost approximately $1,400.00. The equipment needed are a steam generator, an accumulator, a steam control valve, a relief valve, and an injection nozzle.

It is hoped that research in progress will prove this treatment will do the job without the use of hand stripped cane. The necessity of hand stripping seed for treatment in the present hot air units is the most important reason why a greater use is not being made of these units.

HUNTING CLUBS FLOURISH

Grower relies on good timing, fewer applications of ®GUTHION to control sugarcane borers

Fewer insecticide applications, and good timing of each, is the key to economical, effective control of sugarcane borers without wiping out wildlife populations, says Paul J. Cancienne, managing partner and field manager of Savoie Industries, Belle Rose, La.

"We only spray when borer populations reach the economic threshold established by LSU entomologists."

"We spray only those fields that reach threshold levels, before borers enter the stalk. One field last summer had a 12% infestation, but we sprayed before the borers got into the stalk, and got **excellent** control.

"We used to spray every 10 days, but now we average two applications of GUTHION per season. Some fields get three, but a lot get only one spray."

"And, since we've been using fewer applications, private hunting clubs have sprung up all over our plantation. Local people have taken so much interest in protecting wildlife that we do everything we possibly can to cooperate with them."

For low-cost, effective control of sugarcane borers, scout your cane regularly, and spray only when infestations reach the economic threshold. Call your insecticide dealer or aerial applicator for expert assistance.

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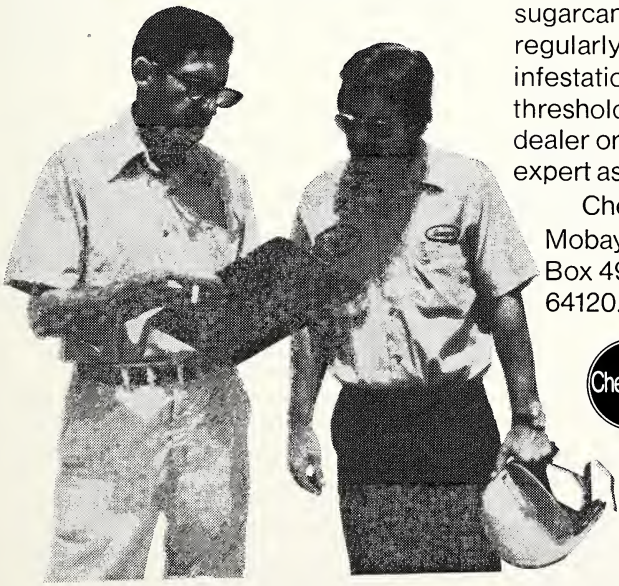

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Paul Cancienne (left) makes sure pilot Dwayne Tridico treats only blocks where borer populations have reached economic threshold levels.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Florida Sugar Industry Holds Tour and Open House
Attacks on Sugar Continued

In conjunction with the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sugar Association, Inc. at West Palm Beach, Florida, the Florida Sugar Cane League hosted a tour of the Florida sugar producing area and an open house. The Board of Directors of the League invited all members of the Board of the Sugar Association along with representatives of beet processors, beet growers' associations, cane producing areas, cane refiners and other sugar interests.

The tour included a view of experimental harvestors, a visit to cane fields where hand harvesting was being performed, a tour of the Sugar Cane Growers of Florida's processing mill, and a tour of the Evercane Sugar Refinery.

Attacks on Sugar Continued

The Center for Science in the Public Interest, a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, is sponsoring a national day of nutrition concern, FOOD DAY, on April 17, 1975. In announcing plans for FOOD DAY, their headquarters stated: "FOOD DAY hopes to create a new consciousness about food in the public's mind. FOOD DAY events can translate this new awareness into political activism which, in turn, could lead to people-oriented government food policies. Such food policies could bring about lower food prices, better health, wiser use of food resources and more food and agricultural aid for needy nations."

One goal stated in their press release was to encourage "consumer rejection of non-nutritious resource-squandering "junk foods". The director included ten food items as "junk foods". The ten items are: Wonder Bread, Bacon, Sugar, Gerber Baby Food Desserts, Frute Brute, Breakfast Squares, Prime grade beef, Table grapes, Pringles, and Coca Cola. In describing the ten items, the director stated: "The Terrible Ten Foods described on the back epitomize everything that is wrong with the American food supply. Many of the foods are high in sugar or fat and contribute to our major health problems: tooth decay, obesity, bowel cancer and heart disease. Most of the foods are made by giant corporations that have driven smaller companies out of business and now control the market. Many of the companies have been accused by the government of monopoly and price fixing. If you see a food like the Terrible Ten, Junk It."

In a further description of the ten items in which an attempt is made to justify their conclusions, they describe sugar as follows: "The Justice Department recently indicted six big sugar refiners for alleged price fixing and conspiracy to reduce competition. The Health Department should indict sugar for contributing to obesity, tooth decay, diabetes, and heart disease."

It is interesting to note that table grapes were included for the following reasons: "The United Farm Workers are conducting a nationwide boycott because growers refuse to sign UFW contracts. It is easy to forget that the people who harvest much of our food are hungry, ill-housed, and in great need of schools and health care."

We're Spreading the Word.

Production Credit Associations are sponsoring numerous ads and commercials like this one in the urban news media. It is part of an extensive PCA effort to tell consumers about the important role farmers and ranchers perform in providing good food at reasonable prices. It is one more way PCA serves agriculture.

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THE CONTROL OF JOHNSONGRASS AND OTHER WEEDS IN LOUISIANA SUGARCANE

SPRING 1975[1]

Louisiana sugarcane growers can produce maximum yields of sugarcane by following a complete weed and grass chemical control program, along with sound agronomic practices such as optimum cultivation to control weeds, variety selection, fertilization, and disease and insect control.

Herbicides are expensive, and unless they are properly applied at the right time, maximum control of weeds will not be obtained. Spray equipment should be in good condition, calibrated (several times during a season) to deliver the proper dosage, and should provide vigorous agitation for wettable powders. Equally important, chemicals should be accurately measured or weighed.

When ground equipment is used, herbicides should be applied to a 30-inch band over the top of the row. Unless stated otherwise, rates of herbicides are based on band applications per acre of sugarcane. One pound per acre on a 30-inch band basis is equivalent to a 2.4 pounds per acre on a broadcast basis when rows are 72 inches wide.

Fall application of herbicides for the control of Johnsongrass and other weeds, ditchbank vegetation control, and other weed control practices are covered under separate circulars.

[1] Prepared for distribution by Dr. Denver T. Loupe and Dr. L. L. McCormiek, Cooperative Extension Service, L.S.U., Baton Rouge, Louisiana, based on data and information of: E. R. Stamper, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Dr. Rex Millhollon, Southern Region, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Houma, Louisiana, January 1975.

JOHNSONGRASS CONTROL

Plant Sugarcane Treatment

If stubble sugarcane was infested with Johnsongrass, plant cane will probably have a johnsongrass seedling infestation, even though the land was fallow plowed. Therefore, a complete chemical control program is recommended.

A. Removal of Winter Weeds

Spray the top of the row, approximately 36 inches wide, with either:

1. Silvex at 1 quart (1 lb.) per acre, or
2. Amine 2,4-D at 1 quart (1 lb.) per acre.

NOTE: Silvex is more effective than 2,4-D for the control of wild lettuce, black nightshade, asters, chickweed, clovers and possibly some other broadleaf weeds. Amine 2,4-D should only be applied if the temperature is 65° F. or above at time of application and if similar temperatures are expected for several days after application.

B. Methods of obtaining a weed free band prior to application of residual preemergence herbicides.

Even though silvex or 2,4-D has been applied for winter weed control, seedling johnsongrass and other annual weeds may emerge prior to the application of a preemergence herbicide. Johnsongrass seedlings about 3 inches tall and other small weed seedling may be destroyed by applying a mixture of 5 pounds of TCA and 1 quart of 2,4-D or by use of a rotary pick or wide hoe.

C. Application of Preemergence Herbicides

In the fields of plant cane, where weeds were mechanically removed, it is suggested that the top of the row be sprayed

(Continued on page 10)

SINBAR® terbacil weed killer **can keep your cane fields as clean as this page.**

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

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Agrichemicals

WEEDS

(Continued from page 8)

with silvex or 2,4-D as described in (A) above to provide temporary control of johnsongrass seedlings and other weeds and grasses. The preemergence herbicide programs described below should then be applied immediately after the row is off-barred and rebuilt. Apply preemergence herbicides in early spring before weed seeds have begun to germinate.

1. Fenac Program

Apply according to soil type as follows:

Light to medium soils:

a. 4 quarts of Fenac and 1 quart (1 lb.) silvex per acre, or

b. 4 quarts Fenacplus per acre.

Heavy dark soils:

a. 3 quarts of Fenac and 1 quart (1 lb.) silvex per acre, or

b. 3 quarts of Fenacplus per acre.

NOTE: Fenac is more effective against browntop panicum than Sinbar.

2. Sinbar Program

a. If Sinbar was applied in the fall, apply 2/3 to 3/4 pounds of Sinbar per acre as a repeat application in the spring.

b. If Sinbar was not applied in the fall, apply 1 to 1 1/3 pounds of Sinbar per acre.

NOTE: Apply the lower rates to silt loam soils where moderate infestations of johnsongrass are expected, and higher rates to heavy clay soils or where heavy infestations of johnsongrass are expected. Injury may occur to some varieties, specifically C.P.48-103. Sinbar alone will not effectively control browntop panicum but a mixture of the suggested rates of Sinbar mentioned above with 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of Fenac provides effective control.

3. TCA Program

After first cultivation, apply either of the following treatments:

a. Ground application — apply 5 pounds of TCA and 1 quart (1 lb.) of silvex per acre on a 30-inch band.

b. Aerial application — apply 6 to 8 pounds of TCA and 1 quart (1 lb.) of silvex per acre.

c. Repeat either one of these treatments after the cane is fertilized.

4. Treflan Program

Apply 1 2/3 pints (0.8 lb.) of Treflan per acre on a band 30 inches wide on a clean drill before or shortly after cane emerges.

Immediately incorporate 2 to 3 inches deep. If broadleaved plants become a problem, apply 1 quart (1 lb.) of silvex.

5. Northern Area Program

Injury to plant sugarcane on the light textured soils in the Northern (Meeker-Bunkie) area has been observed from the use of Fenac and Sinbar. Therefore, it is suggested that Fenac and Sinbar not be used in this area until the safety of the compounds are determined by individual growers. However, if Fenac or Sinbar is used, the rate should not exceed 2 quarts of Fenac and 1 quart of silvex; or 2 quarts of Fenacplus; or not more than 1/2 pound of Sinbar per acre applied on a band 30 inches wide.

Four herbicides that have fairly long residual qualities have been tested and are properly labeled for use in sugarcane. These are: AAtrex, Princep, Cotoran and Karmex. Properly applied, each is effective in controlling most annual grass and weeds but may not effectively control johnsongrass seedlings. The wettable powders of these four materials should be applied at 1 1/2 pounds per acre to a clean surface on a 30-inch band.

Treflan can be used to control johnsongrass seedlings, annual grasses, and pigweed. It should be incorporated into soil as outlined in section 4 above.

Stubble Sugarcane Treatment

Johnsongrass will reproduce from both seed and rhizomes in stubble fields. An effective weed control program must then be designed to control both sources of infestation.

A. Control of seedling johnsongrass and annual weeds where the level of rhizome johnsongrass is low: After the row is off-barred and rebuilt, apply either Sinbar at 1 to 1 1/3 pounds per acre; or Fenac at 4 to 5 quarts per acre plus 1 quart (1 lb.) silvex per acre; or Fenacplus at 4 quarts per acre on a clean 30-inch drill. Neither of these residual herbicides are considered to be effective for the control of johnsongrass rhizomes.

B. Control of rhizome johnsongrass and seedling johnsongrass where the level of rhizome johnsongrass is moderate to high: After the row if off-barred and rebuilt and grass is growing spray with a mixture

of Dowpon M or Basfapon M at 2 1/4 pounds, TCA at 7 pounds and 1 quart (1 lb.) of silvex per acre **or** with Dowpon M and Basfapon M at 2 1/4 pounds and silvex at 1 quart (1 lb.) per acre on a 30-inch band. Dalapon applications should not be made on sugarcane later than May 20.

A residual preemergence herbicide should be applied after fertilization. Apply either Sinbar, Fenac, or Fenacplus as described in (A) above.

C. Aerial Application of Herbicides in Stubble Sugarcane

Under some conditions it may be advisable to apply dalapon to stubble sugarcane with an airplane. Best control is obtained when grass is 10-14 inches tall, and weather conditions are warm enough for the grass to be rapidly growing.

Apply 2 1/4 pounds of Dowpon M or Basfapon M in two to three gallons of water per acre. One quart (1 lb.) of silvex may be added if broadleaf weeds are a problem. Ten percent should be added to the sugarcane acreage to be treated to allow for ditchbanks and headlands. Some visible injury may occur on the more susceptible varieties of sugarcane; however, yields of cane have not been reduced in the past from these applications of dalapon. Applications of dalapon should not be made to sugarcane later than May 20.

CONTROL OF ANNUAL WEEDS, RAOULGRASS (ITCHGRASS) AND BERMUDAGRASS

Annual Weeds and Grasses

Some areas and individual properties in the Louisiana sugarcane belt have little or no johnsongrass. These properties are usually infested with annual weeds and grasses. The following chemical programs are suggested for use in these areas.

Where Johnsongrass and Raoulgrass Seedlings Are Not A Problem

A. TCA Program — Shaved or Not Shaved, Plant and Stubble Cane

1. Apply silvex at 1 quart (1 lb.) per acre by ground or 1 1/4 quarts (1 1/4 lbs.) by air early in the season on top of the rows of shaved or non-shaved cane. After fertilization, apply 4 pounds of TCA plus 1/2 to 1 pound of silvex per acre on a 30-inch band. In some cases a repeat application of 2 pounds of TCA, 1 1/4 pounds of Dowpon M or Basfapon M and 1/2 pound of silvex per acre may be needed.

B. Sinbar Program. Apply 1/2 pound of Sinbar per acre to a clean row after first cultivation.

C. Fenac or Fenacplus Program. Apply either 2 quarts of Fenac and 1 quart silvex or 2 quarts of Fenacplus per acre to a clean row after first cultivation.

D. AAtrex, Princep, Cotoran, or Karmex. Apply one of these at 1 1/2 pounds per acre on a weed-free band.

Raoulgrass (Itchgrass)

Raoulgrass is known to occur in several of the sugarcane growing parishes. The growth of this plant is different from johnsongrass in that it grows from seed only and does not reproduce from rhizomes. One of the first steps in controling this weed is to reduce the population of seed in the soil. This can be done by fallow plowing before sugarcane is replanted, and by eradicating plants from ditchbanks and other non-cropped areas by chemical or mechanical means. Secondly, all newly planted sugarcane should be treated with a herbicide. This herbicide treatment should be supplemented with hand-hoeing and/or flaming during the growing season. Growers should strive to eradicate this weed from their property.

A. Apply Treflan at 1 2/3 pints (0.8 lb.) per acre on a band 30-inches wide to a **clean** drill before or shortly after cane emerges. Incorporate immediately 2 to 3 inches deep.

B. If control weakens during late spring, treat Roaulgrass plants while small with a **directed** application of dalapon at 2 pounds per acre. If broadleaved plants are also a problem, apply silvex at 1 quart (1 lb.) alone or in a mixture with dalapon.

Bermudagrass

Fields infested with Bermudagrass (blue or wire grass) should be sprayed with two directed applications of a mixture of 2 pounds of TCA plus 1 pound of dalapon, and 3/4 to 1 pound of silvex per acre. The second application should be made when new growth of the grass is visible.

CANE TALK

by Howard Robichaux

Low Cane Yields

There are many smiling faces in our industry now. Everyone knows that the Industry and anything associated with sugar cane made a profit this year because of a good price for sugar. Growers are pleased about this rare occasion for making money in the sugar cane business. They are also concerned and somewhat puzzled about poor yields in the past few years.

Let's go back four years giving the weather conditions which may have affected the state's average yield. In September, 1971, there was Hurricane Edith. This storm was one of the reasons for the low state's average yield of 21.4 tons. This was the shortest crop since 1959 when we produced 20.3 tons per acre.

In 1972 the state's average yield was 25.8 tons per acre, but excessive rains in grinding caused our harvest to extend into January. This caused cane to be lost and also great expense to growers and processors.

In 1973 flooding occurred in almost all areas of the sugar belt, damaging thousands of acres. The state's average yield was 20.1 tons, the lowest in eighteen years.

In September, 1974, Hurricane Carmen and rains in the latter part of the harvest were factors in the State's average yield of 21 net tons.

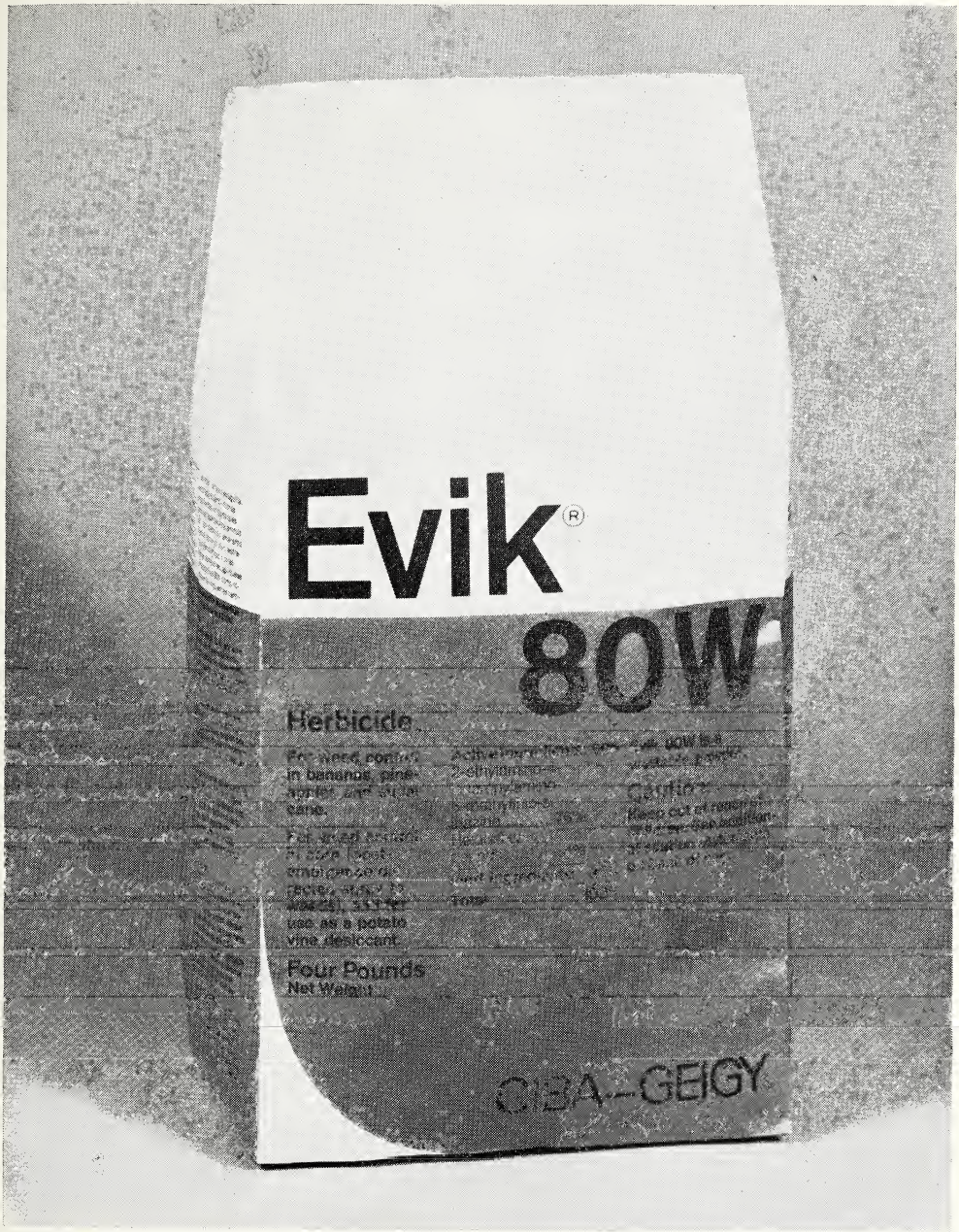
Several varieties have been problems. L.62-96 has done poorly throughout the Cane Belt. Only isolated places above the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche have been able to be constantly successful with it. Its weak gappy, stunted stands have plagued growers. It has very little tolerance to chemicals, such as Sinbar and Dalapon. It has been an impossible task to control grass in this variety. It is susceptible and has very little resistance to RSD and mosaic. It cannot grow very well in heavy soil. It lodges badly and is very difficult to harvest. The variety has developed far too many faults. It has definitely caused poor yields throughout the Cane Belt.

L.60-25 is very similar to L.62-96 and has done poorly in all areas of the belt. These two varieties make up about 40 percent of our industry. The unfortunate part of it is that most farmers had no choice. They had to grow these two varieties because of their being early maturing.

Many growers were forced to keep much second, third, and fourth year stubble due to high water in 1973. Also, some growers have made this a practice. This may have been profitable for some growers, when receiving high prices for sugar, but this practice has had a definite bearing on the low yield of cane.

In conclusion, hurricanes, drought, flooding, keeping an excessive amount of old stubble, and low yielding varieties have been major factors in causing low sugar yields in our industry.

Although this article was prepared in late January, these points should be brought out more clearly at the upcoming meeting of the sugar cane technologists in February.



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Fertilizer and Soil Fertility Practices For Sugarcane Production in Louisiana, 1975[1]

General fertilizer and soil fertility recommendations based on results obtained in field experiments conducted each year throughout the sugarcane producing area of Louisiana are made annually. The recommendations are suggested for use when results from soil tests are not available. When possible, fertilization should be based on soil test results.

Research has shown that additions of micronutrients — iron, manganese, zinc, copper, boron, or molybdenum — are not needed for sugarcane production in Louisiana.

A cane grower should consult the county agent before considering the use of fertilizer practices not mentioned in the recommendations.

Rates of Application

Common sources of solid and liquid fertilizers are about equal in their effectiveness for production of sugarcane in Louisiana. The per acre cost of purchasing and applying should be the basis for selecting fertilizer materials.

Response to fertilizer by stubble cane is usually higher than response by plant cane. Stubble cane grown on silty clay loam and clay soils normally responds to higher levels of nitrogen fertilization than on sandy loam and silt loam soils.

Fertilizer prices will remain high this year. With the possibility of limited supplies, growers should do a good job in timing and method of application. The use of the lower rates of nitrogen in the recommended range may be advisable for high yielding varieties that have a tendency to lodge. The use of potash on silt loam soils which test medium low to low in exchangeable K has increased the net yield of cane and sugar per acre with all varieties of stubble cane and with plant cane to a lesser extent. Additional sugar yields per acre in high-sucrose canes have been found due to the beneficial effect of potash on sucrose content or sugar per ton of cane, especially during the first half of the harvest season.

Seedcane — The highest fertilizer levels within rates recommended for an area should be used for seed cane production.

Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche Areas

Plant Cane—The following rates should be applied: 80 to 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre on all soil types and 80 pounds of K_2O per acre on the sandy and silt loam soils.

Stubble Cane — Nitrogen should be used at the rate of 120 to 140 pounds per acre on the sandy and silt loam soils and 140 to 160 pounds per acre on the clay loam and clay coils. Eighty pounds of K_2O per acre is needed on the sandy and silt loam soils. The application of 40 pound of P_2O_5 and 24 pounds of sulphur per acre has increased yields on some clay loam and clay soil.

Bayou Teche Area

Plant Cane—The following rates should be applied: 80 to 120 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of P_2O_5, and 80 pounds of K_2O per acre.

Stubble Cane — The rate of nitrogen used should be 120 to 140 pounds per acre on the sandy and silt loam soils and 120 to 140 pounds per acre on the clay loam and clay soils. Most soils of this area need

[1] Prepared by Olen D. Curtis and Denver T. Loupe, Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service, based on research conducted by Laron E. Golden and Ray Ricaud, Agronomy Department, L. S. U. Agricultural Experiment Station.

40 pounds of P_2O_5 and 80 pounds of K_2O per acre. Fertilizing with 24 pounds of sulphur per acre has increased yields at several locations.

Red River Area

Plant Cane — On all soil types, 120 to 140 pounds of nitrogen is needed. Cane grown on soils known to be low in K should be fertilized with 80 pounds of K_2O per acre.

Stubble Cane — The following rates should be used: 120 to 140 pounds of nitrogen per acre on the sandy and silt loam soils, 140 to 160 pounds per acre on the clay loam and clay soils and 80 pounds of K_2O per acre on soils known to be low in extractable K.

Time and Method of Application

Spring — Fertilizer should be applied in the spring as a vertical band to a depth of 6-12 inches on both sides of the row. Subsoiling of existing stands of cane for deeper fertilizer placement usually results in depressed yields.

When only one fertilizer application is to be made, research shows that yields tend to be higher if the fertilizer is applied at recommended rates in April or early May rather than earlier in the season.

Split Application of Nitrogen — When rates of nitrogen at 120 pounds per acre or higher are used, split applications may be beneficial. About two-thirds of the nitrogen should be applied in the spring and the remainder during June. The second application may be either by ground or aerial means.

When a late application of nitrogen is made, satisfactory sucrose may not be obtained until a date later than normal harvest.

Ammonium nitrate is usually a better source of nitrogen than urea when applied on the soil surface.

Fall — Fall fertilization, especially with nitrogen, is not recommended. Fertilizer efficiency is usually less for fall application than for spring application.

Soi Fertility Improvement Recommendations

Liming — Where the soil pH is below 6.0, lime should be used according to soil test recommendations. Liming materials may include agricultural limestone, dolomitic limestone and cement kiln dust.

Rock Phosphate — The use of a rock phosphate at the rate of 1,000 pounds or more per acre may be profitable on some soils of the Bayou Teche area.

Filter Press Mud — Per acre rates as high as 20 tons of dry matter directly from the factory, or as high as 80 tons of dry matter if obtained from material which has been stored several years, may be used on fallow land or old stubble to be busted out. Where substantial quantities of filter mud are applied, phosphate should be eliminated from the fertilizer used on the area for a few years, and rates of nitrogen, potash and sulphur should be decreased.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on Feb. 28, 1975	31.00
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Feb. 28, 1975	38.3125
New Orleans Price on Feb. 28, 1975	30.97
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Feb. 28, 1975	38.2825

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

Sugar Man of the Year

Earle T. Mac Hardy, President of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, has been named recipient of the Dyer Memorial Award "Sugar Man of the Year — 1974". This award is symbolized by the presentation of a giant silver bowl and citation for "significant and meritorious service" to the sugar industry.

Mr. Mac Hardy becomes the 17th winner of this annual prize. The "Sugar Man of the Year" award was established in 1958 as a memorial to the late B. W. Dyer, Sr., founder of B. W. Dyer & Company, Sugar Economists and Brokers of New York City. The annual award gives recognition to the U.S. sugar industry. By doing so, the company hopes to stimulate ideas and developments which ultimately will help both sugar producers and sugar consumers.

ADM Promotions

Archer Daniels Midland Company has announced the promotions of three executives within its sweetener operations. Sedgwick Howard was promoted to the position of President of Supreme Sugar and Bert Cremers was promoted to the position of Vice-President of Administration, Supreme Sugar.

Mr. Howard had been named Executive Vice-President of Supreme Sugar in 1973 when ADM purchased the Louisiana cane refinery operation from J. Aron. Mr. Cremers was the Vice-President and General Sales Manager of the Supreme Sugar Company. Mr. Comeaux joined the J. Aron operation in 1968 and was named Controller in 1973.

Food Special

A 30-minute documentary on how consumers can increase the value of their dollar will be telecast on Louisiana television stations in connection with Agriculture Day, March 24.

The documentary — "Food and Your Future" — features interviews with consumers, food experts and members of Congress. The film is being sponsored by Production Credit Associations in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. It will be shown in Louisiana on the following stations:

CITY/STATION Louisiana	TIME	DATE
Alexandria KALB	6:30-7:00 p.m.	Mon. 3/24
Baton Rouge WAFB	6:30-7:30 p.m.	Mon. 3/24
Lafayette KATC	5:30-6:00 p.m.	Mon. 3/24
Monroe KNOE	7:30-8:00 p.m.	Mon. 3/24
New Orleans WWL	8:30-9:00 p.m.	Mon. 3/24
Shreveport KSLA	6:30-7:00 p.m.	Mon. 3/24

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Contact Meeting
L.S.U. Colonnade Theater
Thursday, March 20

It is time for the Contact Committee Meeting of the League on the L.S.U. Campus. The meeting will be held in the Colonnade Theater of the L.S.U. Union beginning at 8:45 a.m. on Thursday, March 20, 1975. Growers, managers, overseers, allied business associates, friends of the industry, and all interested parties are invited to attend.

The L.S.U. research team has arranged an excellent program. Each topic on the program will be of interest to anyone associated with the sugar industry, but in the case of cane growers, managers, and farm supervisors or overseers, this meeting will be far more important.

Although each topic on the program will be interesting and important, one topic, the control of Stunting disease using aerated steam, should interest every grower now treating seed for the control of Stunting disease. Of special interest on the use of steam as the heat source for Stunting disease control will be the discussion on the conversion of the electrical treating unit to steam.

A complete schedule of the program is included in this article. Note the first topic is variety development and testing and the last is fertilization. Without the periodical release of new varieties, the industry would die. Without fertilization this industry would not survive. The subject between the first and the last help this industry live in a much better style.

Mr. J. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman, and Dr. Doyle Chambers, Director of the L.S.U. Agricultural Experiment Station will welcome a large attendance.

On the opposite page is the March 20 program.

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Presiding: Mr. J. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman, Contact Committee, American Sugar Cane League

PROGRAM

Morning

8:45-10:15 Varietal Development and Testing

- General Comments — S. J. P. Chilton
- Genetic Studies — M. T. Henderson
- Ripening Studies — F. A. Martin
- Sugarcane Crosses — E. D. Paliatseas
- Varietal Development — L. Anzalone
- Sugar Station and Outfield Tests — M. J. Giamalva

10:15-10:40 Coffee — Royal Ballroom

10:40-12:10 Plant Protection

- Nematodes — Wray Birchfield
- Weeds — E. L. Stamper
- Diseases — Field Studies — R. J. Steib
  - Methods of RSD Control — M. M. Mayeux, B. J. Cochran
  - Laboratory Studies — K. E. Damann
- Insects — S. D. Hensley

Afternoon

1:15- 2:00 Engineering

- Flooding Tolerance — C. E. Carter
- Drainage — Carl Camp
- Harvesting — B. J. Cochran

2:00- 2:45 Production

- Economics — J. R. Campbell
- Cultural Practices — Ray Ricaud
- Fertilization — L. E. Golden

2:45 Adjourn

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES BEGIN WORK ON FARM BILL

The Senate and House Agriculture Committees began hearings on revisions of the 1973 Farm Bill in mid-February. Witnesses from the Department of Agriculture, other Government Agencies, farm and commodity organizations, individual farmers, and consumers have appeared to give their views on changes needed in the legislation passed in 1973 to cover 1974, 1975 and 1976 crops of wheat, cotton, corn and other feed grains. Generally the representatives of farm and commodity organizations and farmers recommend that TARGET and SUPPORT prices be raised to cover the increased costs that have occurred since the bill was passed in 1973. Spokesmen for the Administration opposed any increases and contended that prices in the marketplace would bring about desired changes in the production of the commodities. Many farmers and their spokesmen requested legislation to require a support price (loan) on soybeans which has been discontinued by the Department of Agriculture for 1975. Many members in both the Senate and House hope to get legislation passed before planting time. Administration officials have indicated that any increase in the target or support prices will cause a veto of the bill by the President. Informed Washington sources believe, however, that some compromise will be reached and that target and support prices will be increased. It is doubtful that such legislation can be passed before planting time because of the pressure to act on energy and economic legislation.

SENATOR INOUYE (HAWAII) COMMENTS ON SUGAR ACT

On February 18th, Sen. Inouye spoke on the floor of the Senate and inserted an editorial from the Honolulu Advertiser on "Sugar and Hawaii's Future", Senator Inouye stated:

"It seems likely the price of sugar will decline this year. Experts tell us it was driven unnaturally high by speculation and market pressures will bring it down. But there are no guarantees last year's price spiral will not be repeated in future years. And there are no guarantees the United States will always be able to fill its sugar needs, since sugar traditionally is a tightly regulated commodity throughout the world. We are a sugar importer who has no way to assure sufficient imports will be available . . .

"The Sugar Act was designed to both stabilize prices and guarantee supply. It did both quite well. Accordingly, I hope this Congress will enact a new Sugar Act."

The following is taken from the editorial:

"No matter how you figure it, the outlook for Hawaii's sugar industry is bright compared to a few years ago. But the same factors that have gone into rocketing sugar prices also help make the case for Congress to pass a new or renewed U.S. Sugar Act . . .

"Sugar industry gross revenue last year was a record $740 million, three times the figure for 1973 . . . All of which

(Continued on page 13)

THE MAN OF THE LAND

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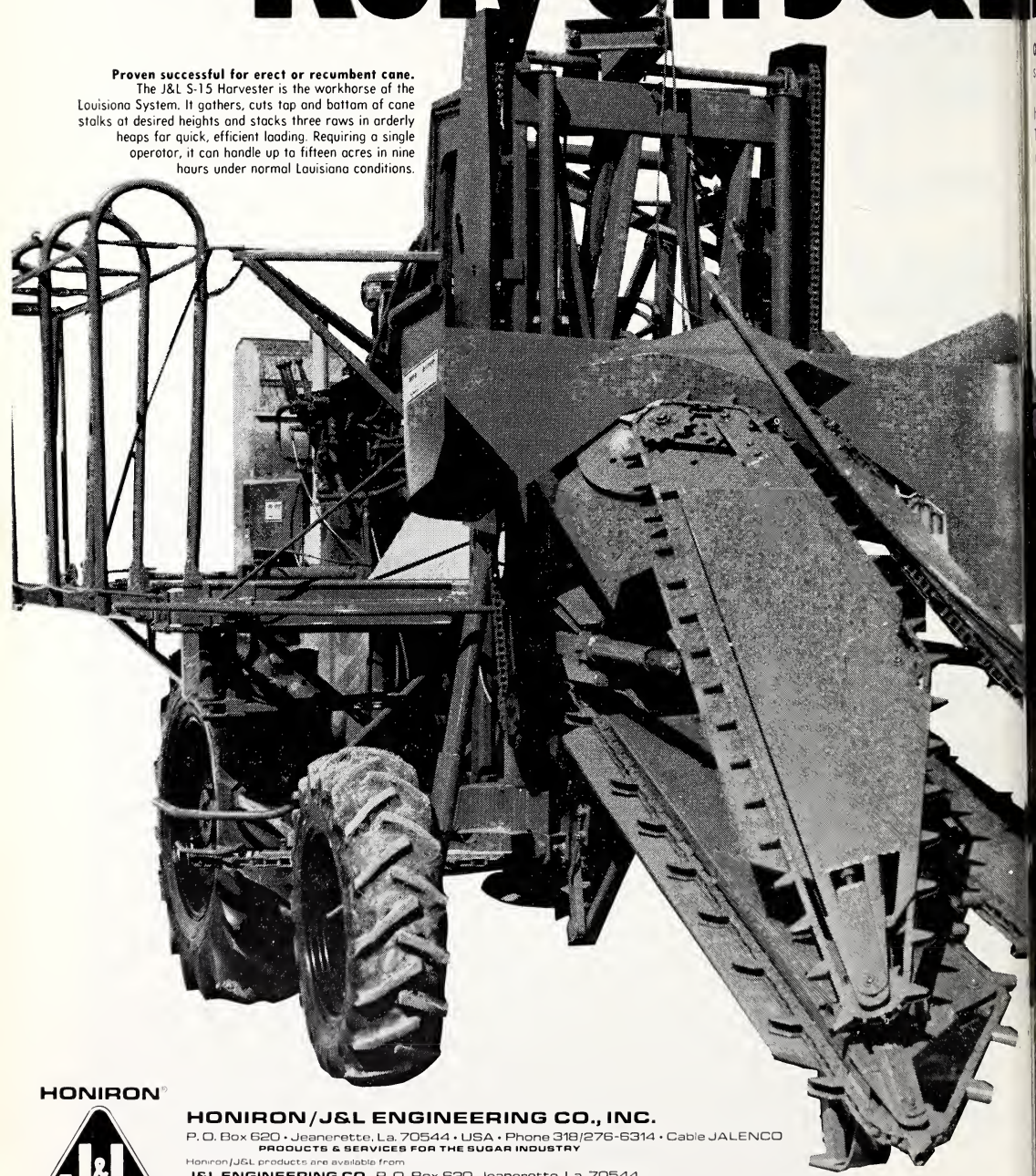

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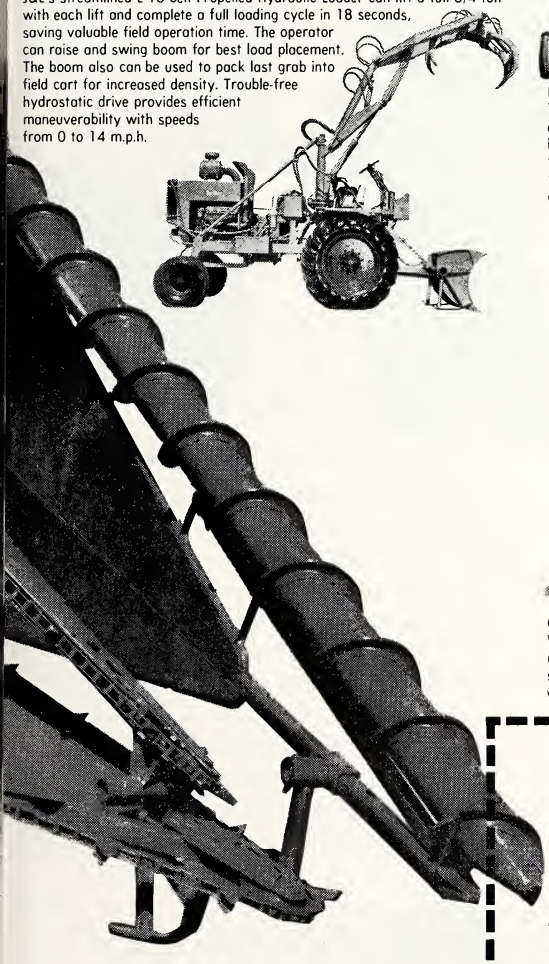

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Alma Plantation Assistant General Manager Hampton Stewart (left) and Field Manager Bill Monger examine a stalk of the new CP 65-357 variety from a field which had recently been treated with ®GUTHION insecticide to control sugarcane borers.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE 1974 FACTORY SCALE CORE STUDIES

by: Harold S. Birkett

(These are the major points of a paper presented at the February meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists—Louisiana Division, held in Baton Rouge, La.)

Outlined below are the highlights of a three year investigation of core sampling in Louisiana.

The 1972 studies showed that:

1. The core sampler extracts a representative and unbiased cane sample regardless of point of coring in the load.
2. The juice from the core sample was more closely related to the factory normal juice than was that obtained from the conventional method operated under ideal conditions.
3. The core sample showed a fiber % cane value very closely related to that of the factory. On the other hand, the trash determination of the conventional system bore very little relationship to the factory fiber % cane.

The 1973 studies showed that:

4. The hydraulic press was extremely reproducible. The difference between the predicted sugar from replicate determinations was only about ± 1%.
5. The hydraulic press pol extraction of over 70% was much closer to the 90% pol extraction achieved commercially, than are the pol extractions of sample mills (usually about 50%).
6. The pol % cane figure obtained by use of the hydraulic press was within 2% of the value obtained by the direct cane wet digestion method (the most accurate method available — but very time-consuming).
7. The hydraulic press responds to trash in the same manner as do mills. The hydraulic press fiber figures for trash are in direct proportion to the load and extraction effect that the trash imposes on the mill. Thus, green leafy trash only lightly loads the mill, while dry leaves load the mill greatly, with field soil falling between these extremes.

The 1974 studies confirmed earlier findings and showed that:

8. The core sampling method more accurately predicts the factory recoverable sugar than does the conventional method.
9. That the recoverable sugar in the cane by the conventional method only gives the growers about 60% of the premium value for cane above standard quality, and conversely only penalizes growers 60% of the penalty value for cane below average quality. Thus the conventional system falls about midway between a cane payment system based on cane quality (recoverable sugar basis) and a "flat rate" system (no account for cane quality). See Tables 2 & 3.
10. Because of variations in cane quality by a single shipper over a period of time, the final payments for an entire crop by the two sampling methods are not as great as might be expected. See Table 3.
11. The apparent fiber (insoluble dry solids) in cane is greater than most factories report. Fiber % cane averaged 18.67% in typical weather conditions. This, of course, is determined on unwashed cane.
12. The theoretical recoverable sugar from delivered cane was about 30 lb sugar/gross ton cane greater than that reported by the factory. Of this 30 lb/ton about 5-10 lb/ton can be attributed to simplification steps and

assumptions used in the core-press recoverable sugar predicting formula employed. However, the other 20 lb/ton appears to have been lost between the cane scale and the factory mill by

(a) The stockpiling of cane.

(b) Damaging cane by mechanical yard handling equipment

(c) Clean-up operations in the factory yard.

(d) Cane washing operations.

This raises a question that requires future investigation. At the same time it shows the value of a cane sampling system that is entirely independent of factory operations, and thus can function as a double-check on the mill control.

It should be pointed out that Cinclare's factory operations are normal, and that their factory efficiency and yield are typical of factories in the area. This higher sugar yield predicted for cane as delivered is not unusual. The USDA Houma station, and the Audubon Sugar Factory at LSU confirm that the recoverable sugar from fresh, unwashed cane is generally much greater than that which the commercial factories achieve.

In conclusion, the author believes that the core-press system is now ready and desirable for implementation in Louisiana. It will achieve the incentive system that the conventional system was intended to achieve, while at the same time fulfilling other desirable requirements of an ideal cane payment system.

Finally, a plea is made for Louisiana to join the progressive sugar world in using absolute juice in place of normal juice, the refractometer in place of the Brix spindle, and the installation of accurate juice, imbibition (maceration), bagasse, sugar and molasses weighing systems. These are invaluable for ascertaining factory efficiency, leading to improved operation and control, as well as serving as useful tools in implementing an equitable cane payment system.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 6)

makes sugar again look like something of a growth industry and certainly a continuing bulwark in Hawaii's economy, and especially so for the Neighbor Islands.

It also indicates a need for stability as the currently high prices drift down without the cushion of quotas for domestic and foreign growing areas. Those were provided by the 40-year-old Sugar Act which expired at the end of 1974 . . . Wisely, it seems, Hawaii's industry is pressing for a new sugar act without either the compliance payments, which many saw as a subsidy rather than a bonus for filling certain requirements, or the refinery tax which supported such payments."

BEET OFFICIAL DIES

Dr. Phillip C. Jones, longtime Washington economist with the United States Beet Sugar Association (Processors) passed away on February 18th. Prior to joining the Beet processors organization, Dr. Jones worked in the Sugar Division of USDA and was widely known and respected throughout the sugar industry. Phil will be missed by his many friends and particularly his Washington coworkers.

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Parish Cane Yields in Net Tons Per Acre, Expressed as Percentages of State Yields

Parish[1]	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Ascension	101	103	107	98	102	107	114	112	105	108	103	103	104	106	104	103	103	105	109	109
Assumption	113	106	106	112	109	97	112	109	102	108	105	103	106	107	111	104	111	104	106	99
Avoyelles	72	73	86	83	91	105	95	98	100	104	127	127	124	124	115	116	112	123	108	124
Iberville	117	115	123	119	108	97	106	110	97	111	108	106	102	100	97	102	95	98	107	106
Lafayette	88	92	89	70	71	80	70	77	52	74	93	93	89	80	80	86	88	79	78	100
Lafourche	110	107	101	113	109	98	105	103	109	103	100	95	95	100	101	103	105	109	105	99
Iberia	85	83	86	82	97	99	89	92	105	98	97	106	105	101	101	98	103	98	102	105
Pointe Coupee	99	107	101	102	95	105	104	96	94	97	106	105	98	96	95	106	90	94	92	93
Rapides	96	109	104	89	108	117	120	108	80	102	129	135	121	122	109	122	100	129	114	132
St. Charles	104	107	87	93	94	93	92	90	122	99	102	82	89	88	89	88	91	82	92	84
St. James	107	111	110	109	109	102	108	112	109	106	107	100	102	100	101	97	106	112	106	109
St. John	105	106	101	98	97	100	105	107	108	93	100	86	93	98	92	108	108	105	105	105
St. Martin	84	83	84	80	81	89	85	83	75	94	97	99	93	94	96	94	97	94	93	96
St. Mary	88	88	93	90	92	106	90	93	99	96	91	105	106	105	106	98	103	101	98	95
Terrebonne	101	110	101	110	99	99	103	98	104	94	88	88	89	93	93	98	91	92	89	86
Vermilion	81	86	77	63	88	92	77	77	68	89	96	98	90	79	89	79	100	64	84	89
West Baton Rouge	120	116	124	116	115	120	116	114	89	103	108	96	103	107	105	107	101	103	100	104

[1] Calculations were made from data which were not strictly on a parish basis in every instance, because data for a farm with land in two or more parishes were credited to only one parish. This made a large difference only in the case of Terrebonne, where the data actually includes results from considerable land in other prishes.

Cane Yields in Parishes Arranged by Areas, 1954-63 and 1964-73

Parish	Net Tons of Cane Per Acre		Parish Yield as % of State Yield	
	1954-63	1964-73	1954-63	1964-73
		EASTERN AREA		
Ascension	24.61	25.15	106	105
Assumption	25.02	25.39	108	106
Iberville	25.74	24.39	111	102
Lafourche	24.59	24.22	106	101
Pointe Coupee	23.29	23.36	100	97
St. Charles	22.81	21.29	98	89
St. James	25.20	24.89	108	104
St. John	23.72	23.98	102	100
Terrebonne	23.67	21.76	102	91
West Baton Rouge	26.33	24.75	113	103
		WESTERN AREA		
Lafayette	17.83	20.64	77	86
Iberia	21.25	24.32	91	102
St. Martin	19.56	22.82	84	85
St. Mary	21.73	24.21	93	101
Vermilion	18.66	20.78	80	85
		NORTHERN AREA		
Avoyelles	21.12	28.69	91	120
Rapides	24.07	28.92	103	121
		STATE		
State	23.27	23.96	100	100

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The Sugar Bulletin

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on March 14, 1975	30.00
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - March 14, 1975	36.5750
New Orleans Price on March 14, 1975	29.97
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - March 14, 1975	36.5450

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

NICHOLLS STATE UNIVERSITY PROPOSED TWO YEAR SUGAR COURSES

Plans are now under way at Nicholls State to offer two-year curricula in sugar processing technology and in sugar production technology. This will be two distinctly different courses, a two-year course for the factory students, and a separate two-year course for field production students. Both courses will have internship periods. During the internship period, students will train with cooperating farms and factories. After the two-year course is completed, the student will receive an Associate of Science degree. At the end of the two-year period the student can either take a job or continue toward a four-year degree in Science. Credits acquired during the two-year period will be applied toward the four-year course if a student wishes to continue in school.

Representatives of the Louisiana sugar industry are constantly in search of young people, trained to work as Agriculturists and Field Superintendents. The course in field production would certainly help fill a need that is now wanting.

Nicholls State University has furnished the Louisiana sugar industry with a large number of field production specialists from their four-year course over the past few years and many of these are in very responsible positions within the industry.

From a sugar processing standpoint this two-vear sugar processing program should fill a far greater need than the agricultural program, according to Frank Barker, Valentine Sugars, Lockport, Louisiana. Mr. Barker is a graduate engineer of the Louisiana State University Sugar School and a very experienced sugar engineer.

Prior to the early 1940's trained sugar-processing specialists from Louisiana were in great demand to help process off-shore sugar crops, particularly in the West Indies. Many Louisiana sugar factory specialists helped to take off at least one other crop of cane. Times have now changed. Louisiana is now having to import factory-trained specialists from all over the world. There have not been enough good people to go around. Louisiana has been most fortunate in being able to interest many excellent factory engineers and other specialists from Cuba. Many of these have long since made their mark in the Louisiana industry. The Cubans and others have helped, but there is an ever-increasing demand for more. This course at Nicholls will certainly help the Louisiana sugar industry.

All the details of this program are not yet completed and approval by the Louisiana Coordination Council for Higher Education must first be received before the courses are offered.

The Nicholls State University staff along with President Vernon F. Galliano met with an advisory committee composed of both field and factory representatives of the Louisiana sugar industry to plan this program.

It is hoped that this program will receive rapid approval and both courses can get underway before the fall semester at Nicholls.

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COLLOQUIM – LONDON

I recently had the privilege of attending the International Sugar Colloquim held in London, England on March 4th and 5th. The Colloquim was sponsored by three organizations: ASSUC, Association des Organizations Professionelles du Commerce des Sucres pour les Pays de la CEE; CEFS, Comité Européen des Fabricants de Sucre; CIBE, Confédération Internationale des Betteraviers Européens.

Attendance was in excess of 650 individuals from forty-eight nations around the world. The program consisted of presentations of statements by the following: Mr. Claude Cheysson, Member of the EEC Commission; Dr. Albert Viton, Chief of Sugar and Beverages Division of FAO, speaking on World Sugar Balance Forecast for 1975/85; Mr. Marcel Carvallo, Manager of Distribuidora Venezolana de Azucares, whose topic was Situation and Prospects for Latin America; Sir Guy Sauzier C.B.E. General Overseas Representative. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture speaking on Situation and Prospects for Commonwealth Exporting Countries: Mr. Jaime Dacanay, President, Philippine Sugar Institute, on the subject of Situation and Prospects in the Far East; Mr. Tadao Mizuno, Chairman of the Japan Sugar Refiners Association; Mr. Robert Quittmeyer, President of Amstar Corporation, USA, speaking on Situation and Prospects for North America; Mr. Eugene Demont, President of the Syndicat National des Fabricants de Sucre de France, on Situation and Prospects for Western Europe; Mr. Wieslaw Goralczyk, Managing Director of the Union of the Sugar Industry of Poland, whose subject was Situation and Prospects in Eastern Europe; Mr. Gavin Campbell, Chief Executive Officer, the CSR Ltd, on the Situation and Prospects for Australia; Mr. George Bishop, Chairman of Booker McConnell, speaking on Technological and Financial Aspects of the Development of World Sugar Production; Mr. Ernest Jones-Parry, Chief Executive of the International Sugar Organization on the topic of Prospects for a New International Sugar Agreement; Mr. Henri Cayre, President, Common Market Countries' Commission of the Confederation Internationale des Betteraviers Européens, speaking on An Agricultural Point of View on the International Sugar Agreement; and Mr. Maurice Varsana (Paris), Mr. Joseph Fraites (New York), Mr. David Harcourt (London), discussing the Outlook for International Sugar Trade.

In addition to the discussions which covered the full two days, additional discussions were held during receptions on three successive evenings.

Highlights of the statements presented were: (1) Dr. Viton revised his estimate of world consumption made in 1971. His projection for 1975 usage for the world exclusive of centrally planned countries and Cuba was reduced from 60.0-60.1 million tons to 58.6. His estimates for 1980 were reduced from a Brussells estimate of 69.9-71.5 to 65.8. For the total world for 1980, his estimates were revised from 94-96 to 88.5-89.5. For 1985,

(continued on page 6)

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IN WASHINGTON

(continued from page 4)

he estimates consumption or demand on two bases: at 1973 prices at 80 million tons world total excluding centrally planned countries and Cuba, and on new prices which would be the 1973 price plus 10-15% at 76 million tons.

(2) Mr. Quittmeyer stated in his presentation: "In any appraisal of the U.S. sugar situation and future prospects, there are two unknowns that must be recognized and considered at the outset: (1) The form and content of future U.S. sugar policy; and (2) The role that high fructose corn syrup will play in overall consumption of sweeteners within the U.S. Whatever national sugar policy is adopted will affect domestic production within the U.S., and increasing usage of high fructose corn syrup will affect the consumption of sucrose . . .

"The potential expansion in domestic production by 1985—cane sugar production my increase about 550,000 tons to a total of about 3,000,000 tons and beet sugar production to about 3,600,000 tons. Almost all of this increase will have to be accomplished by sizable investments in cane mills and beet factories and in development of additional agricultural land . . .

"Turning now to U.S. consumption, the total per capita nutritive sweetener deliveries in 1974 were estimated to be 125.8 lbs., with sweeteners from corn sucrose . . .
providing 26.6 lbs. and the balance of 99.2 lbs. to sucrose. We project 1985 per capita nutritive sweetener consumption at about 130 lbs. with corn-derived sweeteners making up 37 lbs. of the total, leaving 93 lbs. to be consumed as sucrose."

"It should be noted that although the combined impact of increased usage of corn sweeteners and increased U.S. production of sucrose will diminish U.S. reliance on imported raw sugar, the U.S. will continue to be a major importer of foreign sugar, but the volume may decline to approximately 3,800,000 tons by 1985, if projected increases in domestic production are achieved."

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A COMPARISON OF THE MASSEY FERGUSON 102 COMBINE TO THE CONVENTIONAL LOUISIANA HARVESTING SYSTEM

This summarizes a paper presented at the Louisiana A.S.S.C.T. meeting in Baton Rouge on February 7, 1975. The authors were R. Charles Hodson, Economist, American Sugar Cane League and Benjamin Legendre, Research Agronomist, U.S. Sugarcane Laboratory, A.R.S., U.S.D.A., Houma, Louisiana.

Several manufacturers of conventional Louisiana harvesters are experimenting with cut-chop harvesters for use in Louisiana. When the South Coast Corporation decided to use a Massey Ferguson 102 chopper harvester during the 1974-crop harvest, it provided an opportunity to study a production model chopper harvester under Louisiana conditons. The Massey Ferguson 102 cuts cane into pieces about 12-16 inches long and drops these pieces into a cane wagon pulled along side the harvester.

Purpose of Study

The general purpose of this study is to compare the Massey Ferguson 102 harvest system with the conventional Louisiana harvest system. The following comparisons are made between the two systems. (1) Cane quality (2) Field losses of cane (scrap) (3) Harvesting and loading costs, and (4) Hauling costs.

Test Procedure

These tests were conducted to compare the cane quality and field losses using the Massey Ferguson 102 harvest system to those with the conventional Louisiana harvest system. Tests 1 and 2 were conducted on South Coast's Georgia division near Raceland, and Test 3 was conducted on Oaklawn division near Franklin. Variety C.P.61-37 plant cane was harvested in Tests 1 and 2, and Variety C.P.52-68 plant cane was harvested in Test 3. An average of 3.9 acres per test were harvested by the Massey Ferguson 102 and 4.0 acres per test were harvested by conventional Louisiana harvesters.

For these tests, the cane to be harvested by the Massey Ferguson 102 was burned while standing on the day before it was harvested. In each test, the conventional harvester cut the cane on one day; the cane was burned on the following day; and the cane was hauled to the mill on the third day. All trash, sucrose, and scrap samples were taken on the day the cane was hauled to the mill.

In each test, the cane cut by the Massey Ferguson 102 and by the conventional harvester was in adjacent fields and was the same variety and age.

Trash Samples. Ten trash samples weighing about 100 pounds apiece were taken from each harvest system in each test. Samples for the Massey Ferguson 102 were taken with a loader grab from the loaded wagons as they left the field.

Samples for the conventional harvester were taken from the heap row. When the loader had pushed up a full grab load of cane, the loader grab was used to pick up a sample of about 100 pounds. We attempted to take samples from each heap row and from all areas of the field.

The samples from each system were weighed, cleaned, and reweighed in the field to determine trash percentages. A.S.C.S. regulations were followed in cleaning the cane.

Sucrose Samples. A sucrose sub-sample was taken from each of the trash samples prior to weighing and cleaning. This subsample was equivalent to about 15 stalks of cane. The samples were run through the sample mill at the U.S.D.A. experi-

(continued on next page)

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ment station in Houma to determine crusher juice sucrose and crusher juice purity. These figures were converted to normal juice sucrose and normal juice purity using that day's factors for the mill where the cane was ground.

Scrap Samples. Normal field scrapping was not done prior to taking the scrap samples. Ten plots were selected at random for each harvest system in each test. The plots were 3 rows wide (18 feet) x 36 feet long. All marketable cane left in each plot was gathered and weighed to determine gross tons of scrap per acre.

Sugar Cane Yields. The cane harvested from each plot was weighed at the mill. Using these weights, the gross tons harvested per acre were determined for each harvest system. The gross tons of scrap per acre were added to the gross tons harvested per acre to determine the calculated gross tons per acre standing in the field.

The gross tons harvested per acre were converted to standard tons based on the trash, sucrose and purity figures shown in Table 1.

Harvesting Efficiency Index. A harvesting efficiency index was determined for each test. This is a measure of the harvesting efficiency of the Massey Ferguson 102 in relation to the conventional Louisiana system, taking into account the scrap, trash, sucrose, and purity.

Test Results

Table 1 shows the trash, sucrose and purity results for each of the three tests. Normal juice sucrose of the cane harvested by the Massey Ferguson was lower than that harvested by the conventional harvester in each of the three tests. The average percent trash for the three tests was 8.97 for the Massey Ferguson and 8.66 for the conventional harvester. The average normal juice sucrose for the tests was 11.61 for the Massey Ferguson versus 12.87 for the conventional harvester. The normal juice purity averaged 73.66 for the Massey Ferguson versus 76.01 for the conventional harvester.

Table 2 shows the test data on cane yields, scrap and "harvesting efficiency indices". In each of the tests, the Massey Ferguson left less scrap in the field than the conventional Louisiana harvester. An average of 3.69 gross tons of scrap were left by the Massey Ferguson versus 7.37 gross tons left by the conventional Louisiana harvester. The harvesting efficiency index, which takes scrap, trash, sucrose and purity into account, was higher for the conventional Louisiana harvester in each test. The average index for the Massey Ferguson was 94.35 versus 100 for the conventional harvester.

Harvesting and Loading Costs

Costs were determined for representative makes and models of equipment needed to harvest and load cane under each system. An initial investment cost of each equipment item was determined,

Table 1.—Comparison of Trash, Sucrose, and Purity—Massey Ferguson 102 vs. Conventional Louisiana Harvester

Test Number	Type of Harvester	Percent Trash	Normal Juice Sucrose	Normal Juice Purity
1	M.F. 102	11.58	10.23	68.70
	Conventional	13.39	12.15	74.00
2	M.F. 102	7.72	11.55	76.69
	Conventional	9.00	13.20	79.66
3	M.F. 102	7.60	13.05	75.61
	Conventional	3.58	13.26	74.37
Average	M.F. 102	8.97	11.61	73.66
	Conventional	8.66	12.87	76.01

based on January 1975 prices. This was the approximate total purchase price, including 5 percent sales tax. A Louisiana price for the Massey Ferguson 102 has not yet been set. An estimated price was determined after speaking to Massey Ferguson representatives.

Fixed and variable costs for each piece of equipment were determined and converted to an hourly cost basis.

Fixed costs are "overhead" costs which do not vary with the amount of use of the item. Variable costs are those that increase in proportion to the use of the item. Fixed costs include depreciation, interest on investment, insurance, and shelter. Variable costs include repairs and maintenance, tires, fuel, engine oil and operator's labor.

Work standards for each equipment item are shown in Table 3. This is the amount of output that each equipment unit can consistently produce in a given time period with good management. Using these work standards, a cost per ton was determined for each equipment unit.

Conventional Louisiana System. Costs were developed for a Thomson harvester and a Cameco self-propelled loader.

Total cost for the Thomson harvester was $.941 per ton harvested. The total cost per ton loaded by the Cameco self-propelled loader was $.203. The total harvesting and loading cost for the conventional Louisiana system was $1.144 per ton.

Massey Ferguson 102 System. This system eliminates the use of a separate loading unit. The harvester cuts the cane, chops it into 12-16-inch pieces and drops it into a wagon.

The total cost per hour for this machine was $43.658. The cost per ton at a capacity of 20 tons per hour was $2.183.

The Massey Ferguson seldom cut more than 200 tons per day. A major problem holding down capacity was coordination of hauling units. Taking this into account,

Table 2.—A Comparison of Cane Yields—Massey Ferguson 102 vs. Conventional Louisiana Harvester

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Test Number	Type of Harvester	Calculated[1] Gross Tons Per Acre, Standing in Field	Gross Tons[2] Harvested Per Acre	Gross Tons[3] of Scrap Per Acre	Standard[4] Tons Harvested Per Acre	Harvesting[5] Efficiency Index
1	M.F. 102	38.19	34.03	4.16	21.73	95.21
	Conventional	37.18	25.82	11.36	22.22	100.00
2	M.F. 102	49.77	45.02	4.75	39.90	93.37
	Conventional	43.28	36.10	7.18	37.16	100.00
3	M.F. 102	26.19	24.04	2.15	23.97	97.48
	Conventional	32.06	28.48	3.58	30.10	100.00
Average	M.F. 102	38.05	34.36	3.69	28.54	94.35
	Conventional	37.51	30.14	7.37	29.83	100.00

[1] Column 4 plus Column 5.

[2] Amount hauled to the mill and does not include any cane scrapped behind the harvester or loader.

[3] Amount of cane left in the field, measured for experimental purposes.

[4] Gross tons in Column 4 adjusted by the data on trash, sucrose, and purity appearing in Table 2.

[5] Divide Column 6 by Column 3. For each test, convert these figures to index numbers, allowing the conventional harvester to equal 100. Example for Test 1:

Conventional: $22.22 \div 37.18 = .5976$
$(.5976 \div .5976) \times 100 = 100$
M. F. 102: $21.73 \div 38.19 = .5690$
$(.5690 \div .5976) \times 100 = 95.21$

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it appears that an efficient operation could harvest 200 tons per ten-hour day. Improvements in the harvester's capacity to cut unburned cane and to operate in muddy conditons are necessary to significantly improve its capacity.

Hauling Costs

Hauling costs for a John Deere Model 4230 diesel tractor and a "Bob Boudreaux" twin axle cart were determined. This type of cart was converted for use with the Massey Ferguson 102. Chain-link fencing was attached to the ends of the cart and inside the chain net. This conversion was relatively simple, inexpensive, and it lasted well.

Conventional Louisiana System. A hauling unit consists of a John Deere 4230 tractor and one "Bob Boudreaux" wagon. The total cost per hour of a hauling unit is $10.470. The following assumptions are made in determining the cost per ton for hauling cane: (1) loader capacity of 55 tons per hour, (2) average road speed of 16.65 miles per hour for the hauling unit, (3) a round trip distance to the mill of two miles, (4) a total waiting time for 5 minutes at the mill and one minute in the field, and (5) 8 tons of cane per load.

Using these assumptions, the complete cycle of loading, hauling, unloading, and returning to the field should take 21.93 minutes. A hauling unit would haul 21.89 tons per hour. The cost per ton for hauling cane would be $.478 per ton.

Massey Ferguson 102 System. The hourly cost of a hauling unit with the converted "Bob Boudreaux" wagon is $10.560. The only assumption different from those used for the conventional system concerns loader capacity. The loading capacity of the Massey Ferguson 102 is assumed to be 20 tons per hour.

Using these assumptions, a complete cycle of loading, hauling, unloading, and returning to the field should take 37.21 minutes. A hauling unit would haul 12.90 tons per hour. The hauling cost would be $.819 per ton.

Costs and Returns

Table 2 shows that the average calculated gross tons per acre, standing in the field for the three tests were almost equal for the two systems. Using the average data for the three tests and the cost data for each system, harvesting and hauling costs, and the returns for an "Average" acre of cane were determined (see Table 4).

Conventional Louisiana System. An average of 30.14 gross tons of cane per acre were hauled to the mill. It cost $.941 per ton to harvest, $.203 per ton to load, and $.478 per ton to haul the cane, for a total cost of $1.622 per ton. The total cost per acre was $48.89 ($1.622 x 30.14 gross tons per acre).

These 30.14 gross tons converted to 29.83 standard tons.

Assuming a price of $50.00 per *standard* ton of cane, the average returns per acre were $1,491.50 ($50.00 x 29.83 standard tons per acre). The average return above harvesting and hauling costs for the conventional system was $1,442.61.

Table 3.—Work Standards and Hourly Cost of Various Equipment Items

Equipment	Work Standard (Gross tons per hour)	Cost per hour (Dollars)	Cost per ton (Dollars)
Massey Ferguson 102	20	43.658	2.183
Thomson Harvester	27	25.377	.941
Cameco Loader	55	11.150	.203
Conventional Hauling Unit	21.89[1]	10.470	.478
M. F. 102 Hauling Unit	12.90[2]	10.560	.819

[1] Based on these assumptions: (1) hauling unit road speed of 16.65 m.p.h. (2) round trip of 2 miles (3) waiting time of 5 minutes at mill and 1 minute in the field (4) 8 tons of cane per load (5) loader capacity of 55 tons per hour.

[2] Based on the same assumptions as in footnote [1], except number (5). Loader (harvester) capacity is 20 tons per hour.

Massey Ferguson 102 System. An average of 34.36 gross tons of cane per acre were hauled to the mill. It cost $2.183 per ton to harvest and load, and $.819 per ton to haul the cane to the mill. The total cost was $3.002 per ton. The cost per acre was $103.15 ($3.002 x 34.36 gross tons per acre).

These 34.36 gross tons converted to 28.54 standard tons.

With a price of $50.00 per *standard* ton of cane, the average returns per acre were $1,427.00 ($50 x 28.54 standard tons per acre). The average return above harvesting and hauling costs for the Massey Ferguson 102 system was only $1,323.85 per acre.

Conclusions

This was the first year that the Massey Ferguson 102 operated in Louisiana. A great deal of experimenting was necessary to make the machine perform properly under Louisiana conditions. Changes and adjustments were made on the harvester on a day-to-day basis. Row heights were much higher than those normally encountered by the machine. A lack of hauling units often limited its capacity.

Taking all of these factors into account, the Massey Ferguson 102 should be able to harvest about 20 tons of cane per hour. If further improvements are made in the machine's capacity to cut unburned cane and its ability to operate in muddy conditions, its capacity could be increased significantly.

The problem of lower sucrose with the Massey Ferguson cut cane appears to be caused by poor topping. The sucrose difference between the two systems was much less in Test 3 than in the other tests. The cane in Test 3 was more erect and the Massey Ferguson appeared to be topping the cane much lower. A new topping system may be installed on the machine for next harvest season.

Although the data in this study show that it is much more expensive to harvest cane with the Massey Ferguson 102 than with the conventional Louisiana system, we should not give up completely on the Massey Ferguson 102 or on other chopper harvesters. Since this was the first year the harvester has operated in Louisiana, improvements in the machine may make it more competitive in the future.

Many Louisianians have been and continue to be interested in experimenting with chopper harvesters because they offer several potential advantages. These are: (1) fresher cane delivered to the mill, (2) less field mud in trash, and (3) less ground loss.

Complete reliance on the type of chopper harvesters now in commercial use would probably be a mistake in Louisiana. The danger exists that there may be years when an early freeze occurs and cane is down in such a way that the chopper harvester cannot top frozen joints effectively. Under these conditions, cane processing might come to an abrupt halt if we were completely dependent on harvesters which do not have the ability to selectively top cane.

In spite of this, more Louisiana testing of the Massey Ferguson 102 and other chopper harvesters should be encouraged. They may have a use on a supplementary basis in Louisiana.

Table 4.—Costs and Returns for the Massey Ferguson 102 and the Conventional Louisiana Harvest System[1].

Item	Conventional System	M.F. 102
Costs		
	— — — — (Dollars per Acre) — — — —	
Harvest	28.36	75.01
Load	6.12	.....
Haul	14.41	28.14
Total Cost	48.89	103.15
Returns[2]	1,491.50	1,427.00
Return above Selected Costs	1,442.61	1,323.85

[1] Based on yield, trash, sucrose and purity data in Tables 1 and 2.
[2] Based on a price of $50.00 per standard ton.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on Mar. 27, 1975	27.50
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - Mar. 27, 1975	35.1780
New Orleans Price on Mar. 27, 1975	27.47
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Mar. 27, 1975	35.1480

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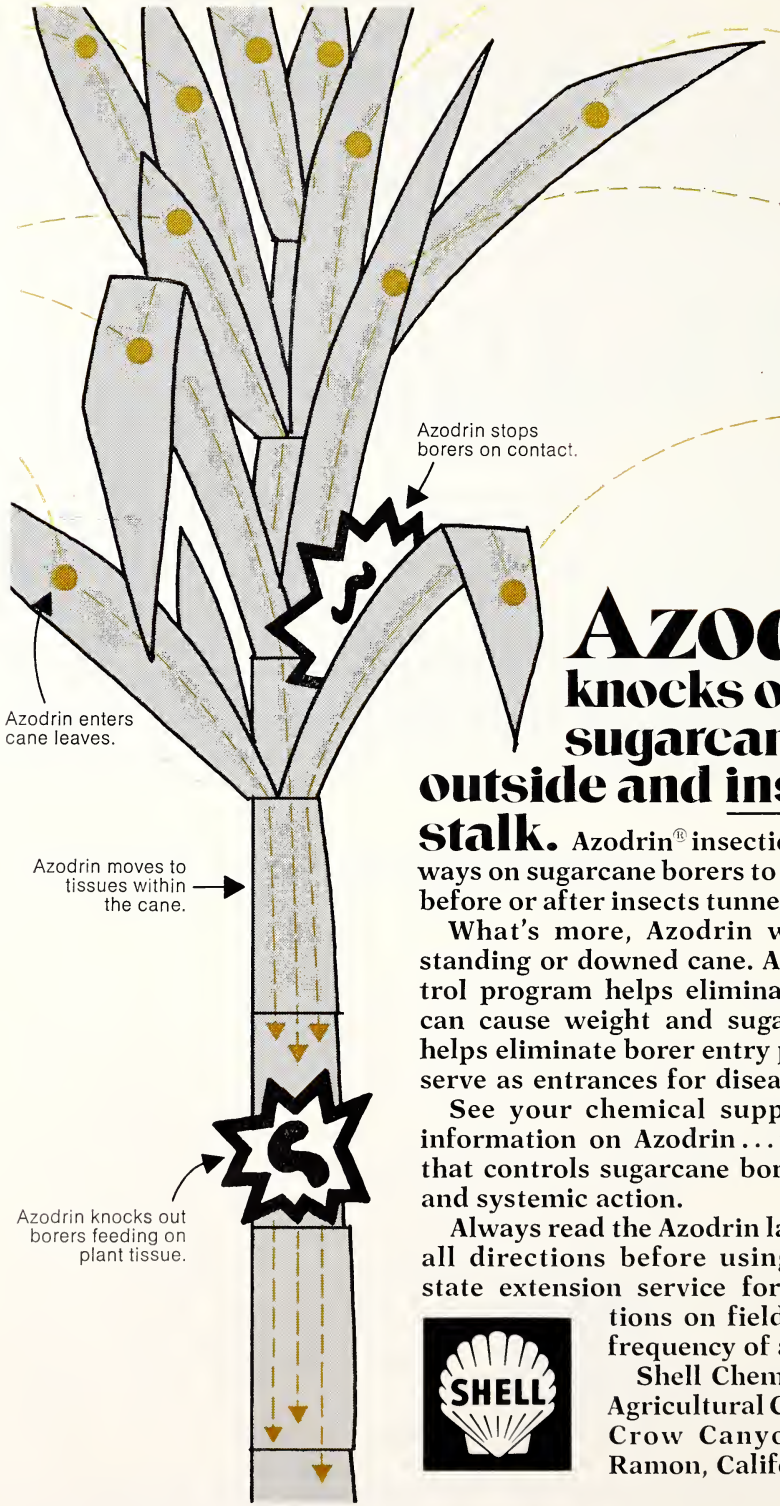
Vol. 53 — No. 13 APRIL 1, 1975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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Grass — Stands — Aerated Steam
Noble Steward Retires

Some can growers are complaining about grass in the crop. Those growers know why the crop is grassy. However, in spite of the fact that much of the 2-4-D was put down when the temperature was too low and winds were high in much of the month of March, the crop is fairly clean. There are still some winter weeds around, but if the weather becomes warm and dry the crop will look good.

Stands

In general the stands are good in all areas. Some acreage of plant cane was plowed out in all areas with the exception of the Bunkie - Meeker area. The poor stands were the result of an extended dry period following Hurricane Carmen. Cane planted immediately following the storm dry rotted, particularly cane planted in heavy soil. Fortunately, far less cane was damaged than was predicted.

Many growers are ready to put down fertilizer and a very small amount will be put out before the Easter holidays. There is no great hurry to put out nitrogen. Cane is not now growing. Johnson grass, other grasses, and weeds will grow at lower temperatures than cane and use some early applied fertilizer and create more problems. Studies over a number of years show that there are good reasons for waiting to apply fertilizer until April and May.

Aerated Steam

The possibility of the use of aerated steam as a heat source for the treatment of Stunting Disease is causing several growers who planned to buy the electrical treating unit this year to now take a wait and see attitude. This is understandable. The research with aerated steam appears promising. There are several other recent ideas being considered about the use of steam. There are still many questions unanswered. Work on this project is continuing. The League's Stunting Disease committee will meet on April 9th with the L.S.U. researchers working with steam to discuss the use of aerated steam as a heat source for the control of Stunting Disease.

It is hoped that larger units can be designed with good heat control. It is also hoped that a unit can be designed to be top loaded with a transloader or a field loader and unloaded with chains. Some of this may be possible, particularly if the studies continue to show that cane with leaves and trash can be used for treatment. As indicated earlier, there are several new ideas being advanced in connection with the use of steam for the control of stunting disease. Some of these may be tested this fall.

It is good that something new was done because not nearly enough use was being made of the existing treating units and not many new units were being purchased. Hand stripping cane for treatment is too labor demanding and this comes at planting time when labor is in the greatest demand.

Noble Steward Retires

Mr. Noble Steward, of the U.S. Sugarcane Laboratory, has announced his intention to retire from Federal Service on April 25, 1975. His retirement will be a great loss to the USDA program, for Mr. Steward is a capable, industrious and conscientious worker. He began his service at the Houma Station 39 years ago, except for a period with the U.S. Navy

(continued on page 12)

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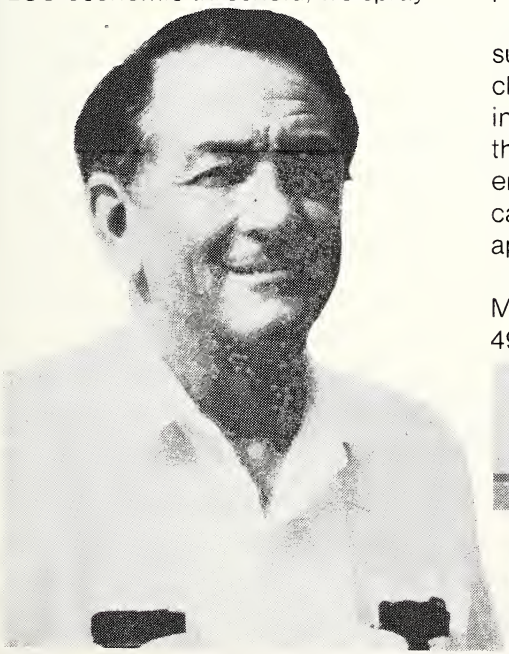

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

MORE ON INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COLLOQUIUM

One subject which received considerable discussion at the recent London meeting was a new International Sugar Agreement. Mr. Jones Parry, chief executive of the International Sugar Organization stated: "When the U.N. Sugar Conference assembled in mid-1973, the negotiating strengths of the two sides had changed fundamentally since the 1968 Conference: the developing exporters were unwilling to continue their supply commitments unless their own demands for purchase commitments and a defense of the minimum price were met by the importers. The Conference failed and the 1973 International Sugar Agreement contained no more than a commitment by the Council to study the bases and framework of a new Agreement.

"The Council has now embarked on this study, but its aim to bring about an effective Agreement with economic clauses must take account of the energy crisis and world-wide inflation, of the efforts of the Latin American exporters to organize independent action to defend the price, and of the UNCTAD scheme for an overall integrated programme for commodities.

"The Council has recognized that in the present state of the market a negotiation on traditional lines involving the establishment of basic export tonnages and a price range for the operation of quotas would run into serious difficulties. It has therefore invited some of its Members, with the help of the Secretariat to consider the part which stocks might play in a new Sugar Agreement. . . .

"But most of all, we must assume that there is a will to bring about such an Agreement and that exporters and importers will recognize that a successful International Sugar Agreement, as in the past, will depend on their willingness to work together towards ensuring the protection of their mutual interests in the long term."

Mr. Henry Cayre, President of the Sugar Working Party of Brussels said that any new agreement must be very different from previous ones and should involve the farmers more closely. He also warned that if world output of sugar does not reach the 1985 target of 110 million tons, a drop in sugar consumption will take place as other sweeteners appear on the market.

Cayre, who forecast white sugar consumption in 1980 will total 100 million tons, said the new international agreement should assure traditional markets to exporting countries. It should also help sugar cane producers and contribute to their economic development in a way that is compatible with interests of producers in industrialized countries, he said. And it should apply sanctions against those who sell below the minimum price, as well as organize a properly programmed system of food aid.

Cayre said the organization of the world sugar market should provide for setting up a fund with enough resources to finance whatever dispositions are contained in the agreement, notably those concerning stocks.

In addition to discussions on the International Sugar Agreement and previously reported items, spokesman for Japan, Mr. Tadao Mizuno predicted a reduction in

(Continued on Page 11)

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ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT JOSEPH Y. WHEALDON AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE MARCH 26, 1975

Members of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange and distinguished guests.

For the Sugar Industry, the past year has been one of the most eventful years during the past several decades for all parties of interest, i.e. cane growers, beet growers, processors, refiners, industrial users and domestic consumers. This has been true not only for the Louisiana interests; it was eventful on a Nation-wide and a World-wide basis. We saw numerous things occur that a year ago few of us, if any, would have predicted would occur, or particularly occur, to such extremes.

The most significant event, of course, was the rise in the price of sugar. Who would have imagined that the price of raw sugar would increase from 11½¢ per pound in early January, 1974, to 64½¢ per pound on November 20, 1974? A year ago, the date of Exchange's last annual meeting, the price was 17¼¢ per pound. The rise was generally steady, but the decline from 64½¢ per pound to 26.22¢ per pound today was to some extent erratic. The delivered average price, October 4, 1974 to December 31, 1974 was 47.67¢ per pound. For the period January 1, 1975 to February 20, 1975, pricing period for over-quota sugar, the average price was 39.22¢ per pound. The Season's Average Price, October 4, 1974 to April 10, 1975, should be about 40¢ per pound. Cane Growers selling cane and sugar processors selling sugar should have fared very well on any one of the three bases. Additional comments about the price of sugar are contained later on in this paper.

The average price of molasses for the 1974-75 Pricing Season will be about 34¢ per gallon, a decline of four cents from the average price of 38 cents per gallon for the 1973-74 season: The decline is attributed to the substantial reduction in the production and sale of supplemental cattle feed. Demand for supplemental cattle feed has declined in relation to the decline in the volume of domestic cattle production.

As we all know, the Sugar Act terminated December 31, 1974, as a consequence of the failure of Congress in June, 1974, to vote favorably on a modiifed extension of the Sugar Act which had been in effect, in one form or another, for approximately 40 years. Many of us felt while the price of sugar was rising during the period from June into November, 1974, that Congress might reconsider the legislation and approve an extension of the Sugar Act prior to the end of the year or during early 1975. Inasmuch as the price of sugar has been declining, and since Congress is so busily engaged in tax and energy matters, it is doubtful that sugar legislation will receive the attention of Congress as a whole in the near future.

What effect will the discontinuance of the Sugar Act have on the domestic sugar industry? Presumably the consumer interests and the industrial users expect it to result in lower wholesale and retail prices

of sugar, for they supported the cause for terminating the Sugar Act. In my opinion, only time will tell what such effect will be; numerous factors will so determine. Foremost is when and by how much will World sugar production exceed World sugar consumption, with a resultant substantial World-wide inventory of sugar. So long as sugar prices are high as has been the case for the last year and a quarter, we can expect increased sugar cane and sugar beet plantings and production. By the same logic, as soon as production exceeds consumption to the extent that the World-wide inventory is excessive and competition develops for sales of sugar by sugar-surplus-producing foreign countries, we can expect sugar prices to begin to decline. In the event sugar prices decline to the price range of a few years ago, we can expect a decrease in sugar plantings and production and eventually the return to a position of an excess of consumption over the production. Thus, it would appear that there will be a period of cycles of several years of increased production followed by several years of decreased production.

What does this indicate for Louisiana cane growers, processors and refiners? I wish that I knew the answer. Without the benefit of the proverbial crystal ball, I anticipate a price range for the next couple of years to be in excess of the Season's Average price of approximately 14 cents per pound for the 1973 crop.

Beyond that, I prefer not to speculate, but I will state certain facts that may be of help to those who may choose to indulge in conjecture.

Information compiled by F. O. Licht, highly recognized as an authority on estimating and compiling data on world sugar production and consumption, shows world sugar production in metric tons for the year 1973-74 as 80,522,000 tons compared to world sugar consumption for the same year as 80,629,000 tons. Of interest is the fact that ten years prior, 1963-64, World production was 54,745,000 tons and consumption was 54,261,000 tons. It is interesting to note that the increase during the 10-year period was 26,000,000 tons. Of further interest is the fact that the increases for the preceding 10 years from 1953-54 were 16,000,000 tons in production and 18,000,000 tons in consumption. The data shows that during the past four years, 1971 through 1974, World consumption exceeded World production by 5,000,000 tons of sugar. These four straight years, when consumption exceeded production each year, aggregated a reduction in the World-wide sugar inventory in the amount of 5,000,000 tons. Currently, the World-wide inventory of sugar is estimated at slightly over 15,000,000 tons, whereas various spokesmen for the sugar industry have indicated that an inventory of 20,000,000 tons of sugar is desirable and required in order to stabilize sugar prices.

I do not have available data on a World-wide basis for the year 1974-75 nor a projection for the year 1975-76. Various reports indicate that there will be increased plantings in certain foreign countries, particularly Mexico and Brazil. Of interest is the report that sugar production in Brazil from 1965 through 1970 averaged slightly under 5,000,000 tons, whereas their most recent crop is estimated at slightly over 8,000,000 tons. In the domestic area it has been reported that United States sugar-beet plantings will be increased in 1975 over 1974 by 22 percent. There will no doubt be increased domestic sugar cane plantings, but probably by a modest percentage.

In view of the foregoing, it is easy to see that increased sugar pantings with the aid of favorable weather conditions could possibly increase World-wide sugar production by 10 percent, or 8,000,000 tons. This, along with a decline in the consumption growth rate, as a consequence of buyer resistance, could result in a World-wide inventory of sugar far in excess of 20,000,000 tons and could have a very dramatic effect upon sugar market prices.

Many of us have seen references to the efforts, and in some instances the successes, of the organizations of certain foreign countries to control the price of certain of their exported commodities. In some instances we have seen sugar mentioned. The Times-Picayune issue of March 19, 1975, contained a comprehensive article with a full across-the-page headline, "Raw Material, Basis Food Exporters Pushing to Organize Cartels". The article included

(Continued on Next Page)

(Continued from Previous Page)

specific comments about a number of commodities incuding coffee, copper, bauxite, rubber, tin and sugar. With regard to sugar, I quote from the article — "—Sugar: Mexico reported that the Group of Sugar Exporting countries of Latin America and the Caribbean was formed by 20 nations during a closed-door meeting in Cozumel, Mexico, in November. The Group plans to meet in the Dominican Republic in April to set policy".

We must recognize the power of such a group of nations that supplies such a large portion of the sugar that is imported by the United States. It is not unreasonable to expect that such a cartel, if successful, could have a very powerful influence on the price of sugar in the United States. As a policy it is reasonable to expect that they could reduce the price of sugar delivered to the United States to 10 cents a pound or less, and on the other hand they could increase the price to a dollar a pound or more.

So much for the global aspects of the sugar industry, now I will comment on aspects related more directly to the Louisiana sugar industry this past year.

For the second consecutive year, the Louisiana Cane Growers, for the most part, found their field yields far below normal. For the 1974 crop the State average was 21.0 net tons of cane per acre, where as for the 1973 crop year it was 20.6 net tons of cane per acre. This is far below the 25 to 26 net tons per acre for the five years preceding the 1973 crop year. We all expected some cane loss as a result of Hurricane Carmen in early September, 1974. Others factors which have been mentioned as contributing to the low field yields, besides the effect of the hurricane, are drought periods during the growing season, flooding of cane fields early during the year, excess amounts of old stubble cane, low yielding varieties of cane, and rain during the latter part of the harvest season.

Although the cane this year was light by stalk weight, it was high in quality, particularly in sucrose. This resulted in very favorable yields of sugar by the processors, for the most part. Sugar yields for the Louisiana processors averaged approximately 182 pounds per net ton of cane for the 1974 crop as compared with approximately 170 pounds of sugar per net ton of cane for the 1973 crop. The total sugar produced in Louisiana in 1974, 594,000 tons, was far below the production anticipated prior to Hurricane Carmen, but it still was in excess of sugar production from the 1973 crop of 558,000 tons.

The increased costs of producing and processing sugar cane during the 1974 crop year is the next subject for comment. There were substantial increases in all of the major materials, supplies and services used by the cane growers. Costs of fertilizer, chemicals for grass control and crop dusting, gasoline and diesel fuel were two to three times as much for the 1974 crop as for the 1973 crop, and in some instances were in short supply and not always available on a timely basis. Harvesting machines, tractors and other cane equipment increased significantly in price and also in many instances were not available on a timely basis. Labor costs were higher as a result of rate increases and additional costs of scrapping cane.

As for the cane processors, the cost of processing materials for clarification, evaporation, etc., reflected the effects of inflation, but more significantly was the increase in labor costs and natural gas used for fuel. As a consequence of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974, sugar processors lost the full overtime exemption which had been allowed in prior years. Whereas in prior years there was an exemption from overtime for the full 84 hours normal work week for an employee. For the 1974 crop year, overtime at time and one-half was required to be paid for all hours in excess of 72 hours for the first six weeks and all hours in excess of 60 hours for the next four weeks. The overtime payments for a processor over the 10 week period increased the labor cost by 10 percent.

Again this year, 1974, many sugar processors and sugar refiners had to live in fear of not having natural gas available for the processing season, and at best expecting natural gas curtailments of undetermined amounts and durations before the processing season was over. Fortunately, weather conditions both in the gas producing areas and the gas distribution

areas of the suppliers were not so severe as to require curtailments at any of the processors plants or refineries. For most processors, however, the price charged for natural gas increased two to three times the cost of prior years.

Unfortunately for crop year 1975, certain processors and refiners face a more serious situation with regard to natural gas than existed for the 1974 crop. In this connection, a natural gas supplier who supplies natural gas to 18 sugar processors has announced its Summer Season curtailment program (April 1, 1975 through October 31, 1975). Curtailment during this period will be 49 percent of base requirements of its customer.s This is an increase of 16 percent over the curtailment rate for the 1974 Summer Season. We must anticipate a significant increase in the curtailment rate for the Winter Season which will commence November 1, 1975.

I realize that in this paper I have expressed a sense of pessimism with my comments regarding the various high costs of operations, shortages of materials and supplies, uncertainties regarding the future, etc. Neverthless, I have not lost sight of the fact that the higher sugar prices resulted in significantly increased returns to both the growers and processors, and, no doubt, resulted in the most profitable year during the history of their operations.

In closing, I can honestly say that I have enjoyed serving as President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange during the past two years. They were not routine years, with molasses reaching the highest price in history during the 1973-1974 year and the price of sugar running away during the 1974-1975 year. Serving as president enabled me to be closer to the interesting matters than I could have been otherwise. I want to thank the membership of the Exchange for electing me as their President, and I want to thank the Board of Directors, the Officers, the members of both the sugar price and molasses price quotation committees for their cooperation and assistance. I want to extend special thanks to Mr. Andrew Dykers and Mr. Greg Risher, who served as Executive Secretary of the Exchange, for their smooth and efficient operation of the Exchange.

IN WASHINGTON . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

consumption in the Japanese market in the near future, but a resumption of increased consumption when the sugar market and the oil situation settle down. From 1964 to 1974, per capita consumption increased from 17.7 kg. per year to 29.3 kg. He predicted that for the immediate future there would be an overall reduction in consumption of approximately 10%. He further stated that Japan will seek to negotiate long term pricing agreements for imported sugar which will benefit both the producer and the consumer.

Mr. J. G. Campbell reporting Australia, stated that the sugar industry in Australia was expanding and the yields have increased in past years. The 33 sugar mills and 8,000 independent farmers are now producing about three million tons of sugar per year. He further stated that there appeared to be sufficient suitable land to produce four and a half million tons of sugar by 1980.

Mr. Varsano, speaking on behalf of International sugar trade stated: "The present crisis is of a structural nature. Although production has been stimulated by price increases, stocks have been steadily declining to the tune of 30% in five years." In discussing the influence of high prices on international trade he stated that preferential agreements are no longer justified in a period of high prices. Commenting on fixed price long term contracts, he stated that their development is unlikely because of the following factors: "a) the prices proposed are high as compared to previous years. b) The buyer runs a serious financial risk in case of a wrong assessment of price trends. c) Problems for liberal economics: if such arrangements are generalized there will no longer be any competition on the domestic market. If they are not generalized, buyers will be reduced to pure speculation on the domestic market in the face of competitors buying at the market price. d) It is difficult to forecast the trend of prdouction costs, particularly for new units."

He then predicted that there would be further development of long term contracts at prices to be fixed.

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By: Thomas M. Warner

Sugar Exchange Elects New Officers

The Louisiana Sugar Exchange held its Annual Meeting on March 26. The following persons were elected as Officers for 1975-77: James H. Thibaut, President; E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., 1st Vice-President; Charles C. Savoie, 2nd Vice-President; Ramon E. Billeaud, 3rd Vice-President; Charles A. Levy, Treasurer, and Gregory J. Risher, Executive Secretary.

The following persons were elected to the Board of Directors: (those names with asterisks denote the beginning of two-year terms) *Thomas H. Allen, T. M. Barker, *Ramon E. Billeaud, Jerry L. Dickson, *Eugene Fleming, F. Evans Farwell, Robert Fraser, *W. M. Rodie, L. W. Gleason, *F. A. Graugnard, Sedgewick Howard, *Malcolm Lambour, S. H. Livaudais, M. D. McNamara, Sidney J. Menard, *William Nuttall, *Rudd Seim, John Thibaut, *A. J. Trakmowicz, J. Y. Whealdon, P. Chauvin Wilkinson, and H. L. Williams.

Mr. Thibaut is not the first James Thibaut to ever serve as President of the Exchange. In about the years 1895-96, the nephew of Mr. Thibaut's great, great grandfather, named James Thibaut, served as President of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange.

The following is an excerpt from the Journal of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange on the late James Thibaut: "Mr. James Thibaut was born in New Orleans, in 1849. He is the only surviving son of the late Arthur Thibaut, who figured prominently in the sugar industry of this State, both as planter and merchant.

"In 1892, Mr. Thibaut was employed by the firm of Chaffraix & Agar, as an assistant to their head purchaser of molasses, the late P. M. Kelly whose witty remarks are still often quoted. Mr. Kelly was an expert in his line, and his young assistant who was ambitious of success and a hard worker, soon gained prominence in the handling of Louisiana sweets.

"He (Mr. Thibaut) was one of the original subscribers to the building of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange; from its incorporation to this date, he has been on almost every board of its directors.

"The first sugar ever received in barrels from plantation (the crop of "Terre Haute") shipped by the late Mr. James W. Godbery, was placed in his charge. The new package created quite a revolution, and, at the time, met with serious opposition from all the leading buyers. Mr. Thibaut nevertheless handled the first crop with success, and at present all clarified sugars are packed strictly in barrels.

"The United States Government introduced the use of the polariscope in conjunction with the Dutch standard to fix the rate of duty on imports of foreign sugars. No refiner could disperse with the new instrument; a few chemists also tested sugars on special orders at no small expense to their consulting clients. Mr. Thibaut was prompt to recognize that this remarkable instrument was indispensable to sellers, and at once established in his own office, and for his own safeguard in trading, the first Booker's laboratory for the polarization of all refining grades and syrups that were placed in his care, before disposing of some. He has gained prominence constantly as a businessman and as an esteemed citizen of his community."

Carry on, Mr. Thibaut.

Correction

A correction is to be made regarding the recent Archer Daniels Midland Company promotion, listed in the March 1 issue of The Sugar Bulletin. Bert Cremers was named Vice-President of Sweetener Sales, and Russell Comeaux was promoted to the position of Vice-President, Administration, Supreme Sugar.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 4)

during World War II, he has been there ever since. Mr. Steward served as a farm laborer, labor leader, Crops Research Helper, and Tractor Operator. He worked in both the infield and outfield variety testing program and served under Mr. Richard Gibbens, Dr. Leo Hebert and Mr. Rouby Matherne. Mr. Steward leaves the Houma Station for a well deserved retirement and with the best wishes of his fellow workers in the sugar industry.

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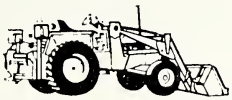

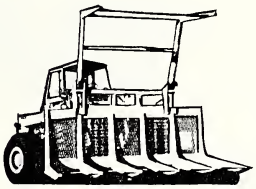

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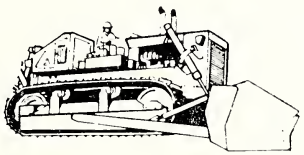

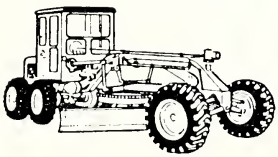

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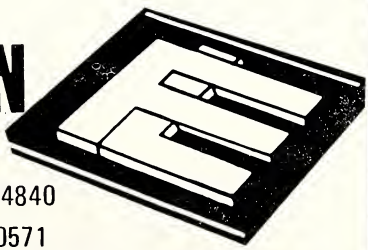

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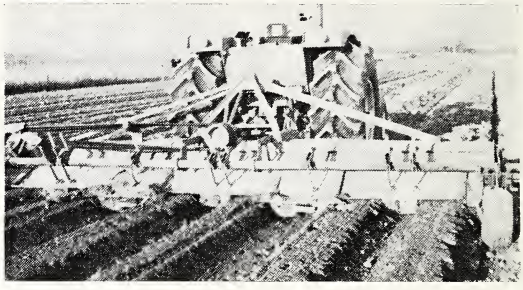

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on April 14, 1975	27.50
Average New York Price January 1 - April 14, 1975	33.8036
New Orleans Price on April 14, 1975	27.47
Average New Orleans Price January 1 - April 14, 1975	33.7736

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The Sugar Bulletin

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J. N. Foret, Jr., Mathews, La.
Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., Franklin, La.
Andrew P. Gay, Plaquemine, La.
Kenneth H. Kahao, Port Allen, La.
Denis Lanaux, Killona, La.
Lee Roy LeBlanc, St. Martinville, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
R. L. Roane, Jr., Jeanerette, La.
Harold Schexnayder, White Castle, La.
George M. Smith, Jr., Jeanerette, La.
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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

New Sustaining Membership

The Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Association, Inc. performs an excellent service in promoting the Louisiana Sugar Cane Industry. The Association accomplishes this by holding one of the best festivals in the state each year, and good will tours to other states, in addition to the annual good will tour to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

Throughout the years, the costs of operating the Festival Association have risen. The Association needs continued support in order to continue doing the job it has done so well.

In order to raise additional revenues, the Association has created a "Sustaining Membership" which is open to all sugar cane farmers, sugar mills, machinery manufacturers, service, and chemical companies associated with the Louisiana Sugar Industry. The annual dues for this membership will be $100.00.

The League recognizes the job the Festival Association performs and endorses the new Sustaining Membership. Please mail your check for membership to:

Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival & Fair Association

P.O. Box 675

New Iberia, Louisiana 70560

We believe it would be proper to treat the payment of these dues as a business expense for tax purposes.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Asulox — Fertilizing — Claude Gouaux — C.P. 65-357 The Crop

According to Mr. Wayne Cooley with Rhodia Chipman Division in Somerset, New Jersey, manufacturers of Asulox, there is a good chance that a tolerance can be set up for the use of Asulox. If the tolerance is granted, a full label can be received within 60 to 90 days. This is good news for the future, but even if the above comes through there will be no Asulox for this crop. The company is trying to get a full label for Asulox and there will be no experimental label for the chemical this year. There has been some apparent wrong information given out on the chemical. The company has not been turned down on the label. The label is still being pursued, and according to Mr. Cooley, there is optimism on the part of the manufacturer.

Fertilizing

Some growers were just getting started fertilizing; others had two or three days of application in when the rain came on April 8th. It is not known at the time of this writing how general this rain covered the belt, but growers should remember there is still plenty of time for this job. Much of April and the entire month of May is ahead for fertilizer application.

Claude Gouaux

News comes to us about a long time coworker and friend of the Louisiana sugar industry, Mr. Claude Gouaux. Claude was the Out Field Test Plots Agronomist for many, many years. Claude is a credit to the L.S.U. Experiment Station. He had a keen eye for new varieties and was a most enthusiastic researcher. He, like most all good sugar cane variety workers, always fell in love with one or more new varieties and, like other good researchers, never lost hope and enthusiasm when these did not come through. Claude is doing well and living in Lafayette, La. where he has been retired for a number of years. He has some very valuable papers and a complete set of The Sugar Bulletin that he plans to donate to some library. Claude is still interested in sugar cane and keeps in touch.

C.P. 65-357

A few growers have indicated some little problem with second year stubble stands of C.P. 65-357. In all cases where this cane has been checked, seed had been taken two years in a row.

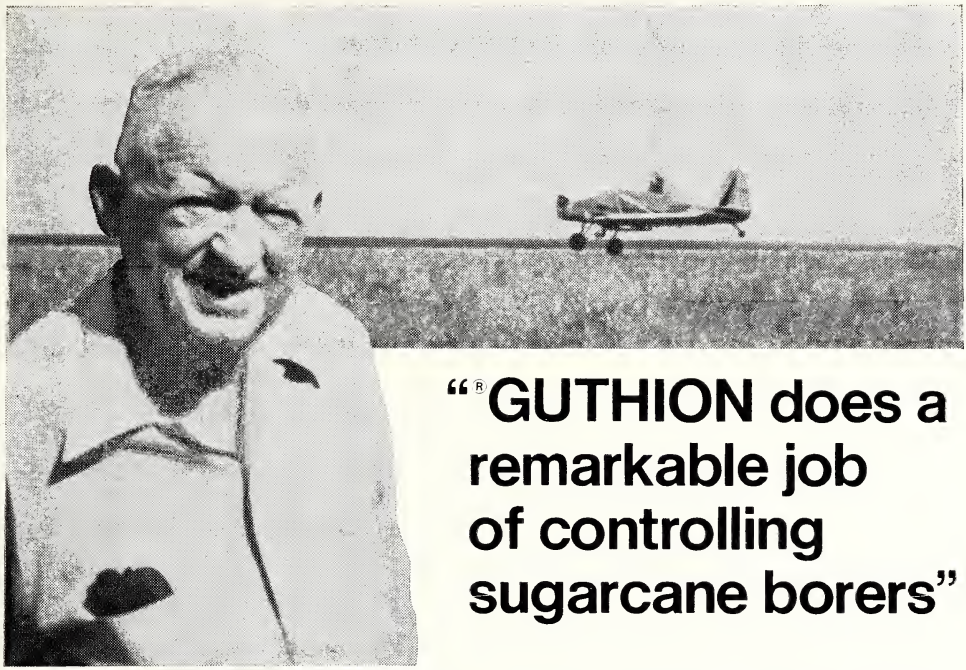
More seriously, however, are a few reports of gappy plant cane stands from early planted cane. It is hoped that this is a result of handling rather than characteristic of the variety.

According to Mr. Windell R. Jackson, League Agronomist, there are some fairly thin plant cane stands of C.P. 65-357. The cane has not yet suckered. He also indicated there are many more thick stands than thin stands.

C.P. 65-357 is being watched closely by the industry. If it continues to yield in the field as it has in the past, the variety will be heavily increased this year.

The Crop

The crop is not pretty now. (April 8th) Color is off. Cool weather and chemicals makes it look far worse than it is. With warm weather and time, this crop will take on a much better look.



"®GUTHION does a remarkable job of controlling sugarcane borers"

South Coast Corporation, Houma, La., likes to grow high-sucrose cane. Unfortunately, it is the type that sugarcane borers love the most. That's why South Coast likes ®GUTHION insecticide.

"We've been using GUTHION ever since it was first recommended," says M.L. Shaffer, vice-president of field operations. "And it has done a remarkable job of controlling borers. At normal cane prices (1973 sugar price basis), we only have to save 1 to 1½ tons of cane to pay for the total cost of entomologist service, application and chemical."

South Coast was one of the first sugar companies to employ an entomologist and adopt a spraying program based on an economic threshold level of infestation. Some fields are treated only once. Others may require four treatments. "The important thing," Mr. Shaffer says, "is to apply GUTHION when it is needed, in order to get effective borer control."

For effective, low-cost control of sugarcane borers, apply GUTHION when infestations reach the LSU economic threshold level. Call your chemical dealer or aerial applicator for expert assistance and application.

Chemagro Agricultural Division, Mobay Chemical Corporation, Box 4913, Kansas City, Missouri 64120.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

SWEETENER SYMPOSIUM

Recently a Sweetener Symposium was held by the National Academy of Science in Washington. Nelson Fairbanks, who monitored the meeting for the Florida Sugar Cane League, in making a report to his Board stated:

"The program was designed to hear from the academic and research community (both public and private) as to their views and findings on sweeteners —both nutritive and non-nutritive. The Forum was entitled "Sweeteners-Issues and Uncertainties" but the primary thrust was on health questions. Some 400 persons attended with the majority appearing to be college scientists and private research scientists from throughout the country.

"Sugar (sucrose) faired pretty well in terms of known and confirmed data in calculating what they call "Benefits and Risks". Of the four so called problem areas—obesity, dental caries, diabetes, and heart trouble, only in dental caries did there seem to be some agreement that sugar was one of the causes. Most scientists entering into the discussions agreed that sugar definitely has a place in nutrition because calories and taste are important in the diet and sugar provides both.

"With regard to saccharin, the conclusion was that research to date has not proved conclusively one way or the other whether saccharin produces cancer. The spokesman for the Academy recommended five or six other studies be undertaken. In the meantime, it appears that saccharin will continue to be sold commercially with the same use restrictions as it is now under.

"The main competition for sucrose in the future are the corn sweeteners. Projections presented by Dr. Sidney M. Cantor (President of Sidney M. Cantor Associates) show rapid increases in per capita consumption of the various corn sweeteners, primarily the high fructose derivatives."

Dr. Frederick Stare, a nutritionist and staunch defender of the beneficial role of sugar in the diet, came out in favor of labeling food products with the percentage of sugar they contain. He was joined by two of his colleagues, Dr. Mark Hegsted and Dr. Aaron Altschul, in calling for such labeling because of the public's right to know. Dr. Hegsted is a nutrition professor at Harvard. Dr. Altschul is a nutrition professor at Georgetown University.

SENATE AND HOUSE PASS EMERGENCY FARM BILL AMENDMENT

Prior to the Easter recess, the Senate passed the Emergency Farm Price Support Bill. The House had previously acted on a similar bill. The Senate Bill provided higher loans and target prices than those contained in the House Bill. Secretary Butz stated he would recommend a Presidential Veto. A comparison of present rates and the House Bill and Senate Bill follows:

(Continued on page 10)

THE MAN OF THE LAND

Dowpon M grass killer can help him win this year's sugar bowl.

The man of the land. Part sugarcane expert. Part grower. Part botanist. He's a lot like you. And he looks to DOWPON* M grass killer to help boost yields and help a growing world satisfy its sweet tooth.

And now, the convenient ten-lb. Pure-Pak is available in six-count cases for the same price per pound as 50-lb. bags. DOWPON M grass killer resists caking, too, so it's easily dissolved in water. Easy to spray. Applied to actively growing grass, DOWPON M grass killer penetrates the leaves to move throughout the plant above and below ground. Results? Selective control of unwanted competing grassy weeds and a lot more sugarcane. Just remember to read and follow the directions and precautions for your area on the product label. Ag-Organics Department, Midland, Michigan 48640.

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Production Credit Associations are sponsoring numerous ads and commercials like this one in the urban news media. It is part of an extensive PCA effort to tell consumers about the important role farmers and ranchers perform in providing good food at reasonable prices. It is one more way PCA serves agriculture.

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Sugarcane layby...

the time you can make the biggest killing of the year.

Come layby, your herbicide has played out. But, there are still weeds out there and more on their way.

Now, there's a new way to stop weeds through harvest: spray SINBAR in the middles immediately after the last cultivation.

SINBAR stays on the job during that critical period from layby to harvest. Used at layby, it prevents seedling Johnsongrass from becoming established. Left uncontrolled, these seedlings will become next year's weed problem—rhizome Johnsongrass.

This season, don't miss that important last chance at weeds. Spray SINBAR at layby—for fewer weeds, less trash, and an easier, more productive harvest.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SINBAR®
TERBACIL WEED KILLER

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 6)

Commodity	Present Rates	House Bill	Senate Bill
Wheat Target (bu.)	$2.05	$3.10	$3.41
Wheat Loan (bu.)	1.37	2.50	2.89
Corn Target (bu.)	1.38	2.25	2.25
Corn Loan (bu.)	1.10	1.87	1.87
Soybean Loan (bu.)	None	3.94	3.94
Cotton Target (lb.)	.38	.45	.48
Cotton Loan (lb.)	.34	.38	.40
Manufacturing Milk (cwt.)	7.24	7.24	7.84
Tobacco Loans (% of parity)	60	—	70

FREE CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE—IH 706 tractor, LP gas, completely overhauled, new tires. IH 480 harrow. Ridley Chauvin, Raceland, La. 70394. Phone (504) 537-6954.

FOR SALE — 1965 Jr. Thomson harvester, two diesel motors. All hydraulic, one man operated, in very good condition. Eddie Hymel, P. O. Box 182, White Castle, La. 70788. Phone (504) 545-2421.

FOR SALE — Thomson 3 row cultivator, Thomson roto ditcher, Cameco transloader, new 3 row cultivator with off barring attachments. Phone (504) 575-3438, 563-4171. Burnett Farms, Route 1, Box 61-B, Gibson, La. 70356.

FOR SALE: — L-1967 Thomson Jr. Harvester (one man), one #220-26-66 Caterpillar motor, unit # 96 M 1255. Contact Ralph Sarapuru, Route 1, Box 640, Edgard, La. 70049. Phone (504) 497-8876, 497-6901.

WANTED: Manager to operate 800 acres of sugar cane in Iberville Parish. House and fringe benefits including liberal bonus. If satisfactory arrangements can be reached, a bright future with increased income can be anticipated. Send resume to The Sugar Bulletin, refer to Ad 15.

FOR SALE: Tractor-mounted cane planter in very good condition. Four wagons included, used one season. Contact Thomas Barker, Jr., 215 Vacherie Street, Lockport, La. 70374. Phone (504) 532-5269.

FOR SALE: Two D-17 tractors with J & L loaders. Two D-17 tractors for parts. M. A. Patout & Sons, Ltd., Route 1, Box 288, Jeanerette, La. 70544.

WANTED

Maintenance engineer for Louisiana cane sugar factory experiment station. Station activities include maintenance, repair, and operation of equipment; research; and training of factory personnel. All-round mechanical ability required to include electrical systems, processing and milling equipment, fabrication of pilot plant equipment, and some processing experience. Write to Superintendent, Audubon Sugar Factory, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803.

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WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION

Statistical Crop Year (a)	World Sugar Production	Increase or Decrease Over Previous Year	
	(In thousands of metric tons, raw value)		Percent
1974-75*	79,468	— 1,504	— 1.86
1973-74	80,972	+ 3,834	+ 4.97
1972-73	77,138	+ 3,230	+ 4.37
1971-72	73,908	+ 1,137	+ 1.56
1970-71	72,771	— 1,575	— 2.12
1969-70	74,346	+ 6,562	+ 9.68
1968-69	67,784	+ 1,349	+ 2.03
1967-68	66,435	+ 793	+ 1.21
1966-67	65,642	+ 2,540	+ 4.03
1965-66	63,102	— 3,729	— 5.58
1964-65	66,831	+12,086	+22.08
1963-64	54,745	+ 3,573	+ 6.98
1962-63	51,172	— 1,179	— 2.25
1961-62	52,351	— 3,722	— 6.64
1960-61	56,073	+ 6,509	+13.13
1959-60	49,564	— 1,470	— 2.88
1958-59	51,034	+ 5,862	+12.98
1957-58	45,172	+ 2,833	+ 6.69
1956-57	42,339	+ 3,017	+ 7.67
1955-56	39,322	+ 1,067	+ 2.79
1954-55	38,255	— 135	— .35
1953-54	38,390	+ 3,258	+ 9.27
1952-53	35,132	— 893	— 2.48

(a) Commencing September 1 and ending August 31.
*Latest F. O. Licht estimate (February 20, 1975).

WORLD SUGAR CONSUMPTION

Statistical Crop Year (a)	World Sugar Consumption	Increase or Decrease Over Previous Year	
	(In thousands of metric tons, raw value)		Percent
1974-75*	79,521	— 942	— 1.17
1973-74	80,463	+ 2,480	+ 3.18
1972-73	77,983	+ 1,865	+ 2.45
1971-72	76,118	+ 1,570	+ 2.11
1970-71	74,548	+ 2,325	+ 3.22
1969-70	72,223	+ 4,082	+ 5.99
1968-69	68,141	+ 2,506	+ 3.82
1967-68	65,635	+ 178	+ 0.27
1966-67	65,457	+ 2,641	+ 4.20
1965-66	62,816	+ 3,543	+ 5.98
1964-65	59,273	+ 5,012	+ 9.24
1963-64	54,261	— 218	— 0.40
1962-63	54,479	— 1,123	— 2.02
1961-62	55,602	+ 2,868	+ 5.44
1960-61	52,734	+ 3,876	+ 7.93
1959-60	48,858	+ 1,297	+ 2.73
1958-59	47,561	+ 2,857	+ 6.39
1957-58	44,704	+ 2,476	+ 5.86
1956-57	42,228	+ 1,785	+ 4.41
1955-56	40,443	+ 2,189	+ 5.72
1954-55	38,254	+ 1,362	+ 3.69
1953-54	36,892	+ 1,692	+ 4.81
1952-53	35,200	+ 2,060	+ 6.22

(a) Commencing September 1 and ending August 31.
*Latest F. O. Licht estimate (February 20, 1975).

(TABLES COURTESY OF LAMBORN SUGAR MARKET REPORT)

Don't forget an old friend.

Why? Because years of use by leading growers have shown that just one pre-emergence application of liquid *Fenac*™ sugarcane herbicide can eliminate seedling Johnsongrass and other persistent annual pests like crabgrass, foxtail and barnyardgrass. Growers also report having seen startling results on brown top panicum.

Even better, Fenac also knocks out nine major broadleaf weeds, including morningglory, dock, chickweed and henbit.

Your sugarcane doesn't have to compete for sunlight, fertilizer, moisture and row space. It's vigor and yields, along with your profits are increased by elimination of unwanted weeds.

So this year remember Fenac, Fenac Plus or Fenac spiked with Weedone® (2, 4, 5, -TP)—established names in cleaner cane.

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(Use these products in accordance with label directions and only on those crops registered for their use.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on April 28, 1975	22.00
Average New York Price January 1 - April 28, 1975	32.9194
New Orleans Price on April 28, 1975	21.97
Average New Orleans Price January 1 - April 28, 1975	32.8894

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The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

ASSCT Meeting, Florida Crop, Texas Crop

ASSCT Meeting June 19-20, 1975

Don't forget the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologist's Joint Meeting at the Ramada Inn, Fort Walton Beach, Florida, on June 19 and 20. This will be the fifth annual joint meeting.

The opening general session will convene at 10:00 a.m., Thursday, June 19, to be followed by a joint technical session that afternoon. On Friday morning, there will be the usual split sessions, followed by a joint and final session that afternoon.

On Thursday at noon, there is scheduled a Ladies' Luncheon. Mrs. Charles Savoie heads a committee to work out plans for that activity. On Thursday evening, the big social will be held.

If you plan to attend and have not made reservations, I suggest you contact Dr. Denver Loupe, Secretary-Treasurer of ASSCT. His address is Knapp Hall, Room 272, L.S.U., Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803.

Florida Crop

The Florida sugar industry recently finished its harvest season, grinding a total of 8,050,091 tons of cane. Total sugar production was 793,340 tons, raw value. This is compared to the 824,000 tons of raw sugar produced from the previous crop. Average yield of sugar per net ton of cane was 9.68 percent compared to 10.15 percent for the previous crop.

The smaller production total was also reflected in the average number of crop days, 129, compared to 142 days in 1973, and 171 days in 1972.

Approximately 20 to 22 percent of the Florida crop was harvested mechanically. This shows a continued increase in the move toward mechanical harvesters by the Floridians.

An early freeze at the beginning of the harvest, lack of sunshine, and dry weather were the principal reasons for the reduction in production.

Texas Crop

Texas finished grinding its crop on April 9. The W. R. Cowley Sugar House ground 1,025,449 tons of cane. Total sugar production was 76,203 tons, raw value. Average yield of sugar per gross ton of cane was 7.3 percent.

Number of crop days totaled 168.45. Trash averaged 12.44 percent for the crop.

This was the second sugar producing crop in as many years for the Texans. It was also the second year in a row that this newest domestic sugar industry suffered freezes, although not as serious as last year. Cane acreage for sugar production next crop has been increased significantly.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Poor Suckering — C.P.65-357 — Mule Weed, Golden Rod, and Raoul Grass

At this time, April 28, the crop is still very much off colored showing the effects of cool weather and chemical injury. In general, very little plant cane has suckered to any great extent. If there is an exception to this, it is C.P.-61-37, which is considerably heavier on the row than other varieties. The two varieties which have suckered the least in plant cane are C.P.65-357 and C.P.-52-68. Elsewhere in this publication is an article by Mr. Howard Robichaux dealing with stands in plant cane of C.P.65-357. There are some poor plant cane stands of C.P.65-357 in one area. Read Mr. Robichaux's article concerning this cane.

Stubble cane, in general, looks good. There is some weakness in L.60-25, but stubble in other varieties is quite satisfactory.

Grass and weeds are making their appearance in all areas of the belt. Mule weed and Golden Rod are already bad in some areas. Golden Rod has been around for many years but was never a problem in cane fields until recently. The weed has been common along ditch banks but was usually killed in the field by either the cultivation or the chemical program then in practice. It is now a pest and in some fields it will materially reduce yields if not controlled.

A number of growers are using two-thirds pound of silvex and a half pound of L.V. 2, 4, D per acre to control Mule weed. Mr. Earl Hicks of Valentine Sugars reports good control of Mule weed and Golden Rod with the combination of these two chemicals. The Bayou Lafourche area appears to have more Mule weed than elsewhere. There is also a considerable amount now showing in the lower Bayou Teche area. Check with the County Agent about chemicals and proper recommendations.

Raoul grass is becoming more of a problem. Raoul grass first appeared in cane fields in the Western Area and was confined to the St. Martinville - Breaux Bridge area for a long time. Now, however, it is a pest in other areas and principally in Lower Lafourche and in Terrebonne Parishes. It is still on the move and can now be found in several other parishes. St. Mary Parish is reporting more discoveries of this pest each year. Growers should be on the lookout for this weed and control it early before a heavy infestation takes place. It can be a worse pest than Johnson grass. Growers in the St. Martinville - Breaux Bridge area with a Raoul grass problem say a cane crop cannot be made without a good grass control program. Treflan is being used to control this pest. Treflan must be incorporated within the soil to be effective. Growers should contact the County Agent for the exact weed control recommendation.

HUNTING CLUBS FLOURISH

Grower relies on good timing, fewer applications of ®GUTHION to control sugarcane borers

Fewer insecticide applications, and good timing of each, is the key to economical, effective control of sugarcane borers without wiping out wildlife populations, says Paul J. Cancienne, managing partner and field manager of Savoie Industries, Belle Rose, La.

"We only spray when borer populations reach the economic threshold established by LSU entomologists."

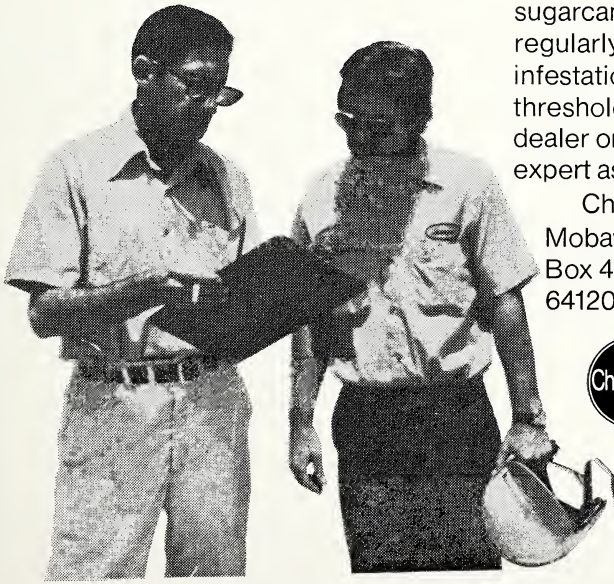
"We spray only those fields that reach threshold levels, before borers enter the stalk. One field last summer had a 12% infestation, but we sprayed before the borers got into the stalk, and got **excellent** control.

"We used to spray every 10 days, but now we average two applications of GUTHION per season. Some fields get three, but a lot get only one spray."

"And, since we've been using fewer applications, private hunting clubs have sprung up all over our plantation. Local people have taken so much interest in protecting wildlife that we do everything we possibly can to cooperate with them."

For low-cost, effective control of sugarcane borers, scout your cane regularly, and spray only when infestations reach the economic threshold. Call your insecticide dealer or aerial applicator for expert assistance.

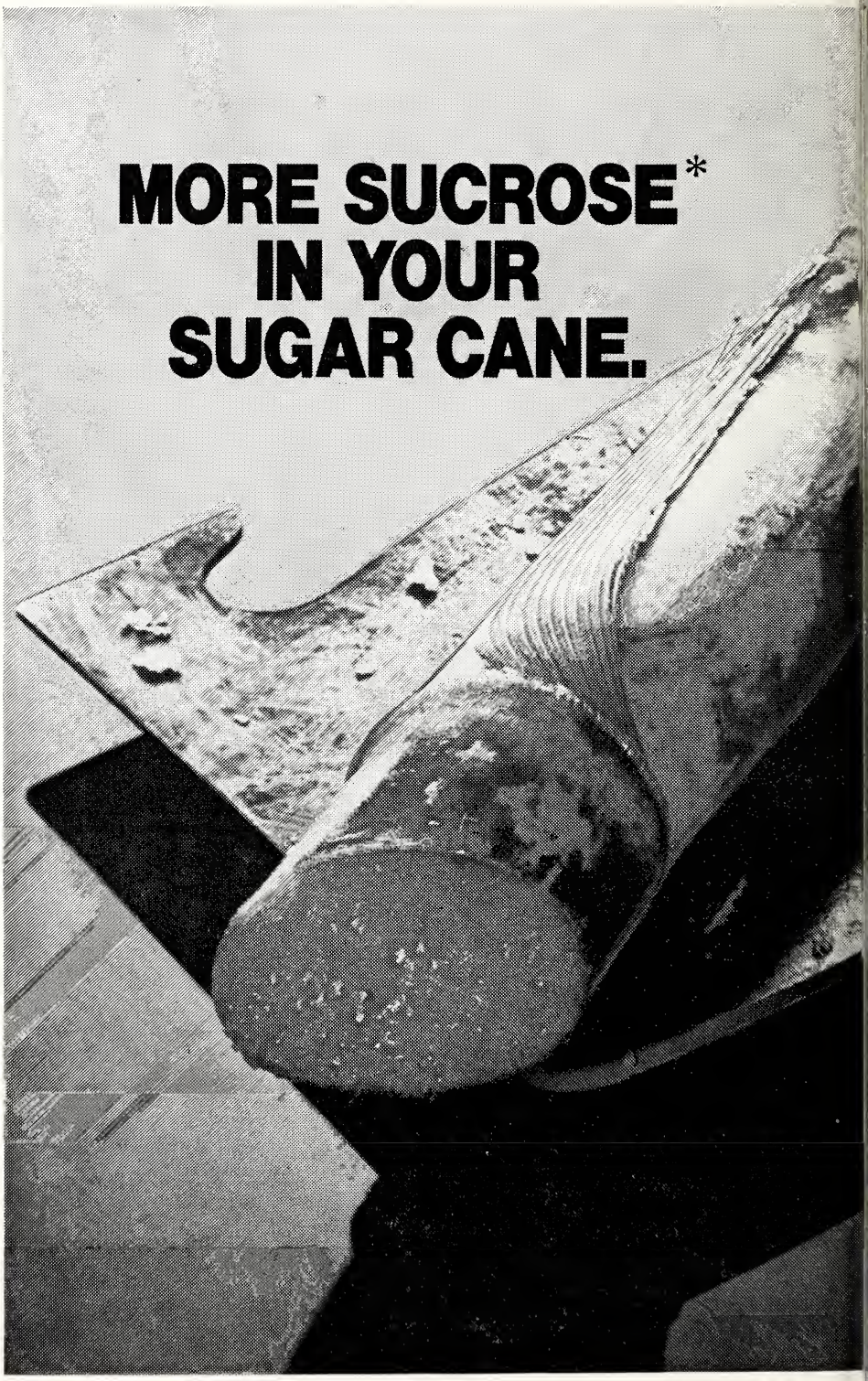
Chemagro Agricultural Division, Mobay Chemical Corporation, Box 4913, Kansas City, Missouri 64120.



Chemagro ***RESPONSEability to you and nature***

Paul Cancienne (left) makes sure pilot Dwayne Tridico treats only blocks where borer populations have reached economic threshold levels.

75161-2


MORE SUCROSE*
IN YOUR
SUGAR CANE.

Introducing Polaris.® It can help you produce up to 15%* more millable sucrose from every ton of cane.

The world's first commercial sugar cane ripener, Polaris® plant growth regulator by Monsanto helps growers generate higher sucrose levels, in spite of most poor harvest ripening conditions.

What does Polaris do?

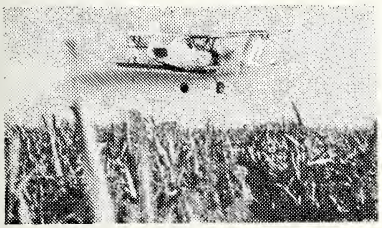
Polaris works in the following ways. First, it hastens ripening and increases sucrose levels during the ripening period when sucrose levels are normally rising. Secondly, Polaris minimizes declines in sucrose levels caused by rainfall during the ripening period.

How does Polaris help growers?

Poor weather conditions for natural cane ripening have always been a grower's major harvesting problem. Now, with Polaris, weather can be less of a factor. Because Polaris sugar cane ripener is at its best when conditions for natural ripening are at their worst — such as high constant temperatures; rain at ripening time; and excessive fertility. With Polaris, cane growers can obtain increased millable sucrose levels from their sugar cane —in spite of these poor ripening conditions.

How is Polaris applied?

Polaris should be applied by airplane early in the ripening and harvest periods.



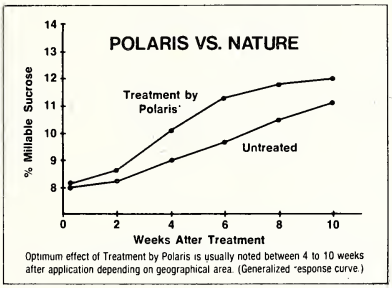
How do I know it will work?

Prove to yourself that Polaris works — leave a part of your field untreated, and compare with the Polaris treated cane at harvest time. This product is the result of 6 years research on more than 20,000 acres of sugar cane test plots in the United States and around the world. This research has shown that Polaris is effective on most major varieties of cane — either plant or rattoon.

Check with your local sugar cane specialist or with Monsanto (see coupon below) to determine recommended varieties and responses.

**The average varies between 0-15% more; depending primarily on the variety, time of application and climatic factors during the ripening period.*

Polaris doesn't increase or decrease the amount of millable tons of can per acre. Instead, **Polaris acts to increase the sucrose and purity levels,** primarily in the upper third of the cane stalk. Another frequent effect with Polaris can be the noticeable yellowing and drying of upper leaves. So, you not only get greater sucrose recovery, but can have less trash and improved trash burning at harvest.



Optimum effect of Treatment by Polaris is usually noted between 4 to 10 weeks after application depending on geographical area. (Generalized response curve.)

Polaris is a major breakthrough in sugar cane management.

Monsanto would like you to know more about how Polaris sugar cane ripener can help you get more sucrose in your sugar cane. Clip the coupon below and send it to us for the full Polaris story. We'll send information on how you can put Polaris to work in your sugar cane fields this year including the EPA label for Polaris®

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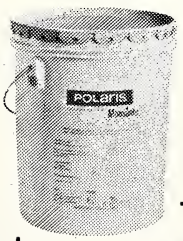


POLARIS

PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR BY Monsanto

The Polaris label: As with all agricultural chemicals, please read and follow the Polaris label instructions carefully.

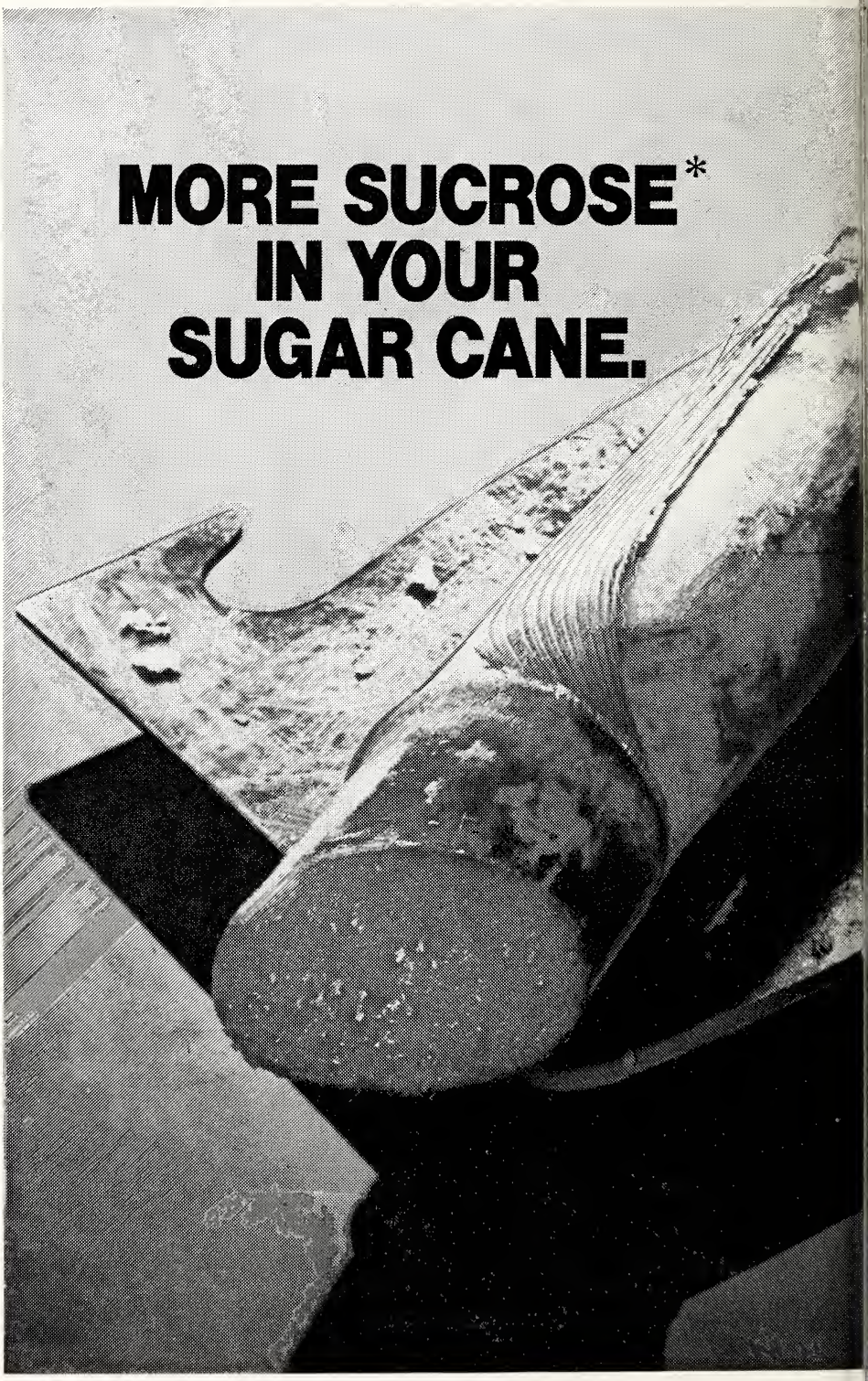
Monsanto Agricultural Products Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard C3NC
St. Louis, Missouri 63166

Please send me more information on Polaris® sugar cane ripener.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

TOWN_____ STATE_____ ZIP_____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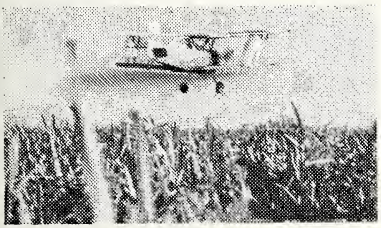

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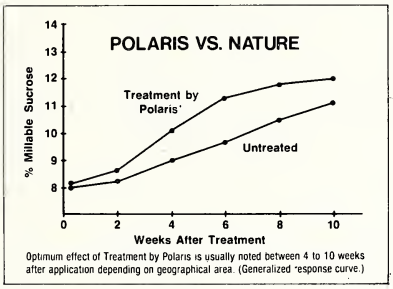

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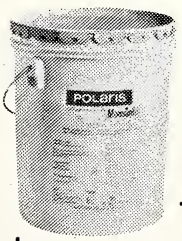

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

SENATE - HOUSE CONFEREES AGREE ON FARM BILL

As this is written, the Emergency Farm Bill of 1975 is on the President's desk awaiting his signature or veto. Essentially, the bill embodies the main provisions of the original House-passed bill. It would apply solely to 1975 crops — the Senate version had proposed a three-year bill. The target prices and loan levels of the House version, including an 80 per cent of parity price support on manufactured milk, with quarterly adjustments, also is contained in the bill.

The target prices in the final version are: cotton, 45 cents a pound; wheat, $3.10 a bushel; corn $2.25 a bushel and other feed grains at comparable levels.

The loan levels are: cotton, 38 cents a pound; wheat, $2.50 a bushel; corn, and feed grains, $1.87 a bushel.

The bill also extends the loan period for wheat and feed grains six months, from the existing 12 month base, thus making these loan periods comparable to those applicable to cotton.

Spectulation is to the affect that President Ford will veto the bill and that Secretary of Agriculture Butz will use discretionary authority now provided in current legislation to raise the loan levels in feed grains and wheat. An override of the Presidential veto could probably be achieved in the Senate, but not in the House. Under such circumstances, no new farm legislation for these commodities could be passed this year.

The Senate will consider the Conference report first and such report should be approved by both the Senate and House by the last part of April. Secretary Butz has stated that he will recommend a veto but no firm statement has been made by the President as to whether the bill will be vetoed or not. In the opinion of knowledgeable people in Washington the Senate could override such a veto and it could also be possibly overridden by the House.

USE OF SUGAR

With all the publicity on the use of sugar, Dr. Ralph A. Nelson, Director of the nutrition section of Mayo Clinic makes the following statement:

"Refined white sugar has been made a villain in American life, but perhaps it is not such a bad guy after all. Instead, the major health culprits in America are lack of exercise and too much protein."

Studying the diets of school children with body types classified as thin, muscular and fat, Dr. Nelson found that eating sugar did not raise the blood cholesterol level but contributed calories to their diet. The difference between thin and fat diets, Dr. Nelson pointed out, was that "the level of activity was less in the obese children."

Turning to protein, Dr. Nelson noted that "Studies have shown that animals are more healthy with a low protein intake . . .

"An unhealthy diet is fashioned when you focus on one thing. Remember moderation."

CORN SYRUP COULD TAKE 20% OF THE SUGAR MARKET

A recent article from Reuters News Service stated:

"High fructose corn syrup, a corn-derived clear liquid with a chemical portrait and sweetening powers similar to sugar, could replace an estimated 20 percent or about 3.5 million tons of the U.S. industrial sugar market by mid-1977. This estimate, made by fructose producers, is based on industry projections of production levels.

"High fructose corn syrup (HFC) is already being sold on an allocation basis by three firms, Standard Brands Inc., A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. and Amstar, all of which are expanding capacity.

"John Mount, Coca-Cola U.S.A. Vice President of Purchasing, said HFC usage by the soft drink industry to date has been limited only by the extent of its availability. He anticipates almost one million tons or 2,000 million pounds will be on stream by mid-to-late 1976.

"HFC production for 1975 is estimated

(Continued on page 11)

Sugarcane layby...

the time you can make the biggest killing of the year.

Come layby, your herbicide has played out. But, there are still weeds out there and more on their way.

Now, there's a new way to stop weeds through harvest: spray SINBAR in the middles immediately after the last cultivation.

SINBAR stays on the job during that critical period from layby to harvest. Used at layby, it prevents seedling Johnsongrass from becoming established. Left uncontrolled, these seedlings will become next year's weed problem—rhizome Johnsongrass.

This season, don't miss that important last chance at weeds. Spray SINBAR at layby—for fewer weeds, less trash, and an easier, more productive harvest.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

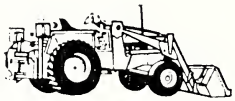
DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

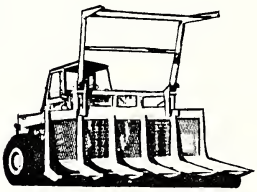
SINBAR®
TERBACIL WEED KILLER

power PLUS

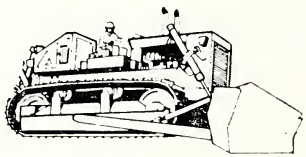
new and used equipment

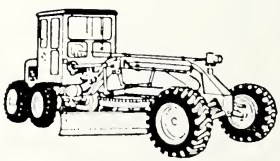
for the CANE FIELDS





With machines like our Fiat-Allis motor graders, front-end loaders (grapple equipped), crawler dozers, Koehring cranes, draglines and hydraulic backhoes, you get all the POWER you need for the cane fields, PLUS the experience and know-how of a dealership you can put your confidence in.





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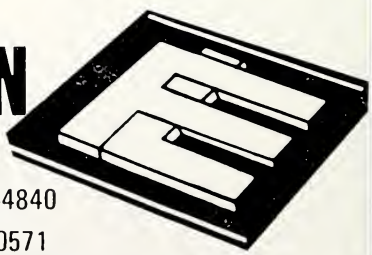

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NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT—PARTS—SERVICE—RENTALS

CANE TALK

by

Howard Robichaux

C.P.65-357 Plant Cane Weak

There are weak plant cane stands of C.P.65-357 up along Bayou Lafourche and also along the Mississippi River. In some cases the weak stands are definitely associated with the last two freezes that occurred in March. Most of the C.P.65-357 plant cane is fair but unusually thin, which could have been caused by a combination of factors. The weak stands are generally found from Thibodaux up Bayou Lafourche to the West Baton Rouge area. Also, there are weak stands from St. James up the Mississippi River. Stands of C.P.65-357 are generally good in Terrebonne Parish, below Thibodaux, through Raceland, Lockport, and the St. James area along the Mississippi River.

One of the Southdown farms in the St. James area, "Armant," had excellent stands before the last two freezes in March. Stands there now are very weak.

Mr. D. C. Mattingly of Westfield Plantation on Bayou Lafourche near Paincourtville had good stands before the freezes. Now a large amount of the cane is dead. Remaining cane would have to sucker well to be considered good stands.

Mr. Jimmy Thibaut of Evan Hall Plantation, several miles above Donaldsonville, planted a small test using C.P.48-103 and C.P.65-357. The soil type and time of planting were the same. Now there is a definite difference between the two. C.P.48-103 is up to a good stand with no gaps and very few dead shoots. But C.P.65-357 is thin and extremely gappy and in some cases rows are bare for 20 or 25 feet. It should be mentioned that after planting, five to six weeks of dry weather were experienced, which could not have helped stands any.

The variety has been on Secondary Stations, Primary stations, and outfield variety tests for several years. It has been consistent in producing outstanding stands in plant cane. Most of the time the variety test and increase stations are planted in September. Possibly C.P.65-357 responds best to September planting.

If you recall the days of C.P.44-101, it was not uncommon to experience weak plant cane stands every three or four years. It responded well to September planting and was very erratic when planted early.

The majority of the growers stretched the small amount of C.P.65-357 they had. We have been successful in the past, stretching C.P.65-357 on primary and secondary stations.

There are very few growers complaining about C.P.65-357 stubble. In the areas mentioned earlier, first and second stubble are good.

It is definite that C.P.65-357 has weak leaf-cold tolerance. Whether the time of planting affects the variety stands remains to be seen. There will be careful observation to see if this cane will sucker well in the next few weeks.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 8)

at between 1,400 and 1,800 million cwts dry equivalent basis to sugar (all HFC figures will be on this basis) and, after first phase expansion and new entries, HFC capacity should exceed 3,500 million pounds in mid-1977, industry officials say.

"Sugar refining industry sources place the loss in permanent industrial sugar consumption to HFC at anywhere between 3,500 to 6,000 million pounds with most estimates falling in the 4,500 to 5,000 million pound range. When introduced, HFC was expected to find a competitive price level at about a 10 percent discount on sugar, but with the sudden jump in sugar prices in 1974, HFC enjoyed an approximate 40 percent discount.

"Some industry observors believe that if sugar prices fell to 20 cents a pound, corn would have to reach 5.10 dollars a bushel before HFC would no longer be competitive with sugar. Others believe the breakeven point for HFC against 20 cent a pound sugar would be 4.00 dollars a bushel corn."

Don't forget an old friend.

Why? Because years of use by leading growers have shown that just one pre-emergence application of liquid *Fenac*™ sugarcane herbicide can eliminate seedling Johnsongrass and other persistent annual pests like crabgrass, foxtail and barnyardgrass. Growers also report having seen startling results on brown top panicum.

Even better, Fenac also knocks out nine major broadleaf weeds, including morningglory, dock, chickweed and henbit.

Your sugarcane doesn't have to compete for sunlight, fertilizer, moisture and row space. It's vigor and yields, along with your profits are increased by elimination of unwanted weeds.

So this year remember Fenac, Fenac Plus or Fenac spiked with Weedone® (2, 4, 5, -TP)—established names in cleaner cane.

FENAC PLUS AMCHEM®

(Use these products in accordance with label directions and only on those crops registered for their use.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on May 13, 1975	19.50
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - May 13, 1975	31.3973
New Orleans Price on May 13, 1975	19.47
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - May 13, 1975	31.3673

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Vol. 53 — No. 16 **MAY 15, 1975**

Azodrin enters cane leaves.
Azodrin stops borers on contact.
Azodrin knocks out borers feeding on plant tissue.
Azodrin moves to tissues within the cane.

Azodrin®

knocks out sugarcane borer outside and inside the stalk.

Azodrin® insecticide works two ways on sugarcane borers to deliver control before or after insects tunnel into the stalk.

What's more, Azodrin works well on standing or downed cane. An Azodrin control program helps eliminate borers that can cause weight and sugar loss. And it helps eliminate borer entry points that can serve as entrances for diseases.

See your chemical supplier for more information on Azodrin... the insecticide that controls sugarcane borers by contact and systemic action.

Always read the Azodrin label and follow all directions before using. Check your state extension service for recommendations on field checking and frequency of applications.

Shell Chemical Company, Agricultural Chemicals, 2401 Crow Canyon Road, San Ramon, California 94583.

SHELL

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

The Meeker Crop

In a recent visit to the Bunkie-Meeker area after the first week in May, it was very evident that this crop is off to a slow start. The Central Louisiana area has been deluged with rain for weeks.

Accompanying the rains on at least two occasions were several tornadoes. This northernmost area of the Louisiana sugar industry has certainly had its share of bad weather this spring. Many growers have had only five full working days in the field during April and the beginning of May. Fertilization of this crop is approximately 50 percent complete.

Although weed control practices have been reduced due to high winds and the rain, the crop is still very clean. What this crop needs now is dry weather—and plenty of it.

ASSCT Meeting

The agenda for the Fifth Annual Joint Meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists to be held June 19-20 at the Ramada Inn, Fort Walton Beach, Florida, can be found elsewhere in this issue of The Sugar Bulletin. Of particular interest to many people will be the special guest speaker for the Thursday morning session, Mr. Dudley Smith, Editor of the SUGAR y AZUCAR yearbook. Mr. Smith will speak on "The World Sugar Situation—Where It's At and Where It's Going". In addition to Mr. Smith, there will also be remarks by the respective Presidents of the ASSCT.

Field Days

The following is a list of the various Sugar Cane Field Days held throughout the Cane Belt. You might want to make a note of these on your calendar now.

Field Day	Date
Lafourche Parish	Thursday, July 17
Assumption Parish	Tuesday, July 29
Iberville Parish	Wednesday, July 30
Iberia Parish	Thursday, July 31
Terrebonne Parish	Friday, August 1
West Baton Rouge Parish	Tuesday, August 5
St. Mary Parish	Wednesday, August 6
St. James Parish	Thursday, August 7
St. Martin Parish	Friday, August 8
Rapides-Avoyelles Parish	Tuesday, August 12

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Houma Station Contact Meet,
Thursday, June 12

Cane growers in Louisiana will hear about a new cane variety to be released at the League's Annual Contact Committee Meeting to be held in the Municipal Auditorium, 880 Verrett Street, Houma, La., Thursday, June 12, 1975 beginning at 8:45 in the morning. All cane growers and interested parties are invited.

Highlighted at the meeting will be the discussion of the new variety, C.P.-67-412, which will be released to the growers. Of particular interest concerning varieties will be a dicussion of dates of planting with the variety C.P.65-357. There have been some thin stands of plant cane in the variety this year and dates of planting could have played a part in the poor stands.

This year marks the 50th year of research by the U.S.D.A. Houma Station. The Station has helped the Louisiana sugar industry in many ways over the years and not only with the development of new varieties, but with countless other research projects which have materially helped to sustain the industry.

There will be a part on the program about Nicholls State University announcing two new courses in sugar production in the field and in the factory. The University is planning to offer associate degrees in each Sugar Cane Field Production and Factory Production.

Featured speaker at the meeting will be Dr. Rouse Caffey, Associate Director of the L.S.U. Experiment Station. Dr. Caffey is particularly interested in sugar cane and is an outstanding Agronomist. He is also a good after dinner speaker and has a reputation for making a good, to the point, short talk, and one which contains plenty of information.

After the morning meeting, the group will adjourn to the U.S.D.A. Houma Station for luncheon. There will be a change in the luncheon program from past years according to Dr. Dick Breaux. Station staff with Dr. Breaux as Master Chef will barbecue good, beef rib-eye steaks for the crowd. It is assumed that Mr. Eddie Breaux and Mr. Ernest Domangue of the Houma Station will also wear Chef hats. There will be a charge on a cost basis for the meal.

The program will be packed with information cane growers can use to make a crop. Dr. James Irvine, Superintendent of the Station, and Mr. J. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the Contact Committee, invite all cane growers to attend.

The schedule of the program is on the opposite page. Note the item: Efficiency of two harvesting systems. This will be a discussion of a comparison harvesting study of the Massey Ferguson Chopper harvester with a Conventional Louisiana soldier type harvester.

PROGRAM

CONTACT COMMITTEE
AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

June 12, 1975
Municipal Auditorium
Houma, Louisiana

8:45 AM	Call to order.	J. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman
8:50 AM	Golden Anniversary, U.S. Sugarcane Laboratory.	J. E. Irvine
9:00 AM	Basic breeding — genetic stocks.	P. H. Dunckelman
9:15 AM	Effect of date of planting on CP 65-357.	R. J. Matherne
9:30 AM	Yields and characteristics of CP 67-412.	H. P. Fanguy
9:45 AM	Variety release statement, CP 67-412.	J. Malcolm Duhe
10:00 AM	Coffee Break.	
10:15 AM	Efficiency of two harvesting systems.	B. L. Legendre
10:30 AM	Test tube breeding with CP 65-357.	J. E. Irvine
10:45 AM	Fifty years of **Trichogramma** research.	R. D. Jackson
11:00 AM	Inherited sterility for sugarcane borer control: progress, problems and prospects.	J. W. Sanford
11:15 AM	Mosaic strain and aphid vector interaction.	H. Koike
11:30 AM	Symbiotic nitrogen fixation in sugarcane.	S. M. Yang
11:45 AM	Competition and limits to yield.	G. T. A. Benda
12:00 N	Asulam for selective control of important weeds in sugarcane.	R. W. Millhollon
12:15 PM	Sugar production in field and factory; new courses at Nicholls State University.	R. N. Falgout
12:30 PM	Adjourn to laboratory for barbecue in celebration of 50th Anniversary.	
1:30 PM	Remarks.	Rouse Caffey
2:00 PM	Informal visits and tours.	

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Antitrust Division Studying Cooperative and Marketing Orders

Keith I. Clearwaters, Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, said recently in a speech that examination of Federal regulation of agriculture should begin now. He discussed proposed changes of U.S. legislation that would aim at reducing the monopolistic potential of large farm co-operatives and of Federal marketing orders and agreements.

He emphasized his remarks represented "some preliminary thinking" in the Antitrust Division concerning possible legislative change, "some of which may be feasible and some which may not be feasible—depending upon additional analysis and study of the facts and the dynamics of co-operative management."

The proposals he discussed would affect the Capper-Volstead Act and market-order legislation. The changes contemplated:

(1) To require preclearance by the Secretary of Agriculture for all co-operatives being formed, more clearance for significant expansion, and provision for a five-year licensing or renewal for all co-operatives. The test for clearance could require that competition and benefits to the consumer be taken into account.

(2) To eliminate the necessity of the Agriculture Secretary to find that prices were unduly enhanced before proclaiming that certain co-operative activities and mergers are monopolistic or are restraining commerce.

(3) To eliminate a provision that now permits several co-ops to use the same or common marketing agent.

(4) To make clear that the Capper-Volstead Act doesn't immunize mergers of co-operatives from challenges of conventional antitrust laws, even though the formation of co-operatives are exempt from these laws.

(5) To prohibit long-term membership clauses, supply contracts, and base plans.

As for marketing-order programs, "we do not at this time have sufficient knowledge to present even tentative options," Clearwaters acknowledged. Instead, he said the Antitrust Division is making an inquiry about such orders that probably will focus on a "number of issues."

Proposed Lobby Laws

Two proposed bills, S. 815 and H.R.15, would put severe demands on nearly everyone who would "influence the policymaking process" by imposing burdensome requirements for recordkeeping and reporting. The proposed Senate bill, for example, describes a "lobbying" activity as the attempt to influence the policy making process of Congress and the federal agencies through communication or soliciting others to make communi-

(Continued on page 18)

Alma Plantation protects seed cane germination with ®GUTHION

Alma Plantation Assistant General Manager Hampton Stewart (left) and Field Manager Bill Monger examine a stalk of the new CP 65-357 variety from a field which had recently been treated with ®GUTHION insecticide to control sugarcane borers.

"Controlling borers in seed cane makes a healthier seed piece," says Monger. "This is especially important for late-planted cane, where the seed piece must supply all the nourishment until spring."

The Alma Plantation has been using GUTHION to control sugarcane borers for the last seven years. "And there has been no sign it is losing any effectiveness," Monger adds. "I think that's because we only use GUTHION when our entomologist finds infestations have reached the economic threshold established by the LSU entomologists. Some fields get sprayed two or three times a season, but most are sprayed only once. With GUTHION, we get good control of the borers before they go inside the stalk. And that helps grow good, healthy seed pieces."

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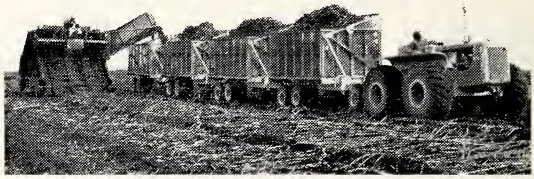

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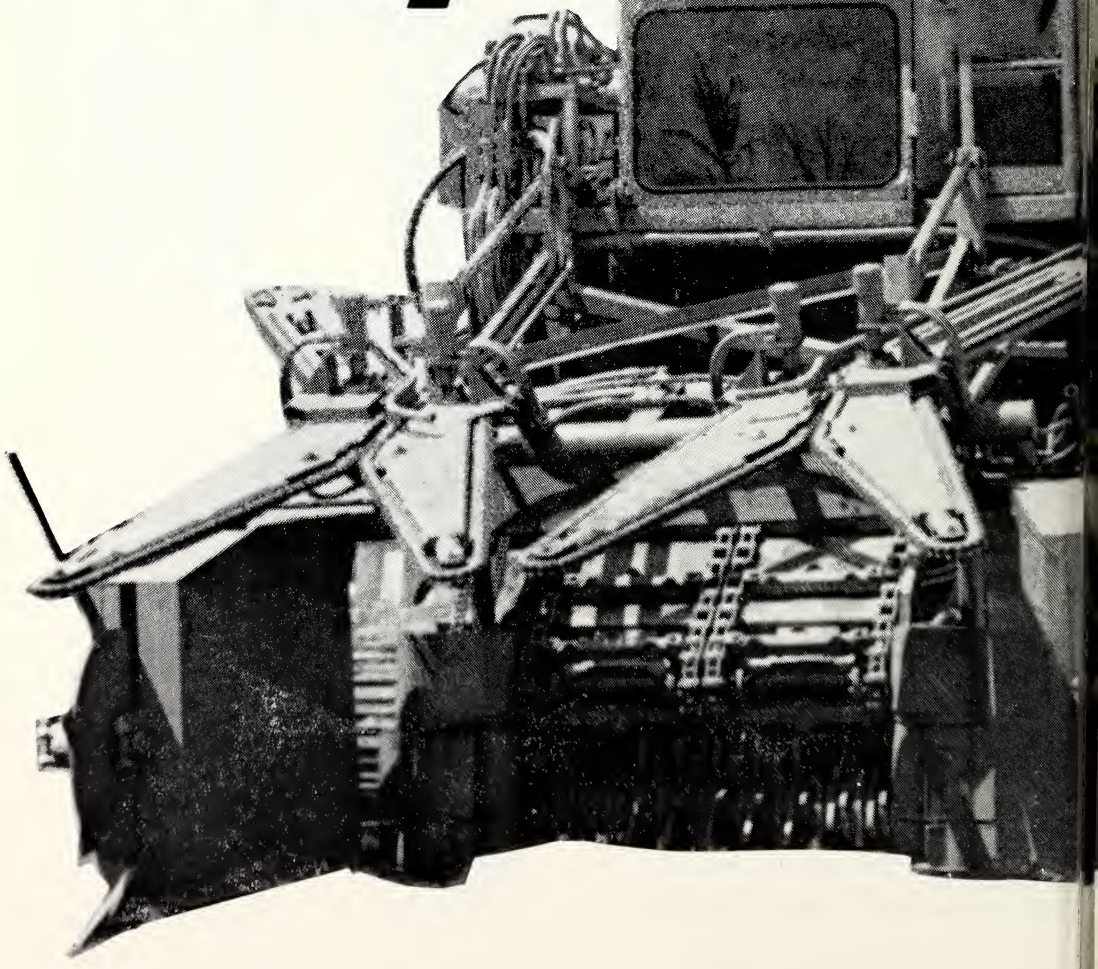

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ROLL-OVER PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES FOR AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS

By R. Charles Hodson

Roll-over protective structures (ROPS) and seat belts will be required of all employee-operated tractors manufactured after **October 25, 1976.** Farmers will have to ensure that each employee tightens his seat belt enough to confine him to the ROPS whenever the tractor is moving. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published the new regulations on pages 18254 through 18268 of the Federal Register on Friday, April 25, 1975.

Safety Instruction

As of **June 1, 1975,** farmers will have to instruct every tractor driver when he is first assigned to a tractor, and at least annually thereafter, about the hazards of roll-overs and how to prevent them. The following specific instructions will have to be given:

(1) Securely fasten your seat belt if the tractor has a ROPS.

(2) Where possible, avoid operating the tractor near ditches, embankments, and holes.

(3) Reduce speed when turning, crossing slopes, and on rough, slick, or muddy surfaces.

(4) Stay off slopes too steep for safe operation.

(5) Watch where you are going, especially at row-ends, on roads, and around trees.

(6) Do not permit others to ride.

(7) Operate the tractor smoothly—no jerky turns, starts, or stops.

(8) Hitch only to the drawbar and hitch points recommended by tractor manufacturers.

(9) When the tractor is stopped, set the brakes securely and use the park lock if available.

Exempted Equipment

ROPS and seat belts *will not* be required on the following types of equipment: (1) self propelled implements such as cane harvesters, (2) tractors manufactured *before* October 26, 1976, (3) tractors not operated by an employee, (4) low profile tractors while used inside a low clearance farm building or greenhouse, or in orchards and vineyards, and (5) tractors while used with mounted equipment which is incompatible with ROPS, such as corn pickers. ROPS will have to be reinstalled when these tractors are operated without the mounted equipment.

This article is only a summary of the OSHA regulations. In order to obtain a copy of the complete recommendations, write to Mr. J. Stender, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Main Labor Building, Washington, D.C. 20210. You should request a copy of: OSHA Part 1928, Roll-Over Protective Structures for Farm Tractors, Per Federal Register of April 25, 1975.

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Come layby, your herbicide has played out. But, there are still weeds out there and more on their way.

Now, there's a new way to stop weeds through harvest: spray SINBAR in the middles immediately after the last cultivation.

SINBAR stays on the job during that critical period from layby to harvest. Used at layby, it prevents seedling Johnsongrass from becoming established. Left uncontrolled, these seedlings will become next year's weed problem—rhizome Johnsongrass.

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AGENDA

JOINT MEETING — LOUISIANA - FLORIDA

Ramada Inn

Fort Walton Beach, Florida

JUNE 19

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:30 P.M. Joint Meeting of Agricultural and Manufacturing Section
Ambassador Room

R. A. Catala, Chairman, Manufacturing Section, Florida Division, Presiding

A Seed Cane Handling System — Florida. Richard Symes

Development in Mechanical Planting — Florida. Barney R. Eiland and Joe E. Clayton

Growth, Production, and Leaf N Content of Sugarcane In Texas. J. R. Thomas and G. G. Oerther, Jr.

The Effect of Fertilizers and Soil Variability on Sugarcane Yield and its Components. Laron E. Golden

Predicting Delivery Rates and Economics of Transporting Sugarcane to the Mill. Richard W. Whitney and Billy J. Cochran

A Possible Casual Organism of Ratoon Stunting Disease. K. E. Damann, Jr.

Ripening Effects of Glyphosine: Results of Experimental Permit Testing in Louisiana 1973 and 1974. K. R. Frost, Jr.

Response of Sugarcane to Delayed Covering and Seedpiece Size. Dempsey M. Broadhead

Sugar Cane Technology — Associate of Science Degree Program at Nicholls State University. C. J. Falcon and R. N. Falgout

Deterioration Losses in Florida Sugarcane. Ronald P. De Stefano

JUNE 20

MORNING SESSIONS

9:00 A.M. Manufacturing Section – Forum 1 Towers

B. B. Beyt, Chairman, Manufacturing Section, Louisiana Division, Presiding

An Automated Method for Analyzing Large Numbers of Sugarcane Juice Samples. B. L. Legendre

A Raw Juice Mass Flowmeter in a Sugar Mill. G. Aleman, A. Arvesu, and C. Reynaldos

Effect of Biocide on Sucrose Recovery and Microorganism Control in Cane Sugar Raw Juice. R. J. Christensen, J. J. Krolczyk, and R. E. Finch

Expected Problems of the Sugar and Related Industries in Meeting E.P.A. Standards. Wayne Smith et. al.

Heavy Duty Chopper-Fiberiser. Unice Machine Company

Chemical Treatment Problems of Oil Fired Package Boilers. Paul Hall

Electronic Steam Purity Studies Ensure Clean Reliable Cane Mill Energy. G. L. Wheeler and P. R. Arellano

Experiences During the 1974-75 Crop at Cowley Sugar House, RGVSGI Texas – A panel discussion by: N. J. Saxby, Jose Martinez, Segundo Valle, Rafael Soler, and Gerry Orillion

JUNE 20

MORNING SESSIONS

9:00 A.M. Agricultural Section – Forum II Towers

Robert L. Allain, Chairman, Agricultural Section, Louisiana Division, Presiding

Influence of Fenac and Terbacil on Growth and Yield of Sugarcane. R. W. Millhollon

Factors Affecting the Expression of Juvenile Symptoms of the Ratoon Stunting Disease. J. E. Irvine

The Effect of Hot Water and Fungicide Treatments on Sugarcane Seedpiece Germination. H. J. Andreis and E. H. Todd

Short Hot-Water Treatment for the Control of the Ratoon Stunting Disease of Sugarcane. G.T.A. Benda

Development of an Aerated Steam System for the Control of Ratoon Stunting Disease Billy J. Cochran, Mansel M. Mayeux and R. J. Steib

The Use of Aerated Steam for the Control of Ratoon Stunting Disease in Louisiana. O. M. Cifuentes, R. J. Steib, Bill J. Cochran, and Mansel M. Mayeux

Some Calculated Costs and Returns from Monitoring Florida Sugarcane for the Sugarcane Borer, *Diatraea saccharalis* (F.). T. E. Summers

Parasitism and Control of the Sugarcane Borer by Field Released *Lixophaga diatraeae* (T.) T. E. Summers

Host Resistance to *Diatraea saccharalis* (F.): Relationship of Sugarcane Internode Hardness to Larval Damage. F. A. Martin, C. A. Richard, and S. D. Hensley

Modification of Pinto Bean Diet for the Sugarcane Borer with Sugarcane Plant Parts. R. D. Jackson

JUNE 20

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:30 P.M. Joint Meeting of Agricultural and Manufacturing Sections
Ambassador Room

J. W. Beardsley, Chairman, Agricultural Section, Florida Division, Presiding

The Comparative Efficiency of Pre and Postemergence Herbicides Not Labeled for Use in Louisiana Sugarcane. Ernest R. Stamper

Pre- and Postemergence Herbicides Compared in Florida Sugarcane. J. R. Orsenigo

Genetic Uniformity Among and Within Varieties: A Potential Source of Vulnerability to Diseases and Insects. M. T. Henderson

Studies on Synchronization of Flowering of Sugarcane. Elias D. Paliatseas

The Sugarcane Selection Program at the United States Sugar Corporation. D. G. Holder

Sugarcane Variety Testing in a New Area of Louisiana. Hugh P. Fanguy

The Genetic Behavior of Resistance to Lodging in Sugarcane. Howard P. Viator and M. T. Henderson

Breeding Behavior of Sucrose Content in Parents and Progeny of Eight Biparental Sugarcane Crosses. C. A. Richard and M. T. Henderson

Selection of High Sucrose Clones from Single Stool Brix Data. C. A. Richard and M. T. Henderson

Purity as a Selection Criterion in Sugarcane. P. M. Lyrene, J. D. Miller, and N. I. James

Selection for Cold Tolerance in Sugarcane Seedlings. R. D. Breaux and J. E. Irvine

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 8)

tions. Some comments by members of Congress about the proposed bills:

"This is not just another law. It goes to the heart of the constitutional process."

It would be onerous to ask patriotic, informed and communicative constituents to register as lobbyists just to get their ideas across."

Rural Caucus

The Congressional Rural Caucus is a bi-partisan group of 91 Congressmen from 35 states concerned with rural America. Rep. John B. Breckenridge (D-Ky.) is the new Chairman. The executive committee includes the chairman and Representatives Bob Bergland (D-Minn.), Ed Jones (D-Tenn.), Gillis Long (D-La.), Don Young (R-Alaska), Charlie Rose (D-N.C.) and Gunn McKany (D-Utah).

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on May 30, 1975	17.10
Average New York Price, Jan. 1 - May 30, 1975	29.9141
New Orleans Price on May 30, 1975	17.07
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - May 30, 1975	29.8841

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By: Gilbert J. Durbin 12

Vol. 53 — No. 17 JUNE 1, 1975

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Azodrin stops borers on contact.
Azodrin knocks out borers feeding on plant tissue.
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The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

1974 Crop Value

Growers received for cane	$323,653,800
First processing added to value of crop	190,692,040
Value of crop at first processing level	514,345,840
Refining of raw sugar added to value of crop	57,350,952
Value of crop at refined sugar level	571,696,792
Distribution services added to value of crop	75,138,199
Value of crop at retail level	$646,834,991

NOTE: The foregoing figures do not include any value for bagasse, much of which is processed into paper, building boards, and other products. Also, the figures do not take into account the increase in the value of blackstrap molasses and edible molasses after these products leave the sugar cane factories. Blackstrap is used in the manufacture of mixed feeds, alcohol, and other products.

Sweets for Kids?

Cutting down on your children's "sweets" may be doing them more harm than good in the long run, according to recent research. Tests conducted by a Richmond, Virginia researcher indicate that sugar consumption in the younger years may help fight off hardening of the arteries in later years.

Dr. Franklin Lim, associate professor of clinical pathology at the Medical College of Virginia Hospital, has reported a youngster's body produces the right amount of enzymes to metabolize sweets and fats effectively. In order for the body to produce the proper amounts of the enzymes in later years the research indicates youngsters should consume sweets and fats. Otherwise according to Dr. Lim's studies, body metabolism becomes less efficient which leads to hardening of the arteries. The experiments were conducted on animals and humans.

Dr. Lim cautioned parents to wait for further results on this type research before starting their children on high sugar and fat diets. But for sugar cane and beet growers and processors, the thought sure is a sweet one.

World Sugar Factories

According to Dudley Smith of the Sugar y Azucar yearbook, there are 1508 operating sugar factories in the 68 sugar cane producing countries in the world. There are reported to be 112 new factories now under construction, under contract, or in the planning stages. Twenty of these mills will begin operations next year.

The history of the sugar cane industry shows that new large mills are built to replace smaller ones. Therefore, these new mills will not likely increase the total number of mills in existence.

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YOU!

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

The Crop June 1, 1975—Field Days

Briefly stated, the crop is generally good on Bayou Lafourche from about Labadieville down stream and only about fair upstream from that point. The Lower Mississippi River area is also better from a stand and height standpoint than the upper area. The Terrebonne area is somewhat like the Lower Lafourche area with good height. The Northern area is somewhat erratic with some good and some fair cane. The Western area, in general, is only fair, with generally good stubble cane, but with some fairly weak plant cane here and there.

This writer and others have made the point that there is no great hurry to fertilize cane and this is generally true. However, there will be a few growers in at least the Breaux Bridge-St. Martinville area and probably in a few other areas that will put down a little fertilizer in June. This is getting late and some cane will probably be broken during the operation.

Although the crop is fairly clean, there are a number of growers that did not get good control of grass. Johnson and other grasses and weeds are topping the cane now.

In summary, the crop now as a whole does not look as good as the 1974 crop did on May 28. However, adversities of weather later in 1974 prevented the crop from developing its full potential. It is hoped that although this crop is not now outstanding it will develop into a much better crop than was produced in 1974. It is very possible.

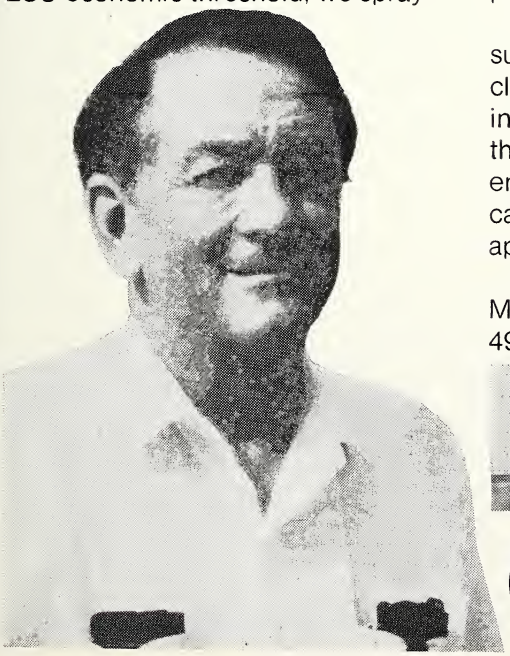
Field Days will soon begin around the cane belt. Cane growers should attend these functions to learn what is new in research. Growers can also learn from each other about certain practices and tools. Swapping ideas can be very helpful. County Agents and researchers spend much time in preparation of the Field Tours and they expect to see the people for whom they work in the field with them.

One ton of cane pays the cost of borer control with ®GUTHION

Including Entomologist, Application Cost (1973 Sugar Price Basis)

Unless you control sugarcane borers, you can easily lose 1 to 1½ points of sucrose, says Paul Bourgeois, manager of the Linden Plantation, Jeanerette, La. "That can cut your income 10 per cent. And that doesn't take into account the loss of tonnage, which can easily amount to 4 tons per acre.

"If borers get in your seed cane, they can cut your stand as much as 30 per cent. You can see why we hire entomologists to check out fields; and when they report that borer infestations have reached the LSU economic threshold, we spray right away with GUTHION insecticide."



Linden Plantation has been using GUTHION ever since it was recommended for sugarcane borer control. "And we haven't noticed any borer resistance to the chemical," Bourgeois declares. "With good timing of application, we're getting excellent control—and getting it economically. Even at normal cane prices, it takes less than one ton of cane to pay the cost of our entomologist service, application and GUTHION for 2½ applications per season."

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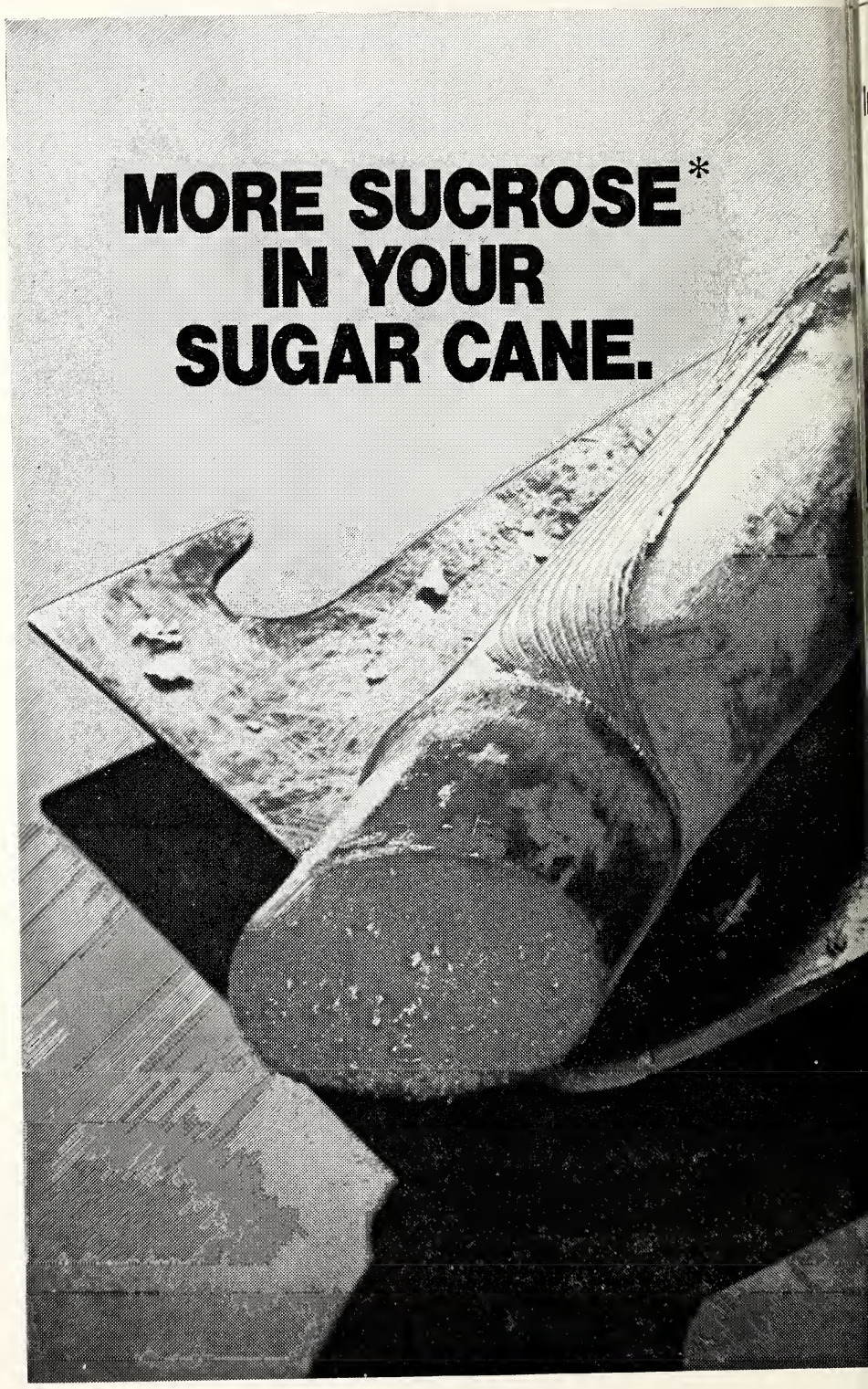
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The world's first commercial sugar cane ripener, Polaris® plant growth regulator by Monsanto helps growers generate higher sucrose levels, in spite of most poor harvest ripening conditions.

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Poor weather conditions for natural cane ripening have always been a grower's major harvesting problem. Now, with Polaris, weather can be less of a factor. Because Polaris sugar cane ripener is at its best when conditions for natural ripening are at their worst — such as high constant temperatures; rain at ripening time; and excessive fertility. With Polaris, cane growers can obtain increased millable sucrose levels from their sugar cane —in spite of these poor ripening conditions.

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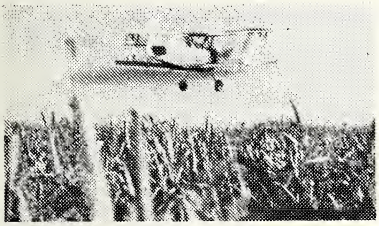
Polaris should be applied by airplane early in the ripening and harvest periods.



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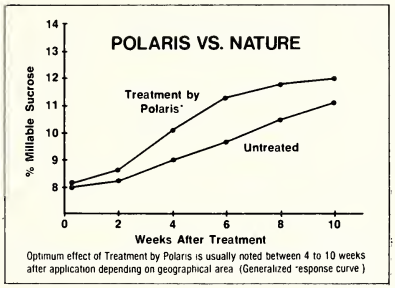
Prove to yourself that Polaris works — leave a part of your field untreated, and compare with the Polaris treated cane at harvest time. This product is the result of 6 years research on more than 20,000 acres of sugar cane test plots in the United States and around the world. This research has shown that Polaris is effective on most major varieties of cane — either plant or rattoon.

Check with your local sugar cane specialist or with Monsanto (see coupon below) to determine recommended varieties and responses.

The average varies between 0-15% more; depending primarily on the variety, time of application and climatic factors during the ripening period.

Polaris doesn't increase or decrease the amount of millable tons of can per acre. Instead, **Polaris acts to increase the sucrose and purity levels,** primarily in the upper third of the cane stalk. Another frequent effect with Polaris can be the noticeable yellowing and drying of upper leaves. So, you not only get greater sucrose recovery, but can have less trash and improved trash burning at harvest.



Optimum effect of Treatment by Polaris is usually noted between 4 to 10 weeks after application depending on geographical area (Generalized response curve)

Polaris is a major breakthrough in sugar cane management.

Monsanto would like you to know more about how Polaris sugar cane ripener can help you get more sucrose in your sugar cane. Clip the coupon below and send it to us for the full Polaris story. We'll send information on how you can put Polaris to work in your sugar cane fields this year including the EPA label for Polaris®

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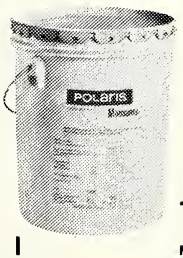

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Proposed Regulations for Disposal of Dredged or Fill Material

Recently the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency issued a proposed set of alternatives pertaining to the policies, practices, and procedures for the disposal of dredged or fill material on the navigable waterways of the United States.

The issuance of these regulations are the Corps' answer to a court order that required them to further define the term "waters of the United States". Unfortunately, the proposal, broken up into four possible alternatives, continues to be very vague in some respects but leaves the impression that the Corps and EPA will be getting into the land use regulation business if the worst of the four alternatives are adopted.

Under Alternative I, which is favored by EPA, the term "waters of the United States" would extend to virtually every inland waterway and permits would have to be secured even by farmers who have to plow acreage adjacent to waterways. Alternative II takes a much narrower stand on the definition and would not require permits for the disposal of less than 100 yards dredged material.

The third alternative will adopt the same broad definition as Alternative I but will require changes in the procedures for the approval of permit application — with the state determination on that application weighing heavily in the final decision of the Corps. The fourth alternative, which is favored by the Corps, adopts the limited definition of Alternative II and will require the same state certification as Alternative III.

Following the issuance of the proposed regulations, Congressman Cochran introduced legislation to define "Navigable Waters". Under his proposed legislation, the term "navigable waters" would mean "all waters which are presently used, or are susceptible to use in their natural condition or by reasonable improvement as a means to transport interstate commerce shoreward to their ordinary high water mark, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide shoreward to their mean high water mark (mean higher water mark on the West Coast)."

President Vetoes Farm Bill

As a result of the President's veto of the Farm Bill and the failure of the House of Representatives to override such veto, the Senate Agriculture Committee will call on Secretary Butz for periodic reports of the supply and demand situation for each of the major crops and the livestock sector. Secretary Butz will be requested to appear before the Senate Agriculture Committee for the first hearing on July 11 which follows the first crop report on July 10. In announcing plans for the Senate Agriculture Committee, Chairman Talmadge stated:

"The hearings will seek clear and factual evidence of the agricultural situation from the spokesman for this Administration who must bear the greatest

(Continued on Page 14)

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the time you can make the biggest killing of the year.

Come layby, your herbicide has played out. But, there are still weeds out there and more on their way.

Now, there's a new way to stop weeds through harvest: spray SINBAR in the middles immediately after the last cultivation.

SINBAR stays on the job during that critical period from layby to harvest. Used at layby, it prevents seedling Johnsongrass from becoming established. Left uncontrolled, these seedlings will become next year's weed problem—rhizome Johnsongrass.

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BULLS AND BEARS

Talk by Gilbert J. Durbin, Vice President and General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League at Annual Meeting of St. Martin Sugar Cooperative May 8, 1975

Last August I spoke at the St. Martin Parish Field Day. Many of you were there.

At that time, I said no one knows what the future holds for the sugar industry. I then proceeded to tell you what I *thought* was going to happen.

My prediction that 1974-crop cane would be worth $30 a ton proved much too low. I'm sure you will forgive me for that. The rest of my predictions have turned out correct up to this time. However, recent events have given me second thoughts about my expectation of a good price for the 1975 crop.

Let me emphasize that no one knows what the price of sugar will be in the future. Some of the persons who were supposed to know the most about the sugar market have guessed wrong on more than one occasion within the past year.

Nevertheless, I was told you wanted to hear my ideas on what sugar prices are likely to be in the future. Assuming that the United States and other countries do nothing to stabilize sugar prices, it is a fairly safe assumption that prices will fluctuate widely. For this reason, I repeat my suggestion of last August that you save some of the windfall profits from the 1974 crop to keep you going in some future year when the price may be below your production cost.

Let me discuss some of the factors that will determine sugar prices. Then perhaps you can do your own guessing about the future.

There are bullish factors, which will tend to increase sugar prices; and there are bearish factors, which will tend to depress prices. This, of course, is what makes it difficult to predict prices.

The bulls point to the world population growth. They say this will increase the demand for sugar and the price.

The standard of living is improving in most countries of the world. In the past, when living standards rose, sugar consumption also rose.

Most of the world is short of calories. Sugar supplies calories. In fact, sugar *is* calories, with a pleasant satisfying taste. People will continue to eat sugar.

So the bulls think the *demand* for sugar will remain high and this will increase the price, unless sugar production grows faster than demand. The bulls think several things will keep production down.

One of these is wide price-fluctuations, which will discourage investments in new processing facilities. This applies to sugar cane and sugar beets.

Historically, the growing and processing of sugar cane and sugar beets have not been very profitable. People with money to invest have looked for investments that would give them better and quicker returns than the sugar business. The bulls believe people will continue to shy away from investments in new sugar operations and production will not increase enough to depress prices.

Labor has become a bottleneck in many sugar farming operations. Most of the

sugar cane in the world is still harvested by hand and the hand cutters are becoming less productive and less available. The shift to mechanical harvesting is expensive, difficult, and takes time.

Some of the sugar exporting countries are trying to form a cartel for the purpose of holding sugar prices at a reasonable level. If they are successful, this would be a very bullish factor in the sugar market.

One of the biggest factors in determining sugar production and price is the weather. Bad weather delayed the planting of sugar beets in Europe and the United States this spring. This could cause lower yields. Drought in the Caribbean and in Florida this spring could reduce production.

Now let's take a look at what's being said by the bears, the people who expect lower sugar prices.

They believe production will be up this year. Much larger acreages of sugar beets are being planted in the United States, Europe, and Russia. Many of the sugar cane areas of the world are making moderate increases in their cane acreage.

There is no doubt the high prices of sugar last fall and early this year drastically reduced sugar consumption. Even though sugar prices are now much lower, it may take some time before consumers return to buying their normal amounts of sugar.

The biggest threat to the sugar industry and sugar prices is competition from corn sweeteners. The development of high fructose corn syrup has been responsible for a large jump in the demand for corn syrup.

Let me cite some figures to give you some ideas of what has happened and what may be in store for us. In 1965, corn syrup had only 15% of the caloric sweetener market. Sugar had the balance, or 85%. In 1974, corn had 22% and sugar 78%. That wasn't as bad as it seems; because even though per capita consumption of corn sweeteners rose from 17 pounds in 1965 to 28 pounds in 1974, the per capita consumption of sugar rose from 97 to 99. The increase in population during that period also served to increase the total consumption of sugar, even though the consumption of corn sweeteners was increasing at a much faster rate.

The bears think we may not be so lucky in the future. They think it possible for corn sweeteners to have 40% of the nutritive sweeteners market by 1980. If that turns out right and if the total market for nutritive sweeteners, sugar and corn, continues to grow at the pace it has since 1960, there will be a market for only 9,600,000 tons of sugar in 1980. That's about 2 million tons less than we used in 1973. Incidentally, the United States imported 5,300,000 tons of sugar in 1973. It is possible that some program will be worked out to provide that any increase in corn sweeteners will cause a reduction in sugar imports rather than domestic sugar production.

Now that I've told you what the bulls and bears think, you can make up your own mind what course the price of sugar is going to take. However, there are a couple of other considerations that must be taken into account. One is the prospects for new sugar legislation. The other is the discretionary power which the President and the Secretary of Agriculture have to support sugar prices.

We have seen no evidence that those who killed the Sugar Act last year have changed their minds. Therefore, we doubt there is much chance of new sugar legislation being passed this year. We may be able to make a better judgment on that if the House Agriculture Committee proceeds with sugar hearings, which we understand may be held next month.

It is my belief that the President and Secretary of Agriculture would exercise their discretionary power to support sugar prices if the domestic sugar industry becomes threatened with destruction. I won't guess how low the price of sugar must fall before they provide the support.

In summary, it appears that sugar prices will continue to fluctuate widely.

(Continued on Next Page)

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The sugar price in the United States is tied to the world sugar price. This gave us large profits on the last crop and could give us low returns on some future crops. We are on a roller coaster, and we must learn how to live with this situation.

In most cane areas of the world, there can't be sudden changes, up or down, in the acreage devoted to cane. Not so in the case of sugar beets. The farmer who grows beets usually grows other cash crops, and he can shift into or out of beets with no great trouble. If the price of sugar is low early next year, you can bet that sugar beet farmers in the United States and elsewhere will reduce beet acreage and increase acreage of other crops if the prices of those other crops are good. This should tend to improve the price of sugar.

In closing, I'll predict that the price you receive for the 1975 crop of sugar and sugar cane will be above your cost of production. I decline to predict how much above.

FREE CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED: Manager to operate 800 acres of sugar cane in Iberville Parish. House and fringe benefits including liberal bonus. If satisfactory arrangements can be reached, a bright future with increased income can be anticipated. Send resume to The Sugar Bulletin, refer to Ad 15.

FOR SALE: Tractor-mounted cane planter in very good condition. Four wagons included, used one season. Contact Thomas Barker, Jr., 215 Vacherie Street, Lockport, La. 70374. Phone (504) 532-5269.

FOR SALE: Two D-17 tractors with J & L loaders. Two D-17 tractors for parts. M. A. Patout & Sons, Ltd., Route 1, Box 288, Jeanerette, La. 70544.

FOR SALE: Mechanical cane planter mounted on wagon. Contact Robert Roane, Box 272, Jeanerette, La. Phone (318) 276-4497.

FOR SALE: Complete Motorola Communications System. Rechargeable Handie Talkies units. Never used. Contact Glenn R. Timmons, Smithfield Sugar Co-op. Phone: (504) 627-5173.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 10)

share of the responsibility for any consequences of this veto — the Secretary of Agriculture.

"We are looking down the barrel of a loaded gun. We do not propose to twiddle our thumbs while the trigger is pulled. The Administration's opposition to farm legislation demonstrates a blatant lack of concern about the American farmer, the American consumer, and the entire economic chain which makes them interdependent."

The Senate Agriculture Committee plans to call upon the Secretary to give additional quarterly reports.

Amstar Corporation Announces Organizational Changes

Effective June 2, 1975 Amstar Corporation has established a new operating division according to Robert T. Quittmeyer, president of Amstar. The new division will be the American Sugar Division and will be responsible for all cane sugar activities except those now delegated to the Food Services Division. William P. Cleaver who is currently Vice President — Raw Sugar and Purchasing will be president of this division. Robert O. Nagle, presently Vice President—Sales and Marketing was named Executive Vice President of the American Sugar Division.

WANTED: Assistance engineer with mechanical background. Should be experienced in pumps, turbines, and air compressors. No travel. Established sugar cane factory in West Baton Rouge Parish. Contact Glenn R. Timmons, Smithfield Sugar Coop., P.O. Box 157, Route 1, Port Allen, La. 70767. Phone (504) 627-5173.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on June 13, 1975	15.25
Average New York Price Jan. 1 - June 13, 1975	28.7756
New Orleans Price on June 13, 1975	15.22
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - June 13, 1975	28.7456

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Sugar Market News

Major sugar market news for the past two weeks has been the steady decline in spot market prices and futures. Distribution of sugar has increased slightly but is still below levels of last year and 1973. No one seems to know or is willing to make an estimate of how much of actual consumption has been reduced by high prices. Neither is there any factual information on the amount of the sugar market lost to other sweeteners. As to what might happen in the future, the following excerpt from a newsletter of E.D.&F. Man pretty well summarizes the situation:

"The lack of buying continues to be the main feature of the market at present. Admittedly, there have been some sales made on pricing terms whereby the price is linked to the month of shipment or month of arrival but this type of business does not have any impact on the market in the short term. There are currently rumors that at least one large producer may wish to sell shortly and this has depressed the market to its present level.

"However, there is envisaged a period ahead in which there is likely to be a small surplus of supply over demand and on the theory that the price at which beet sugar can be produced should be the par price for sugar, we should not expect the values to fall much more. Probably the American Government will take action to protect their domestic sugar production if the world price falls below those production costs. The expectation of this might cause Americans to consider buying sugar at these levels because they think the opportunity to bring it in more cheaply will not exist. This could be the steadying point for the market. It could also possibly bring some world buying for restocking reasons.

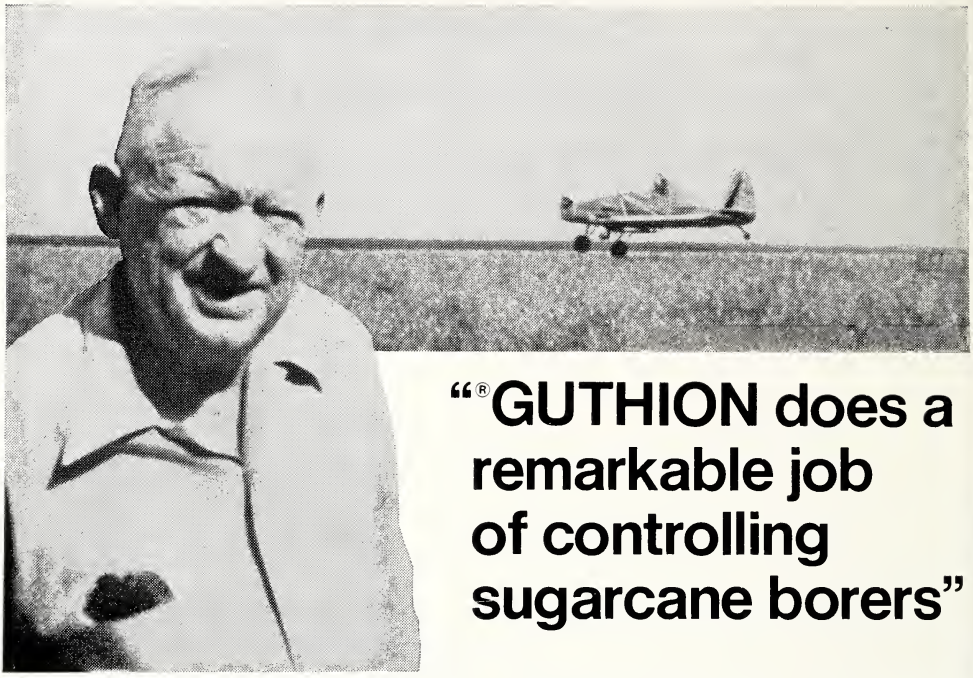
"Unless there is large producer selling quite soon at outright prices, we think that the market will fall more slowly or possibly even start to steady."

California Passes Farm Labor Election Bill

The California State Legislature recently passed a law setting up election procedures giving farm workers the right to choose labor organization or no labor union at all. Heretofore, no state or federal laws have governed farm laborers' collective bargaining rights.

The bill provides secret-ballot elections within seven days of filing of a petition by 50% of workers on a farm, so long as those workers represent 50% of the farm's peak employment in the current year. Name of second farm labor union will appear on the ballot if 20% of workers sign the petition favoring that union, and the ballot also will include "no union" choice. The measure establishes a five-member Agricultural Labor Relations Board to be appointed by the Governor to supervise secret-ballot elections and hear complaints of alleged unfair labor practices. It also bans strikes to gain bargaining representations, and prohibits secondary boycotts (actions by union members who urge employees of

(continued on page 10)



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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Interviews with U.S.D.A. Houma Station Scientists

An interview with several of the research workers at the U.S.D.A. Sugarcane Field Laboratory two days before the June 12 Contact Committee Meeting brought forth some interesting remarks. Each researcher was asked how the research now being conducted would eventually help the Louisiana sugar industry. The following statements are from those interviewed.

From Dr. R. D. Jackson

The primary goal of the entomology research is to control sugarcane insects, especially the sugarcane borer, to the greatest extent possible with the least possible impact on the environment. To do this, we must develop and learn to use new pest management methods such as parasites (cuban fly and Trichogramma), predators, insect diseases, sterile-male releases, resistant varieties, and new biological and chemical insecticides. Probably no one method will meet the goal but a combination of several of these methods may be used by growers to achieve effective insect control.

From Dr. R. E. Coleman

We have recently learned that smut disease has reached Guyana and Martinique. This moves the disease to about 800 miles from Puerto Rico and 1000 miles closer to the U.S. mainland. Previously its closest distance from the U.S. mainland was in Brazil and Hawaii. The presence of smut in the Caribbean opens the possibility for its spread to the Florida or Louisiana industry during a hurricane since the disease is spread by airborne spores. To protect our sugar industries, the U.S.D.A. started testing our commercial and breeding varieties for resistance to smut several years ago in Rhodesia, Brazil, Sri Lanka and Hawaii. We are now making arrangements for tests in Guyana. Some of our varieties appear to be resistant. Through our breeding programs, newer, resistant varieties will be developed and hopefully, if the disease ever reached the mainland, we would be able to quickly shift to resistant varieties.

From Mr. Rouby Matherne

Rouby Matherne said that much of his effort is directed toward variety testing, screening the hundreds of varieties down to the few elite that go to the test fields. He also works with cultural practices with emphasis on increasing tonnage through row spacing. This year he has a test with rows spaced from one to seven feet apart. Current stands are 67,000 plants per acre for the standard six feet row and over 200,000 for the one foot row.

From Dr. J. W. Sanford

I am currently working on the inherited sterillity method of insect control. In this method of control, a substerilizing dose of gamma irradiation administered to a male moth will render his progeny partially or completely sterile, depending on the dose administered to the parent. The advantages of releasing partially sterile males would be 1) a more competitive male, and 2) the introduction of built-in sterility into the native population. This method could be

used alone or as a complement to other control measures, such as inundative releases of the parasite *Lixophaga diatraeae*. The parasite is most efficient when borer populations are high, while the sterile male method is most efficient when populations are low. A combination of the two methods could provide a season-long reduction of sugarcane borer populations below the economic threshold, eliminating the need for insecticide treatments.

From Dr. Shaw-Ming Yang

By use of nitrogen isotope N-15, Brazilian workers verified nitrogen fixation in roots of sugar cane seedlings. This showed bacteria associated with sugarcane roots fixed nitrogen. I have isolated a bacterium from the surface sterilized roots of several varieties of sugar cane. The nitrogenase activity of this bacterium has not been tested, but this bacterium can grow in nitrogen free media. We hope to find an associative symbiotic bacterium that fix nitrogen on and in sugar cane roots. This will reduce the amount of nitrogen to be applied by growers.

From Mr. Donnie D. Garrison

I work with both L.S.U. and the American Sugar Cane League in the development of new varieties at the outfield level. I also work on the different phases of the breeding and selection programs at the U.S.D.A. Sugarcane Field Laboratory.

From Dr. G. T. A. Benda

The sugarcane grown in the field must be as disease-free as possible if the crop is to perform profitably in the short growing season available in Louisiana. The study of hot-water treatment aims to develop a field method to treat seed cane inexpensively and in large quantity to provide the grower optimum planting material.

From Dr. James Irvine

A long-standing skeptic of test-tube breeding of sugarcane, James Irvine initiated a program of this type last fall. He became a believer in this road to new varieties following the discovery that 2,4-D can cause dividing cells to loose chromosomes occasionally. This may make minor changes in major varieties possible. Attempts to modify N.Co.310 and C.P.65-357 are underway. Screening mutant cells in test-tubes by exposing them to cold, toxins, herbicides, or simulated drought conditions and growing the survivors to plants to be used for parents may hasten the basic breeding program.

Team research involving the League and the Houma Station staffs is directed toward a major problem in our industry, the loss of cane at harvest. Weighed tests last year showed unbelieveably high losses in cane harvested by soldier machines. Continued research will point to the causes of these losses and their correction could raise the state average near its all time high of 29 tons.

From Mr. Hugh P. Fanguy

I feel that the research I conduct at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Laboratory is very beneficial to the Louisiana sugarcane industry. My primary research effort is extended developing improved sugarcane varieties for Louisiana. As part of the variety development team, I have taken part in the release of three L and four CP varieties during my career at the Houma Laboratory. I am particularly proud to be a part of the release of C.P. 65-357, an outstanding variety, which, hopefully will make a favorable impact on the Louisiana sugar cane industry.

From Dr. R. D. Breaux

Dr. R. D. Breaux conducts the large seedling, rearing and selection program (he looks at a quarter million varieties each year) where the two newest commercial varieties — C.P.65-357 and C.P. 67-412 originated. Good tonnage, improved stubbling ability, early high sucrose, and good harvestability are the most sought after variety characteristics. Good commercial types — like C.P.65-357 — that are mosaic resistant are being vigorously sought in crosses between C.P. 65-357 and mosaic resistant varieties. Dr. Breaux is doing selection work and inheritance studies in the F_1 and backcross generations of crosses between "wild"

(continued on page 10)

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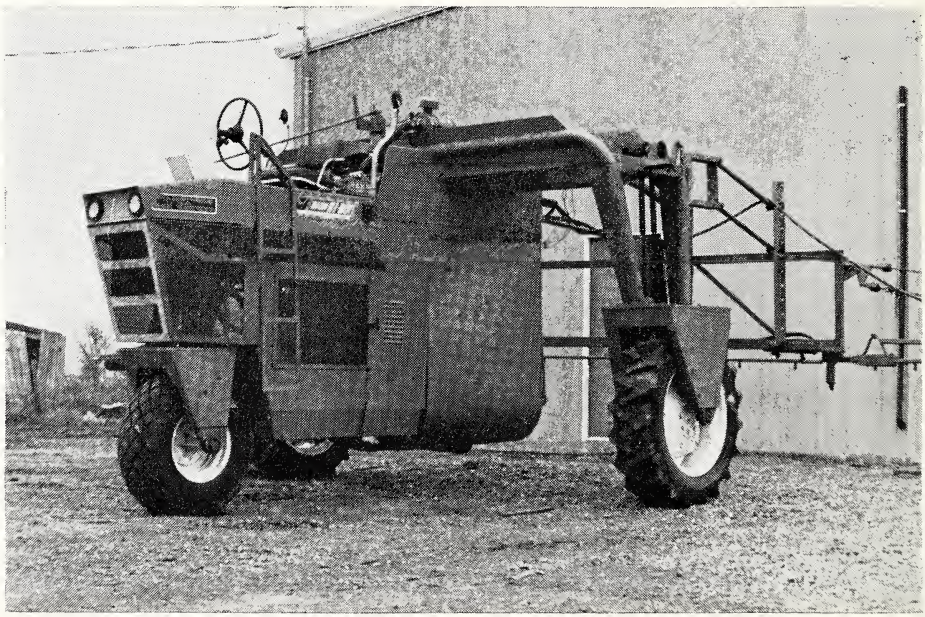

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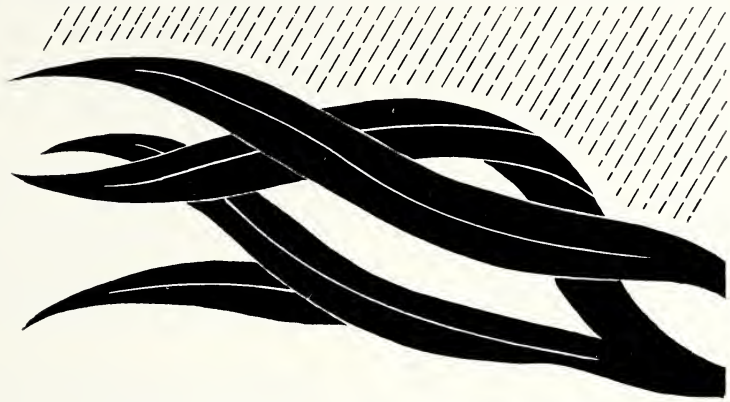

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IN THE FIELD

(continued from page 7)

and commercial sugarcane to transmit more cold tolerance, disease resistance and yield to good agronomic varieties.

From Messrs. P. H. Dunckelman and Meinrad A. Blanchard

The underlying cause for the near failure of the Louisiana Sugar Industry in the mid-1920's was the lack of genetic diversity in the "noble" varieties then under cultivation. All were alike and all were uniformly susceptible to disease, insect pests, and climatic stress. A new sugar cane breeding program, using a broad germplasm base, is now underway at Houma. This program is expected to provide the degree of genetic diversity in future sugarcane varieties and prevent the "inbreeding depression" which could cause a failure similar to that of the mid-1920's. Superior new varieties are the keys to the future survival of the Louisiana Sugar Industry and the basic breeding program at Houma is in the process of producing such sugar canes.

From Dr. R. W. Millhollon

Our work with asulox should lead to registration by EPA in the near future. I anticipate that asulox will be widely used to help control johnsongrass and itchgrass, two of our most important weeds.

From Dr. B. L. Legendre

Several growth regulators have been evaluated as sugarcane ripeners. These agents have the potential of increasing yield of sugar per acre. However, in Louisiana, there have been none that have shown consistent activity though one has been registered for commercial use. Several harvesting systems are being evaluated with emphasis on improving both harvester efficiency and cane quality.

Dr. Hideo Koike was off the station at a test plot and could not be interviewed.

BUY
U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

IN WASHINGTON

(continued from page 3)

"secondary" employers such as supermarkets not to handle goods of the primary employer with whom the union has a dispute).

However, the law allows certified unions to carry out harvest-time strikes and consumer boycotts, such as picketing to urge consumers not to patronize certain stores carrying the goods of an employer with whom the protesting union has a dispute.

The passage of this legislation for California may take some of the pressure off Congressional leaders for passage of legislation at the national level. Several bills have been introduced which would place agricultural workers under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

Senate Scheduled to Consider Changes in Natural Gas Act

The U.S. Senate is scheduled to take up in the near future S-692, "Natural Gas Production & Conservation Act of 1975", which has been approved by the Committee on Commerce. An effort will be made on the floor to substitute another bill that would deregulate new gas sales at the wellhead for onshore production; end FPC price authority over a period of six years; deregulate offshore Federal Lands Prices on January 1, 1981 and make other changes. Both S-692 and the proposed substitute would establish a statutory priority for natural gas for essential agricultural uses.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New York Price on June 30, 1975	16.50
Average New York Price Jan. 30 - June 30, 1975	27.5514
New Orleans Price on June 30, 1975	16.47
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - June 30, 1975	27.5214

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Vol. 53 — No. 19 JULY 1, 1975

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The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By Thomas M. Warner

Godchaux - Henderson Sold

The Godchaux - Henderson sugar refinery in Reserve, Louisiana has been sold to the Great Western Sugar Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Great Western United Corporation. The sale was announced on Friday, June 13, and is effective immediately. Godchaux-Henderson was purchased by Southern Industries of Mobile, Alabama in June of 1966.

Great Western Sugar, a processor and marketer of beet sugar, is located in Denver, Colorado.

ASSCT Meeting

The Fifth Annual Joint Meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists held in Fort Walton Beach, Florida, was a complete success. Dr. Denver Loupe, Secretary-Treasurer of the ASSCT did a great job in arranging this meeting, which was very well attended. He even ordered several days of sunshine for the Louisiana people, who certainly have had their share of rain recently.

Next summer's meeting is tentatively scheduled for the Clearwater, Florida area.

Sudanese Sugar Project

An international venture involving Sudan and three foreign corporations is turning into one of the world's largest sugar projects. The plans call for an annual production rate of one million tons by 1985.

The Kenana principals involved include: Nissho - Iwai (Japan), Lonhro (Britain), Gulf International (Kuwaite), and the Sudanese government. Total investment: $150,000,000.

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NOTICE OF RELEASE OF SUGARCANE VARIETY C.P. 67-412

The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc., and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, working cooperatively to improve sugarcane varieties, have jointly developed and hereby announce the release of a new variety, C.P. 67-412, for commercial planting in the fall of 1975.

In a total of 54 replicated tests on light soil, the variety C.P. 67-412 was superior to the leading variety L. 62-96 in tons of cane per acre, and equaled the other leading variety C.P. 61-37. It ranks between these varieties in sugar per ton of cane. In yields of sugar per acre, the variety C.P. 67-412 equaled or exceeded all commercial varieties except the newly released 65-357. Thirteen heavy soil tests showed that C.P. 67-412 was superior to L. 62-96 and equal to C.P. 61-37 in yield of sugar per acre, indicating general suitability.

The variety is susceptible to infection with mosaic, but yield tests indicate tolerance to the disease. C.P. 67-412 is susceptible to ratoon stunting disease (RSD), but yield tests indicate some tolerance. Seed cane should be heat-treated for RSD control. It is moderately susceptible to red rot.

C.P. 67-412 is well suited to machine harvesting. It is a moderately erect variety and is less brittle than L. 62-96 or C.P. 61-37, and a higher percentage of the cane produced will be recovered. C.P. 67-412 is superior to C.P. 61-37 in sucrose and purity, but is inferior to L. 62-96 in these qualities. It approximated L. 62-96 in juice extraction and fiber content. It also equals L. 62-96 in cold tolerance and is rated as moderately resistant to freezes. The variety is superior to C.P. 61-37 and equals L. 62-96 in resistance to the sugarcane borer, rating moderately resistant. Size and weight of stalks are moderate, ranking with C.P. 61-37 and less than L. 62-96. C.P. 67-412 is a seedling of C.P. 44-155 and C.P. 53-16.

Seed cane will be distributed by the American Sugar Cane League in accordance with procedures to be announced to all sugarcane growers in Louisiana on or about June 12, 1975. Inquiries concerning seed cane should be directed to the American Sugar Cane League, 416 Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station have no seed for distribution.

Doyle Chambers, Director,
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment
Station, May 22, 1975

Charles C. Savoie, President,
American Sugar Cane League of the
U.S.A., Inc., May 19, 1975

T. W. Edminster, Administrator,
Agricultural Research Service, USDA,
June 2, 1975

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

C.P. 67-412
A New Variety for Louisiana

Through the cooperative efforts of the U.S.D.A., (Canal Point, Florida Station and Houma, Louisiana Station), the Louisiana State Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League, a new variety of cane will be distributed to Louisiana sugar cane growers.

The variety is well adapted to all acres of the State. It is high in sugar, similar to C.P. 48-103 in maturity, and makes good yields of cane per acre. It looks fairly good in black land and is a good stubbler. It should occupy a good place in the variety percentage on each farm if it continues to act as it has in the test plots.

Now is the time to order this cane. Do not put off. The deadline for ordering this cane is Friday, August 15, 1975. On Monday, August 18, every ton of this cane will have been allocated to growers and not one stalk will be available after the allocation. There will be no more. When it is gone, it's gone.

Please fill in your acreage in cane on the order form correctly. Suspicious looking acreage figures are checked and these orders are placed in a special file.

Do not forget to fill in your correct address at the bottom of the order blank and **do not send in money** with the order.

An order blank is in this issue of The Sugar Bulletin. The League will also provide County Agents with order blanks.

The allotment will be made as fairly as possible, but there will probably be some difference in allotments between growers with similar acreages, because they will be receiving cane from different stations.

The job of allotting cane is never easy. Everyone wants plenty and there is always a small supply. If the seed would be increased one more year there would be plenty for everyone. It was decided a number of years ago that growers wanted new varieties early and that growers could increase seed as rapidly as Secondary Stations. This also makes a smaller amount of transfer of money and cane. It actually makes a better program although some growers complain about the small amount of cane received.

Again, don't forget the deadline, August 15th. Don't send money with the order. It complicates the book work and encourages mistakes.

HUNTING CLUBS FLOURISH

Grower relies on good timing, fewer applications of ®GUTHION to control sugarcane borers

Fewer insecticide applications, and good timing of each, is the key to economical, effective control of sugarcane borers without wiping out wildlife populations, says Paul J. Cancienne, managing partner and field manager of Savoie Industries, Belle Rose, La.

"We only spray when borer populations reach the economic threshold established by LSU entomologists."

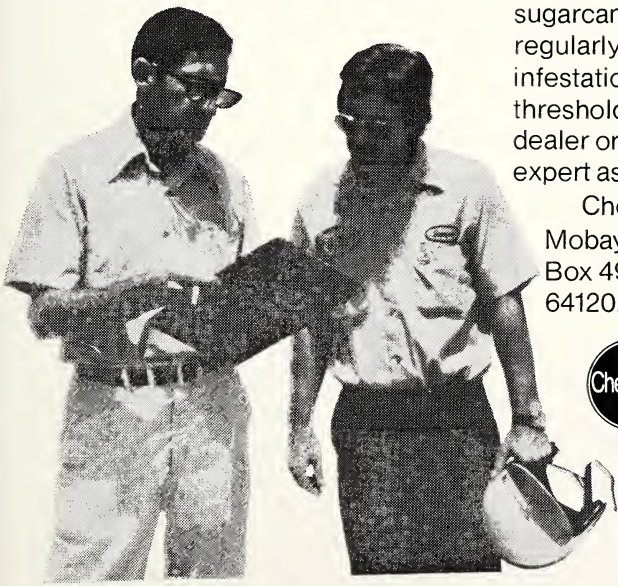
"We spray only those fields that reach threshold levels, before borers enter the stalk. One field last summer had a 12% infestation, but we sprayed before the borers got into the stalk, and got **excellent** control.

"We used to spray every 10 days, but now we average two applications of GUTHION per season. Some fields get three, but a lot get only one spray."

"And, since we've been using fewer applications, private hunting clubs have sprung up all over our plantation. Local people have taken so much interest in protecting wildlife that we do everything we possibly can to cooperate with them."

For low-cost, effective control of sugarcane borers, scout your cane regularly, and spray only when infestations reach the economic threshold. Call your insecticide dealer or aerial applicator for expert assistance.

Chemagro Agricultural Division, Mobay Chemical Corporation, Box 4913, Kansas City, Missouri 64120.



Chemagro *RESPONSEability to you and nature*

Paul Cancienne (left) makes sure pilot Dwayne Tridico treats only blocks where borer populations have reached economic threshold levels.

75161-2

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Sugar Hearings Set

Chairman Thomas S. Foley of the House Committee on Agriculture has announced that hearings will be held before the Full Committee, July 14, 15, 17, 18 and 22 on the sugar situation, including the possible need for sugar legislation. The hearings will begin at 10:00 a.m. each day in Room 1301 Longsworth House Office Building.

"I feel that there has been enough interest expressed in sugar legislation to warrant these hearings.

"We will not be considering speeific proposals, but we will be hearing from all interested parties who care to express themselves on the subjeet.

"The Committee has no predrawn eonelusions as to whether sugar legislation is desirable at this time, but we wish to hear the opinions of all those affected by the sugar situation," Chairman Foley explained.

The Sugar Act expired on December 31, 1974, after legislation to extend it for three years was defeated by the House on June 5. The sugar program provided import quotas to foreign countries which supply about half of the sugar eonsumed in the United States. It also provided a payment program to domestic eane and beet producers.

Chairman Foley noted that due to the complexity of the subjeet, it would be desirable to hear witnesses in groups on speeific days as follows: Monday, July 14, Members of Congress and witnesses from the Administration including the Departments of State and Agriculture; Tuesday, July 15, Sugar producer and proeessor groups; Thursday, July 17, Sugar industrial users, labor representatives, and eonsumer groups; Friday, July 18, Representatives of foreign suppliers; Tuesday, July 22, Representatives of general farm organizations, academic institutions and any other interested parties.

Chairman Foley indieated that witnesses might wish to address themselves to the following:

1. Does the present law offer adequate protection to domestic produeers, sugar workers and the consuming public?

2. Do we need new sugar legislation to guarantee an adequate supply at stable prices or for other poliey reasons?

3. If a new program would be desirable, how should it differ from the old one?

National Farm Safety Week

President Ford has proclaimed the week beginning July 25, 1975 as National Farm Safety Week. As pointed out in the Proclamation, the hard-working men and women on America's farms are entrusted with the immense responsibility of produeing our Nation's food and fiber, and helping to nourish millions in other countries.

The important human resource represented by our farmers and ranchers must work in an environment of safety and well-being to produee these materials needed by America and the world.

Each year, too many farm workers are killed or seriously injured in preventable aeeidents. Planning in advanee for a safe farm environment can help save lives and health of these workers.

Sugarcane layby...

the time you can make the biggest killing of the year.

Come layby, your herbicide has played out. But, there are still weeds out there and more on their way.

Now, there's a new way to stop weeds through harvest: spray SINBAR in the middles immediately after the last cultivation.

SINBAR stays on the job during that critical period from layby to harvest. Used at layby, it prevents seedling Johnsongrass from becoming established. Left uncontrolled, these seedlings will become next year's weed problem—rhizome Johnsongrass.

This season, don't miss that important last chance at weeds. Spray SINBAR at layby—for fewer weeds, less trash, and an easier, more productive harvest.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

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SINBAR®
TERBACIL WEED KILLER

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C.P. 67-412 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1975

The cane will cost $32.00 per ton.

The League will keep $1.00 and give the rest to the Station grower.

The League will make every effort to fill orders at locations selected by applicants.

Tear Off Application Below and Mail

APPLICATION FOR C.P. 67-412 SEED CANE

Date.....

To the American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc.

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for ..... tons of rogued C.P. 67-412 seed cane: I agree to pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to get the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in September or October 1975. I understand that this cane will not be trash free.

If for any reason this order cannot be filled, it is understood that my money will be returned to me.

My 1975 cane acreage is ..... Acres.

My choice of locations are:

1st choice .....

2nd choice .....

3rd choice .....

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, and that there is no guarantee expressed or implied that this seed is free of Mosaic disease, mixtures, or Stunting Disease.

PLEASE PRINT

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zip .....

DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY NOW.

LIST OF STATIONS WHERE C.P. 67-412 IS AVAILABLE

The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and impartial distribution of the newly released variety of cane known as C.P. 67-412.

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has been grown with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the price of mill cane plus a bonus, and the League is authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to charge a distribution fee of $1.00 per ton.

If you wish some of this cane please fill out and sign the application blank. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED AND IT MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, 416 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130 NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1975.

The price of the cane is $32.00 per ton, cut and loaded on your vehicle at the secondary station. The cane will be cut with a harvester. There is no guarantee expressed or implied that the seed offered is free of mixtures, Mosaic disease, or stunting disease.

For the convenience of delivering and handling the purchase of C.P. 67-412 the League is offering the purchaser three choices of locations from which to purchase the cane. The stations possessing C.P. 67-412 are:

Parish	Station	Operator	Address
Ascension	Evan Hall	Church Hill & Thibaut	Donaldsonville
Assumption	Lula	Savoie Farms	Belle Rose
	Little Texas	Donald Peltier	Napoleonville
	Westfield	Dugas & LeBlanc	Paincourtville
	Glenwood	Thibaut Farms	Napoleonville
	Elm Hall	South Coast Corp.	Napoleonville
	Thibodeaux Bros.	Thibodeaux Bros.	Labadieville
Avoyelles	Shirley	Haas Investment Co.	Bunkie
	Bubenzer Farms	Harvey K. Bubenzer	Bunkie
Iberia	Caroline	Walet Bros.	Loreauville
	Ronald Hebert	Ronald Hebert	Jeanerette
	Enterprise	M. A. Patout	Patoutville
Iberville	Celeste	Joe Campesi	White Castle
	St. Louis	Andrew Gay	Plaquemine
Lafayette	Young's Ind.	Young's Ind.	Youngsville
	Billeaud	Billeaud Pltg. Co.	Broussard
Lafourche	Leighton	Ashley Arcement	Thibodaux
	Georgia	South Coast Corp.	Mathews
	Greenwood	Southdown, Inc.	Thibodaux
	McLeod	Valentine Sugars	Lockport
Pointe Coupee	Alma	Alma Pltg. Co.	Lakeland
Rapides	(see Avoyelles)		
St. James	Martin & Poche	Martin & Poche	Convent
	Armant	Southdown, Inc.	Vacherie
	F. A. Graugnard & Sons	F. A. Graugnard & Sons	St. James
St. John	Glendale	T. Lanaux & Sons	Lucy
St. Martin	St. John Levert	Levert-St. John	St. Martinville
	Louis & Claude Comb	Louis & Claude Comb	Breaux Bridge
	Lawrence Dugas	Lawrence Dugas	St. Martinville
	Rodriguez Bros.	Rodriguez Bros.	Breaux Bridge
St. Mary	Allain	A. V. Allain & Sons	Baldwin
	Calumet	Frank Martin	Patterson
	Oaklawn	South Coast Corp.	Franklin
	Parks	Ralph Longman	Baldwin
	Katy	Columbia Sugar Co.	Franklin
Terrebonne	Southdown	Southdown, Inc.	Houma
	Cynthia	Robert Prentice	Houma
Vermilion	Erath	Sam Duplantis	Erath
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	Cinclare	Poplar Grove Pltg. Co., Inc.	Port Allen
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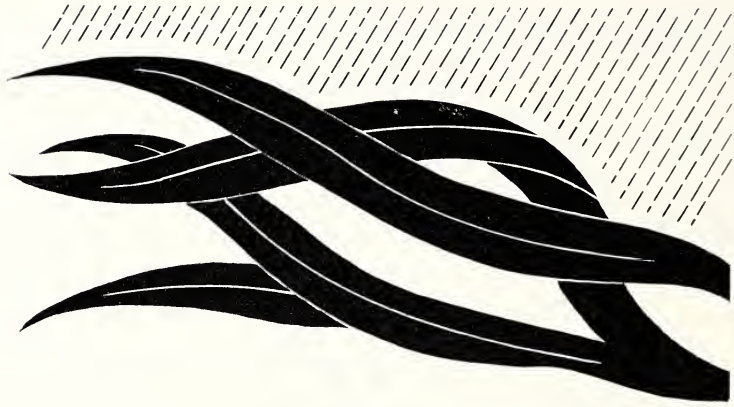
First aid for cane shock



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Unfavorable soil PH or extremes of moisture or temperature can put cane as well as citrus, field crops and ornamentals under such stress that roots won't feed properly. Quick, effective relief often can be obtained with foliar feeding. Our Liqui-Mix™ is especially designed for rapid, thorough absorption by leaf stoma to hurry nutrients to faltering plant life systems.

South Florida growers using plastic mulch are applying aerial-sprayed Liqui-Mix™ and improving fruit quality, increasing size and extending harvest time.

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The people at Southern are liquid fertilizer specialists, pioneering in the development of equipment, product, and technology for successful commercial application of liquid fertilizers in foliar feeding, in irrigation, and injection directly into soil.

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Current Status of Sugarcane Mosaic Virus Strains in Louisiana Sugarcane Fields[1]

H. Koike

Research Plant Pathologist, Agricultural Research Service,

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana 70360

A survey of sugarcane mosaic virus (SCMV) strains present in Louisiana sugarcane fields is conducted in the spring by collecting young, mosaic-infected sugarcane plants of several commercial varieties from plantations in the major sugarcane-growing areas of the state. The juice from these plants is assayed on differential host plants which respond characteristically to the various strains of the virus (1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10).

The differential host plants used routinely in this survey are the sugarcane varieties CP 31-294 and CP 31-588, sweet sorghum (*sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench) cv. Rio, and johnsongrass (*S. halepense* (L.) Pers.). The sugarcane variety Co. 281 is only occasionally used since SCMV strain C has not been observed in Louisiana sugarcane fields for many years.

The only SCMV strains noted in Louisiana from 1950 to 1965 were A, B, D, and H (1). Strain H has been predominant since 1956 (8). SCMV strain I was isolated in 1966 from an NCo 310 plant with severe mosaic symptoms (8). Surveys conducted during 1967-1970 by Tippett (personal communication) showed the highest incidence of strain I (about 20-30%) in the Bayou Teche area. Strain I was moderate, though variable, in incidence in other areas of the sugarcane belt.

Results of surveys conducted during 1973 and 1974 in three areas of the sugarcane belt—Bayou Teche, Mississippi River, and Bayou Lafourche—are presented in Table 1.

Strain H is still the predominant strain in Louisiana; 75-97% of the mosaic samples were infected with the strain. The highest incidence of strain I (22-25%) was in the Teche area, and the lowest was in the River area (0-10%). The incidence of strain I has varied during the past 8 years, but there appears to be no overall increase of the strain during these years. This is fortunate, since strain I is more severe in its effects on stands and yields than is strain H (6).

In 1973, infective juice from one of the CP 52-68 plants collected from the River area produced symptoms on Rio, Roma, and Mer. 70-5 sweet sorghum varieties that were distinct from those of other SCMV strains. The new isolate has been designated SCMV strain M (5). Strain M was not identified from the 1974 samples, nor from samples of 3 varieties (CP 52-68, L 60-25, and CP 65-357) taken in March 1975 from the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station field plots at St. Gabriel. The CP 52-68 plant from which strain M was isolated was grown from seed cane taken at St. Gabriel.

Although strain J (3) (maize dwarf mosaic virus strain A, commonly referred to as johnsongrass mosaic virus in Louisiana) is very common on johnsongrass in most areas of the Louisiana sugarcane belt, field-grown sugarcane has not been found infected with this strain.

Other SCMV strains have not been isolated from commercial fields in recent

(Continued on next page)

[1] Research at this location is done in cooperation with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

(Continued from previous page)
years. Strains A and D were isolated only from old varieties of sugarcane (POJ 234 and Co 290, respectively) grown at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Laboratory test fields in Houma (G. Benda, personal communication). Strain A was also isolated from mosaic-infected bamboo at the U.S. Sugarcane Field Laboratory (2). Strains K (10) and L (9) have not been observed in Louisiana.

It may be concluded from the results of recent field surveys that strain H and I are presently the major SCMV strains in commercial sugarcane fields of Louisiana, with strain H predominant.

Acknowledgment: The assistance of P. Bergeron, E. Domangue and S. Bibbins in the field surveys and host inoculations is gratefully acknowledged.

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Table 1. Incidence of sugarcane mosaic virus strains in 3 locations of the Louisiana sugarcane belt

Locations	Percent of samples identified as strains H or I					
	1973			1974		
	No. of samples	Str H %	Str I %	No. of samples	Str H %	Str I %
Bayou Teche	41	78	22	48	75	25
Mississippi River	39*	97	0	48	90	10
Bayou Lafourche	33	94	6	46	89	11

* One sample was subsequently identified as strain M.

WHAT A FAMILY EATS IN A YEAR is shown by the Randy Carters of San Jose, Cal. This Du Pont photograph of 2½ tons of food was taken to dramatize the role of crop protection and science in helping the nation's farmers produce an abundance of quality food. Technology on the farm has been the key factor in reducing the share of an average family's disposable income spent for food from 23 per cent a quarter century ago to about 17 per cent today. (Photo courtesy of Du Pont)

Don't forget an old friend.

Why? Because years of use by leading growers have shown that just one pre-emergence application of liquid *Fenac*™ sugarcane herbicide can eliminate seedling Johnsongrass and other persistent annual pests like crabgrass, foxtail and barnyardgrass. Growers also report having seen startling results on brown top panicum.

Even better, Fenac also knocks out nine major broadleaf weeds, including morningglory, dock, chickweed and henbit.

Your sugarcane doesn't have to compete for sunlight, fertilizer, moisture and row space. It's vigor and yields, along with your profits are increased by elimination of unwanted weeds.

So this year remember Fenac, Fenac Plus or Fenac spiked with Weedone® (2, 4, 5, -TP)—established names in cleaner cane.

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(Use these products in accordance with label directions and only on those crops registered for their use.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New Orleans Price on July 14, 1975	20.97
Average New Orleans Price January 1 - July 14, 1975	26.9051

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Early Planting — Polaris

Many Louisiana cane growers have normally planted some cane in the month of August. In general, this operation has been successful although there has been an occasional failure in some areas. Because of the heavy rainfall in June and July there will probably be less land prepared for early planting this year than in several years. However, growers who plan to early plant should keep in mind that some varieties respond better to early planting than others. L.65-69, C.P. 61-37, L.60-25 and L.62-96 all generally respond well when summer planted.

Please note that C.P.65-357 has not responded well to early planting. It should not be planted until in September and should not be heat treated early. Mr. Rouby Matherne, Agronomist, and Dr. Hideo Koike, Pathologist, both of the U.S.D.A. Houma Station, have data to show this variety does not respond to early planting. Plant it later. It makes good yields of cane, matures early, is high in sugar and should be good to harvest. It looks pretty in the field now and growers should plant a good percentage of the crop to C.P.65-357.

C.P.48-103 has responded better to September planting than earlier planting. The variety has consistently done well on many farms along the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche. It does very well in these areas on light soils. Growers should continue planting this variety but it should be planted in September.

Growers in the Western area have continued to do well with N.Co.310. It has made good tonnage. It is easy to cut and has good cold tolerance. A few growers along Bayou Lafourche are again planting some acreage to this cane. It should be remembered it is generally late in maturity. Two years ago in the Western area it was very late, and in fact, sucrose barely reached par at the end of the harvest.

L.65-69 has made a good impression on a number of growers in most areas, and frankly, it has surprised researchers regarding harvesting. During its testing period it did not harvest well. However, many growers reported it harvested fairly well in the last two years and a number of growers will increase plantings of this variety this year.

C.P.61-37 is still one of the best varieties and it should occupy a major place in the variety program, although it does not mature early. It makes good yields of cane per acre. It can be planted early with good success. It will make a stand regardless of when planted. It competes well with grass. In general, it is the cleanest cane in the belt this year.

L.62-96 and L.60-25 have served a good purpose for several years but with the increase of C.P.65-357 and L.65-69, growers should reduce the planting of these two canes. Many growers did not plant L.60-25 last year and very little will be planted this year. L-62-96 does not compete with grass and stands of both plant and stubble cane have not been outstanding either during 1974 or 1975. Both canes are early in maturity and high in sugar per ton. Those growers who have

(continued on page 19)

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

EPA Hotline

In recent hearings on the extension of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, Congress learned that the Environmental Protection Agency had recently installed a toll-free "hotline" telephone service for receiving tips on possible violations of the pesticide control law. Following the disclosure, many members of Congress made statements on the House Floor criticizing the EPA and subsequently, the Act was extended for a three month period.

EPA Acting Administrator John Quarles agreed that EPA would cancel a contract under which a non-federal entity, Lincoln School of Antioch College Ohio, operating through an Austin, Texas office was receiving and documenting the calls of complainants. In a letter to Chairman Foley, Quarles said:

"I want to make it clear to you again that we are thoroughly reviewing the entire pesticide program and we are devoting our immediate attention to the toll-free telephone line.

"We have concluded that the use of a third party, the Farm Workers Clearinghouse, is unacceptable and we have made the decision to remove the contractor from the program. We are now considering whether or not the line should be retained at all, or if it is to be retained, whether it should serve enforcement as well as informational purposes.

"As I indicated last week, EPA has ceased all efforts to inform the public about the telephone line. In recent days we have had few, if any, calls on that number. No further publicity will be given to the line at this time."

Tax Break for Farm Families

Congressman Henson Moore (R., La.) has sponsored a bill that would amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide a tax break for farm families burdened by high estate taxes.

The bill would allow land used for agriculture, woodland, or open space to be valued as it is used, for estate tax purposes, rather than at its fair market price.

Presently when a land owner dies a full inheritance tax on the value of the land as it can most profitably be used must be paid by the heirs.

Coca Cola Bottler Opens World's Largest Production Plant

The world's largest production facility under one roof—The Snyder Production Center—was recently opened near Charlotte, N.C. by Coca-Cola Bottling Co. Consolidated, formerly Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Mid-Carolinas. The $10 million facility, reported Beverage Industry (June 13), is situated on a six and one-half acre site and is capable of manufacturing some two million products daily. Purely a manufacturing center, the facility has no route trucks, no sales or distribution. Full production lines will run 70 different products and/or sizes to be handled by 11 distributing centers. In addition to Coke, which accounts for more than 80% of products marketed, reated products will also be produced at the center, including Fresca, Tab, Sprite, Fanta and Santiba.

Alma Plantation protects seed cane germination with ®GUTHION

Alma Plantation Assistant General Manager Hampton Stewart (left) and Field Manager Bill Monger examine a stalk of the new CP 65-357 variety from a field which had recently been treated with ®GUTHION insecticide to control sugarcane borers.

"Controlling borers in seed cane makes a healthier seed piece," says Monger. "This is especially important for late-planted cane, where the seed piece must supply all the nourishment until spring."

The Alma Plantation has been using GUTHION to control sugarcane borers for the last seven years. "And there has been no sign it is losing any effectiveness," Monger adds. "I think that's because we only use GUTHION when our entomologist finds infestations have reached the economic threshold established by the LSU entomologists. Some fields get sprayed two or three times a season, but most are sprayed only once. With GUTHION, we get good control of the borers before they go inside the stalk. And that helps grow good, healthy seed pieces."

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STATEMENT OF GILBERT J. DURBIN, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC., 416 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130, BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, JULY 15, 1975.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Gilbert J. Durbin. I speak for the American Sugar Cane League, an organization whose membership includes 97 per cent of the Louisiana sugar cane farmers and all of the Louisiana sugar cane processors.

Governmental action is needed to stabilize prices of sugar and other nutritive sweeteners at levels which are fair to consumers and producers. The Executive Branch could bring some degree of stability by using discretionary authority provided by present laws; however, it is time to consider enactment of a "Nutritive Sweetener Stabilization Act."

The purpose of the Act should be to assure adequate supplies of nutritive sweeteners at fair prices. Without such an Act, prices will continue to fluctuate widely, to the detriment of consumers and producers. Sweetener producers who wish to expand and persons who wish to establish new facilities to produce sweeteners are in a real dilemma. Their investment decisions are complicated by the uncertainty of what sweetener prices will be in the future. Although the members of my organization are not planning any large expansions, we understand the problem being faced by others. We also understand the adverse effect on consumers that would result if too many decisions are made not to invest in expanded production of sweeteners.

In order to be effective, the Act must cover all of the commercial sugars (sucrose, glucose, and fructose), regardless of the crop from which such sugars are produced. Glucose and fructose made from corn represented about 22% of the nutritive sweeteners sold in the United States in 1974. Mr. Paul Geiser, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corn Refiners Association, recently wrote:

"In the past 10 years per capita consumption of corn-based sweeteners has doubled. If present usage trends continue, by 1980 this could represent 40 percent of nutritive sweetener usage in the U.S."

In the June, 1975, issue of a publication by the Corn Sugar Refiners Association, Dr. Sidney M. Cantor wrote:

"In 1974 over one billion pounds of a dramatic new product, high fructose corn syrup, was produced by the corn refining industry. This development marks the start of a new era in commercial nutritive sweeteners and an acknowledged change in the identity of an industry from 'sugar' to 'sweetener.'"

Dr. Cantor estimates it would be possible for high fructose corn syrup to displace 60 percent of the sucrose made from sugar cane and sugar beets. He refers to corn as "full-fledged sweetener source partner of sugar cane and sugar beets."

High fructose sugar can be made from starch crops other than corn, and such sugar should be subject to any new sugar legislation.

The feasibility of commercially manufacturing sucrose from sweet sorghum may be near, and sugar from this source should be covered by any new legislation.

The Nutritive Sweetener Stabilization Act should have a formula for determing a fair price. The price so determined could be expressed in cents per pound of raw sugar. The formula should provide for adjustments in the fair price to reflect changes in production costs. There should be a proviso that the fair price would never be less than 80% of the world market price. It is unrealistic to expect foreign suppliers to accept more than a 20% discount on sales of sugar to the United States to prevent a reduction in their share of the U.S. sweetener market in future years. Also, the somewhat higher fair price resulting from this proviso in periods of world scarcity of sweeteners should tend to stimulate production and hasten a return of market prices to more nearly normal levels.

The Act should authorize and require that market prices for sweeteners be maintained near the fair price level by controls on the amount of sweeteners marketed. We propose that imports of nutritive sweeteners not requiring further refining be prohibited and that raw sugar import quotas be assigned to individual countries. A country's quota for any one year should be reduced or eliminated if such country failed, without justification, to fill its quota for the immediately preceding year.

We also propose reasonable limitations on the marketing of domestically produced sweeteners. We believe without such limitations an agreement among segments of the domestic nutritive sweetener industry would be impossible.

Authority for acreage limitations would be necessary in the case of cane, sweet sorghum, and beets grown for the production of sugar. No such authority in this Act would be needed for corn, for two reasons. First, only about 5% of the corn production is used to produce sweeteners; and second, it is our understanding that it is impractical to determine exactly which farms produced the corn used to manufacture sweeteners. Authority for marketing limitations on corn sweeteners should be provided, as we previously stated.

It is our objective judgment that the term of the Act should be long because this would encourage the investments and expansion in nutritive sweetener production that appear needed. We can be objective about this because we are not planning any large expansions, and the length of the Act is not crucial to us.

There are compelling reasons why an assurance of stable and fair prices for nutritive sweeteners is needed to make certain that adequate amounts of sweeteners are produced. New processing plants to turn cane, beets, and starch crops into sweeteners will be required. These plants are expensive and require about three years for construction. Prospective investors want to know what sweetener prices are likely to be in a period of years beginning three years from now. Current prices are academic.

Sugar cane, which is the raw material for 60% of the world's sucrose production, is quite different in many respects from other crops. Several annual harvests are obtained from one planting of cane. It is not a crop you get into one year and out of the next. Cane requires specialized, expensive farm machinery which is not suitable for use in producing other crops. Anyone planning to begin sugar cane farming is more interested in the outlook for the long term than for the short term.

The Nutritive Sweetener Stabilization Act we propose would not provide government payments to farmers or any other segment of the nutritive sweetener industry. It would not impose any new taxes on nutritive sweeteners.

It would be unnecessary and inappropriate to encumber the Nutritive Sweetener Stabilization Act with labor provisions. Any attempt to do so would, in our opinion, kill any chances such legislation might have of becoming law. The provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act apply to workers on farms producing crops used in manufacturing sweeteners and to the workers in plants which manufacture sweeteners.

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

Attached to my statement is a one-page outline entitled, "Essential Elements of A Nutritive Sweetener Stabilization Act Proposed by the American Sugar Cane League July 15, 1975." I ask that this be

This concludes my testimony.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A NUTRITIVE SWEETENER STABILIZATION ACT PROPOSED BY THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE JULY 15, 1975

I. Purpose: To help assure that U.S. consumers will have adequate supplies of nutritive sweeteners at prices which are fair to consumers and producers.

II. Definition of nutritive sweeteners: Caloric sweeteners made from sugar cane, sugar beets, sweet sorghum, or starch crops such as corn. Sugars included in this definition would be sucrose, glucose (dextrose), and fructose (levulose).

III. Determination of the fair price: The Act would specify a base price (expressed in cents per pound of raw sugar), with a provision for appropriate adjustments to reflect changes in production costs, and in no event less than 80% of the world market price.

IV. Method of achieving fair prices:

A. Import controls

1. Imports of nutritive sweeteners requiring no further refining would be prohibited.

2. Raw sugar import quotas would be assigned to individual countries.

3. Country quotas could be increased whenever the market price is above the fair price level and decreased whenever the market price is below the fair price level.

B. Domestic controls

1. A quota system which would provide reasonable limitations on the marketing of starch-crop sweeteners and sugar produced from cane, sweet sorghum, and beets.

2. Authority for acreage limitations on cane, sweet sorghum, and beets grown for the production of sugar. No such authority with respect to starch crops.

V. Term of Act: Production expansion would be encouraged more by a **long** term than by a **short** term for the Act.

VI. Reason why this Act would accomplish its purpose: An assurance of stable and fair prices for nutritive sweeteners would assure production of such sweeteners.

VII. What this Act would not do:

A. It would not provide government payments to farmers or any other segment of the nutritive sweetener industry.

B. It would not impose any new taxes on nutritive sweeteners.

C. The provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act apply to workers on farms producing crops used in manufacturing nutritive sweeteners and to the workers in plants manufacturing sweeteners. It would be unnecessary and inappropriate to encumber the Nutritive Sweetener Stabilization Act with labor provisions.

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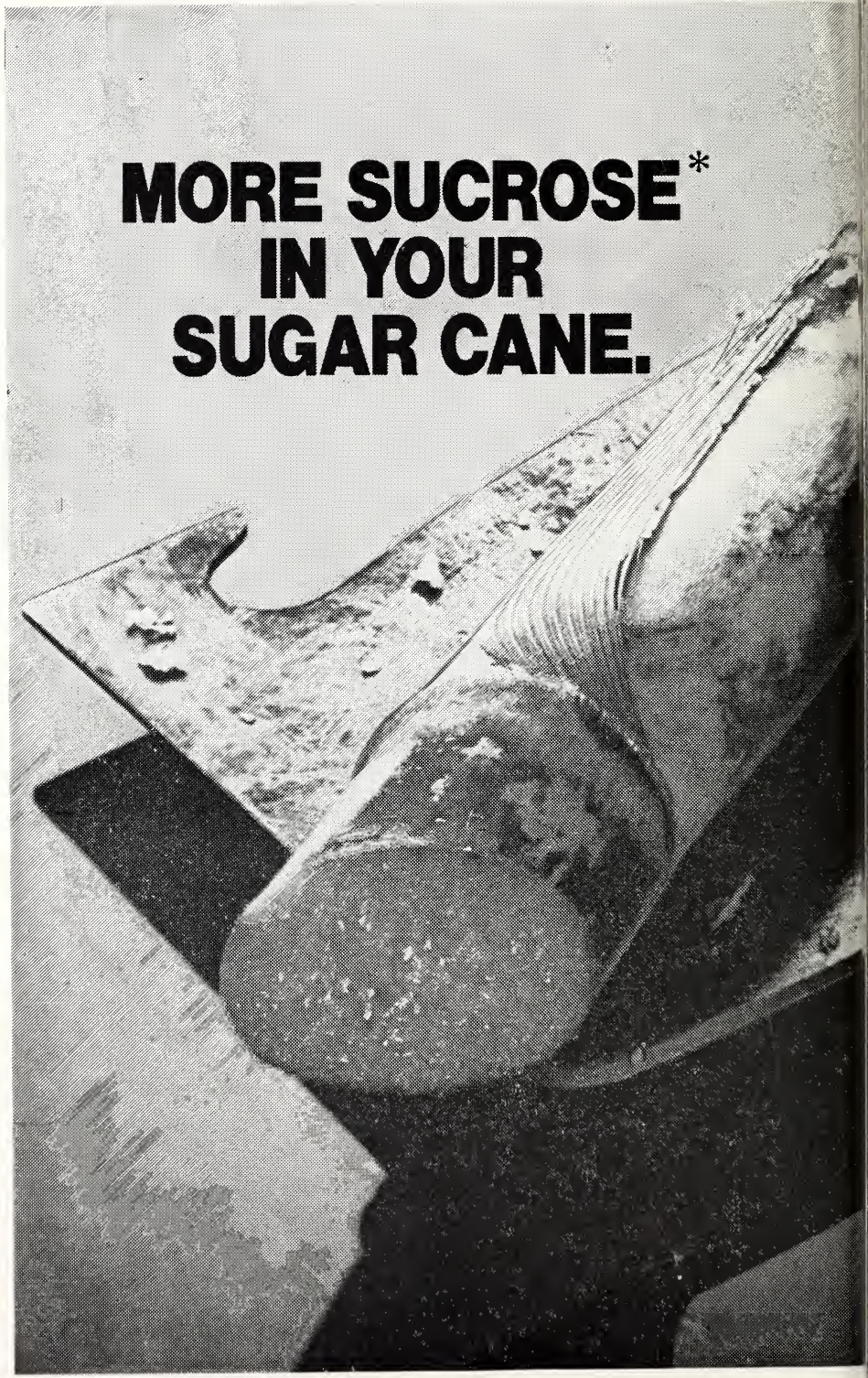
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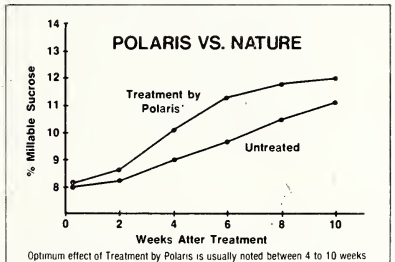

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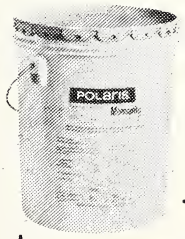

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EFFECT OF FILTER PRESS MUD ON YIELD AND NUTRITION OF SUGAR CANE

Laron E. Golden

Department of Agronomy
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

Soil application of filter press mud (FPM), a byproduct of the cane sugar industry, has generally resulted in yield increases of sugarcane and improvement of soil fertility (1, 7, 9). Although most cane tests in South Africa showed increases in yield due to FPM treatment (1), in two tests yield decreases were noted in plant cane with succeeding stubble crops showing yield increases. In Puerto Rico, some "burning" of cane has resulted from application of FPM fresh from the sugar factory to existing stands of young cane (9).

Sugar factories in Louisiana produce an average of about 100,000 tons of FPM, dry weight basis, during each harvest season, or enough for application each year to about 10,000 acres at a rate of 10 tons per acre.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of applications of FPM on yields of net cane and sugar per acre, on soil fertility, and on nutrient status of the crop.

Materials and Methods

Yield data were obtained in St. Mary Parish from cane grown on Baldwin silty clay loam at O'Neil Plantation in 1967 and at Katy Plantation in 1968, in Lafourche Parish from cane grown on Mhoon silt loam at Georgia Plantation in 1969 and 1970, and in St. Mary Parish from cane grown on Cypremort-Baldwin silt loam at Alice "B" Plantation from 1968 to 1971.

Applications of FPM to the Baldwin and Mhoon soils were made during the grinding season directly from Columbia Factory and Georgia Factory, respectively, to rows of cane on both sides of cane stubble at the rate of 10 tons of dry matter per acre. The data were obtained from first stubble cane during the first year following one application of FPM in 1966 at O'Neil Plantation and one application of FPM in 1967 at Katy Plantation. Data from first and second stubble cane were obtained at Georgia Plantation following one application of FPM in 1968.

At Alice "B" Plantation, FPM which had been stored for several years in a reservoir was applied to fallow Cypremort-Baldwin silt loam in 1967 at rates of 0, 80, 160 and 240 tons of dry matter per acre. Yield data were obtained from a plant cane crop, the succeeding first stubble crop and, following a fallow year, the succeeding plant cane crop.

Fertilizer nitrogen (N) was applied to plant and stubble cane at rates of 120 and 160 pounds per acre, respectively.

Chemical data from samples of soil, FPM and leaf blades were obtained by use of methods previously described (4, 5, 6).

Results and Discussion

Results from analyses of samples of soil and FPM are shown in Table 1. It may be noted that the total N and extractable phosphorus (P), potassium

(continued on page 14)

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(continued from page 12)

(K), calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) found in FPM generally were high compared to soil contents. The exception was extractable Mg in FPM from Columbia Factory in 1966. Increases in total N and extractable P, K, Ca and Mg contents of soils to which FPM was added were generally associated with the amounts of nutrients in FPM and rates of FPM applied. Although extractable Ca and extractable Mg with the exception noted, were relatively high in FPM, additions of FPM to soils resulted in only small changes in soil pH.

Information concerning yields and nutrition of sugarcane from the Baldwin and Mhoon soils is presented in Tables 2 and 3.

In 1967, the difference in cane yield between check and treated plots, 3.28 tons per acre, approached significance and the difference in sugar yield, 471 pounds per acre, was statistically significant. The difference in cane yield in 1968, 2.20 tons per acre, was significant but the difference in sugar yield was not significant. In 1969 and 1970, differences in cane and sugar yields were not significant.

It can be seen in Table 3 that the FPM treatment generally was associated with small increases in N, P, K and sulphur (S) contents of leaf blades in 1967, 1968 and 1969. In 1970, the second year following treatment of the Mhoon soil, only the P content of leaf blades appeared to be influenced by the treatment.

Yield and nutrition data from cane grown on the Cypremort-Baldwin silt loam are contained in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

The increases in yield between the check and the FPM treatment at the rate of 80 tons per acre, 2.58 tons of cane and 481 pounds of sugar per acre (Table 4), were statistically significant. No significant differences were found among yields from the FPM treatments at rates of 80, 160 and 240 tons per acre.

The decrease in sucrose content of juice noted in Table 4 for rates of FPM above 80 tons per acre was attributable to the effect of treatments on plant cane in 1968, the first year following application of the FPM (2, 3). No decrease in sucrose content of juice was noted in 1969 and 1971 (2, 4).

In Tables 5 and 6, it may be seen that application of FPM resulted in large increases in leaf P of plant cane and extractable soil P in 1968 and in substantial increases in 1971 when the second plant cane crop was grown. Leaf S was affected similarly by treatments. The effect of FPM on leaf K and extractable soil K in 1968 was large enough to suggest no need for fertilizer K on plant cane in 1968 and possibly first stubble cane in 1969 (6, 8), but it was too small in 1971 for adequate nutrition of the crop.

The residual benefits of FPM following the first crop year appear to be due primarily to the general effect of organic matter and to the P supplied. Residual benefits may result from the S, and to a lesser degree, the N in FPM, if rates of application are substantially higher than 10 tons of dry matter per acre.

On soils near several factories in Louisiana, the application of FPM has been at very high rates. Near one factory, soil extractable P was increased from about 250 parts per million (PPM), to over 2,600 ppm due to FPM. Near another factory, soil extractable P varied in approximately equal increments between seven sites sampled from 1,201 ppm, adjacent to the factory, to 279 ppm about one-half mile away from the factory. Distribution of FPM to relatively large areas would tend to maximize benefits.

The removal of P by millable cane and trash from a 30-ton per acre crop in Louisiana is equivalent to about 7 ppm of P from the topsoil (6) and losses of P from fields by means other than crop removal may be almost as great as losses due to crop removal (4). The increases in P extractable from Baldwin topsoil at O'Neil Plantation and Katy Plantation and Mhoon topsoil at Georgia Plantation, due to application of FPM at the rate of 10 tons per acre, were 33, 80 and 67 ppm, respectively (Table 1). The increase in P extractable from Cypremort-Baldwin silt loam due to FPM applied at the rate of 80 tons per acre four years before the 1971 sampling was 241 ppm (Table 6), or was sufficient for adequate P nutrition of several more crops of sugarcane.

Application of FPM in Louisiana, experimentally and as a plantation practice, has normally resulted in increases in yield of cane. However, direct treatment with FPM fresh from the factory at harvest has occasionally caused "burning" of cane when very low rainfall occurred the following spring. Application of the fresh FPM to old stubble cane which is scheduled for plowing under, would minimize the tendency for "burning". Additionally, incorporation of the FPM with the soil soon after application may minimize runoff of sugar and other constituents of the FPM which can result in killing of fish in local streams.

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Table 1. Results from analyses of topsoil and FPM.

Sample analyzed	Total N %	Extractable P ppm	K ppm	Ca ppm	Mg ppm	pH
Baldwin sicl from O'Neil Plantation and FPM from Columbia Factory (1966)						
FPM	0.589	5948	3918	9404	510	5.6
Soil	0.103	19	83	1291	417	5.0
Soil +10 tons/A. of FPM	0.106	52	103	1347	423	5.1
Baldwin sicl from Katy Plantation and FPM from Columbia Factory (1967)						
FPM	0.837	6028	5761	9955	2408	5.3
Soil	0.176	292	214	3206	1088	5.8
Soil +10 tons/A of FPM	0.183	372	282	3329	1300	5.7
Mhoon sil from Georgia Plantation and FPM from Georgia Factory						
FPM	0.520	5845	5389	10862	2026	6.2
Soil	0.070	255	98	2480	462	6.6
Soil +10 tons/A of FPM	0.081	322	128	2742	541	6.6
Cypremort-Baldwin sil from Alice "B" Plantation and FPM from Louisa Factory reservoir						
FPM	0.757	1957	997	4573	1098	6.7
Soil	0.067	69	73	1181	348	6.3
Soil +80 tons/A. of FPM	0.099	363	123	1616	413	6.4
Soil +160 tons/A. of FPM	0.100	390	147	1613	417	6.5
Soil +240 tons/A. of FPM	0.137	640	193	2008	441	6.5

(continued on page 18)

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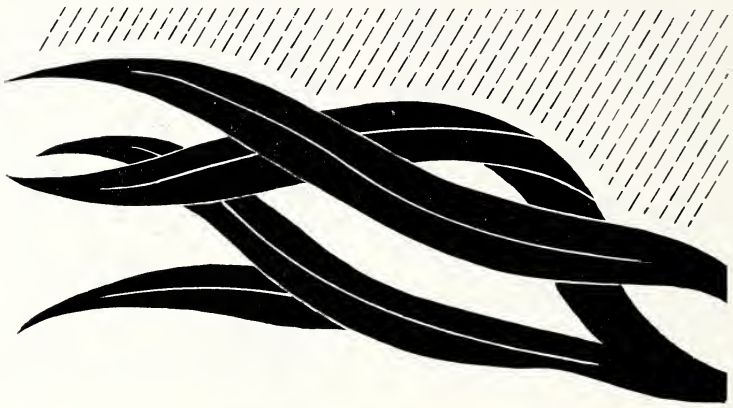

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(continued from page 15)

Table 2. Yield results from FPM[1] applied to Baldwin silty clay loam at O'Neil Plantation and Katy Plantation, St. Mary Parish, and Mhoon silt loam at Georgia Plantation, Lafourche Parish.

				Normal juice					
		Cane yield		Sucrose		Purity		Sugar yield	
Soil type	Year	Check	Treated	Check	Treated	Check	Treated	Check	Treated
		Tone/A.	Tone/A.	%	%	%	%	Lb./A.	Lb./A.
Baldwin sicl	1967	18.94	22.22	13.97	13.51	78.31	77.55	3815	4286*
Baldwin sicl	1968	28.72	30.92*	12.46	12.07	72.11	71.42	4963	5133
Mhoon sil	1969	30.22	31.14	13.99	13.99	82.44	82.59	6029	6212
Mhoon sil	1970	25.57	25.66	13.89	14.04	80.01	79.73	5076	5160

* Significant at the 5% level of probability.

[1] FPM at the rate of 10 tons per acre of dry matter was transported directly from the factory and applied to rows of cane which had been recently cut.

Table 3. Effect of soil application of FPM on the nutrient element contents of leaf blades of cane at O'Neil Plantation, Katy Plantation and Georgia Plantation.

		Nutrient elements in leaf blades							
		N		P		K		S	
Soil type	Year	Check	Treated	Check	Treated	Check	Treated	Check	Treated
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Baldwin sicl	1967	1.63	1.67	0.166	0.179	1.07	1.20	0.100	0.115
Baldwin sicl	1968	1.68	1.73	0.172	0.187	1.58	1.70	0.210	0.216
Mhoon sil	1969	1.57	1.62	0.193	0.195	0.98	1.17	0.159	0.173
Mhoon sil	1970	1.68	1.64	0.217	0.241	0.82	0.87	0.135	0.139

Table 4. Yield results from FPM[1] applied to Cypremort-Baldwin silt loam at Alice "B" Plantation, St. Mary Parish.

		Normal juice		
FPM treatment	Cane yield[2]	Sucrose	Purity	Sugar yield[2]
Tons/A.	Tons/A.	%	%	Lb./A.
0 (check)	23.79	12.09	76.89	3987
80	26.37	12.26	77.59	4468
160	26.48	12.03	77.27	4388
240	26.94	11.85	76.78	4353
LSD 0.05	2.14			384

[1] FPM at rates indicated (dry matter) was transported from a reservoir and applied to fallow land in June, 1967.

[2] Yields are averages from plant cane in 1968, first stubble cane in 1969 and plant cane in 1971.

Table 5. Effect of soil application of FPM on the nutrient element contents of leaf blades of cane grown on Cypremort-Baldwin silt loam at Alice "B" Plantation.

FPM treatment	N		P		K		S	
	1968	1971	1968	1971	1968	1971	1968	1971
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0 (check)	1.71	1.78	0.167	0.152	0.78	0.46	0.139	0.155
80	1.75	1.82	0.247	0.208	1.27	0.67	0.219	0.190
160	1.77	1.85	0.251	0.211	1.41	0.83	0.208	0.190
240	1.73	1.73	0.272	0.216	1.43	0.65	0.213	0.187

Table 6. Some chemical properties of Cypremort-Baldwin silt loam one year and four years following application of FPM at Alice "B" Plantation.

FPM treatment	Organic matter		Extractable P		Extractable K		Soil pH	
	1968	1971	1968	1971	1968	1971	1968	1971
	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
0 (check)	1.32	1.04	69	63	73	62	6.3	6.1
80	1.74	1.35	363	304	123	85	6.4	6.2
160	1.86	1.35	390	379	147	108	6.5	6.4
240	2.67	2.03	640	582	193	96	6.5	6.3

IN THE FIELD

(continued from page 3)

successfully handled L-62-96 will continue planting the variety but many others will look to C.P.65-357 and L.65-69 for high sugar per ton.

The major canes should be C.P61-37, C.P. 65-357, C.P.48-103, N.Co.310, and L.65-69. Use L.62-96, C.P.52-68 only where these have been very good and are continuing to yield well.

Polaris

According to Dr. Ben L. Legendre, Agronomist, U.S.D.A. Station, Polaris has shown significant ripening activity in only 5 out of 15 tests by increased sucrose percentage in crusher juice. In only two of these tests was the increase in sugar per acre significant. According to this writer, Lloyd L. Lauden, this is not a good showing at all. In fact it is bad and on this data alone this column cannot recommend the use of Polaris. The varieties showing the best response to Polaris have been C.P.48-103, C.P.61-37, C.P.65-357, and L.62-96. However, even among these varieties the response has been highly inconsistent from year to year.

In all the tests to date from the U.S.D.A. Houma Station, there has been a tendency for decreased stalk weight as a result of Polaris application.

Dr. F. A. Martin, L.S.U. Pathology Dept., is now working with Polaris. It is hoped that the work can shed new finding on this material.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New Orleans Price on July 28, 1975	22.72
Average New Orleans Price January 1 - July 28, 1975	26.4659

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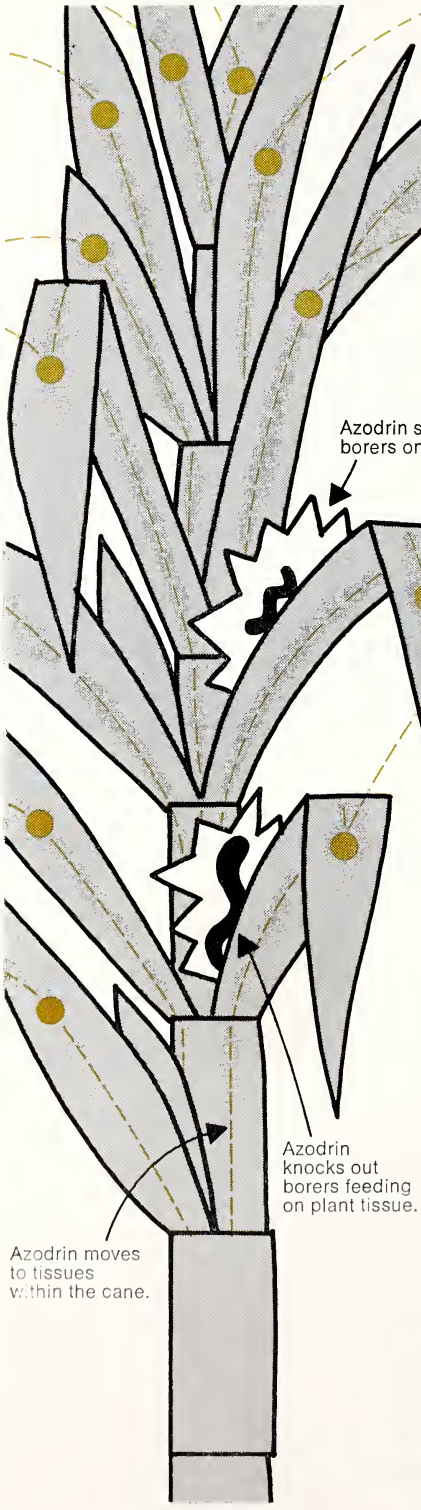
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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by Thomas M. Warner

TO HELL WITH IT

United States Representative Andrew J. Hinshaw of California inserted the following in the Congressional Record of October 10, 1974:

"In the beginning God created heaven and earth. He was then faced with a class action lawsuit for failing to file an environmental impact statement with HEPA (Heavenly Environmental Protection Agency), an angelically staffed agency dedicated to keeping the Universe pollution free.

"God was granted a temporary permit for the heavenly portion of the project, but was issued a cease and desist order on the earthly part, pending further investigation by HEPA.

"Upon completion of this construction permit application and environmental impact statement, God appeared before the HEPA Council to answer questions.

"When asked why he began these projects in the first place, he simply replied that he liked to be creative.

"This was not considered adequate reasoning, and he would be required to substantiate this further.

"HEPA was unable to see any practical use for earth since the earth was void and empty and darkness was upon the face of the deep.'

"Then God said, 'Let there be light.'

'He should never have brought up this point since one member of the Council was active in the Sierrangel Club and immediately protested, asking, 'How was the light to be made? Would there be strip mining? What about thermal pollution? Air pollution? God explained the light would come from a huge ball of fire.

"Nobody on the Council really understood this, but it was provisionally accepted assuming (1) there would be no smog or smoke resulting from the ball of fire, (2) a separate burning permit would be required, and (3) since continuous light would be a waste of energy, it should be dark at least one-half of the time.

"So, God agreed to divide light and darkness and he would call the light 'Day', and the darkness 'Night'. (The Council expressed no interest with in-house semantics.)

"When asked how the earth would be covered, God said, 'Let there be firmament made amidst the waters; and let it divide the waters from the waters.'

"One ecologically radical Council member accused him of double talk, but the Council tabled action since God would be required first to file for a permit from the ABLM (Angelic Bureau of Land Management), and further would be required to obtain water permits from appropriate agencies involved.

"About future development God also said: 'Let the waters bring forth the creeping creature having life, and the fowl that may fly over the earth.'

"Here again, the Council took no formal action since this would require approval of the Game and Fish Commission coordinated with the Heavenly Wildlife Federation and Audubongelic Society.

"It appeared everything was in order until God stated he wanted to complete the project in six days.

"At this time, he was advised by the Council that his timing was completely out of the question . . . HEPA would require a minimum of 180 days to review the application and environmental impact statement, then there would be the public hearings.

"It would take 10 to 12 months before a permit could be granted.

"God said, 'To Hell with it!' "

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Planting Operations

In the last issue of The Sugar Bulletin, this column discussed varieties to plant. In summary growers should consider C.P.61-37, C.P.65-357, N.Co.310, C.P.48-103, L.65-69 the major varieties to plant, although C.P.48-103, and N.Co.310 are now major varieties in only a few areas. L.60-25, C.P.52-68, and L.62-96 should be planted only if these have continued to do well on a farm or if enough seed of C.P.65-357 and C.P.61-37 and the other mentioned varieties is not available. If a grower has enough seed of C.P.65-357 and L.65-69 there is no great need to plant either L.60-25 or L.62-96. Grass and weeds have again materially hurt L.62-96 this year and yields of cane per acre will certainly not be good in the variety.

At the time of this writing, July 25, there is very little land in the Cane Belt ready to plant. In fact, there are not many growers with land in rows. This certainly has not been a good year for fallow plowing. Growers, in general, know the planting operation is the most important job on the farm. The best job of planting will usually assure good stands of cane.

Planning ahead will help. Get equipment in shape now. Have harvesters, loaders, wagons, and other planting equipment ready to go. Although growers are concerned over the fact that only a little land is ready for planting, it is also true that most growers have the equipment to get ready in a hurry. Land can be prepared in a hurry, but land must be allowed to firm and settle. Letting land settle and firm is so very important. Planting in freshly made rows can and many times will cause poor stands of cane. Don't hurry this part of the planting operation.

Only good cane should be taken for seed and it should be properly cut. Watch the topping operation closely. High topping in only rolled up leaves will cause workers to think there is cane in the full length and therefore little or no lapping will take place. This will happen even if workers are told that the seed was improperly cut and to make a longer lap. Plant solid cane – not rolled up leaves.

No other job on the farm should command as much supervision as the dropping of seed in the furrow. A gap made at this time will be a gap until the stubble is plowed out. Don't hurry this job. Management or supervisors and growers should not only check seed dropping on the headlands, but inspections should be made in the middle of the fields.

Proper opening and light soil covering will help get stands of cane. A wide opening tool allows each stalk to lay separately in the row and not be bundled together as when a narrow V-type opening tool is used. When covering cane set the tool to throw soil over the opened furrow rather than have the furrow squeezed together. Cover with no more than 4 inches of soil. More poor stands were caused as a result of too much soil cover than from any other reason. Watch this operation carefully because it is easy to put on too much cover.

Cultipacking is always important and especially in heavy soil. Don't let seed dry out. Do a good job of packing in heavy land.

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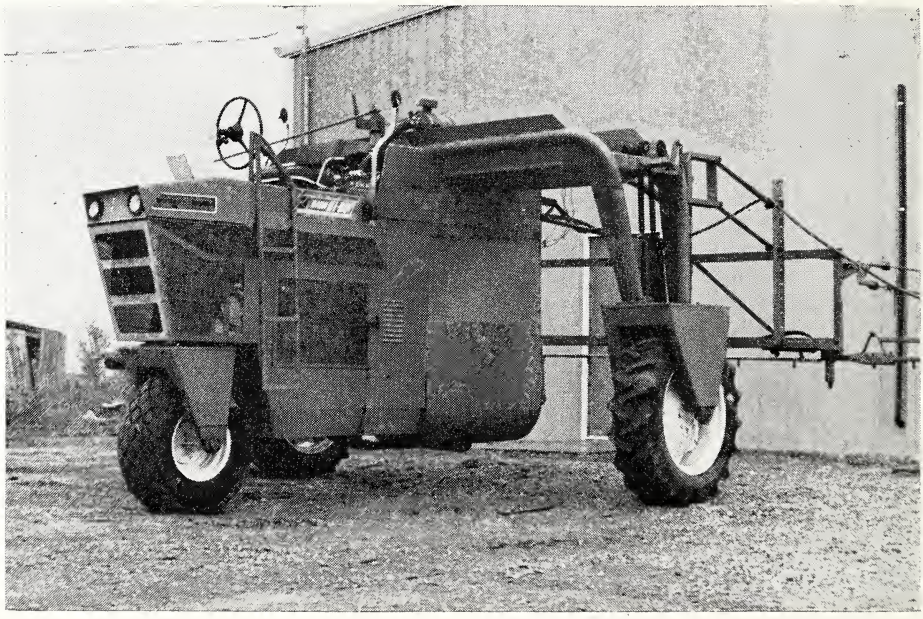

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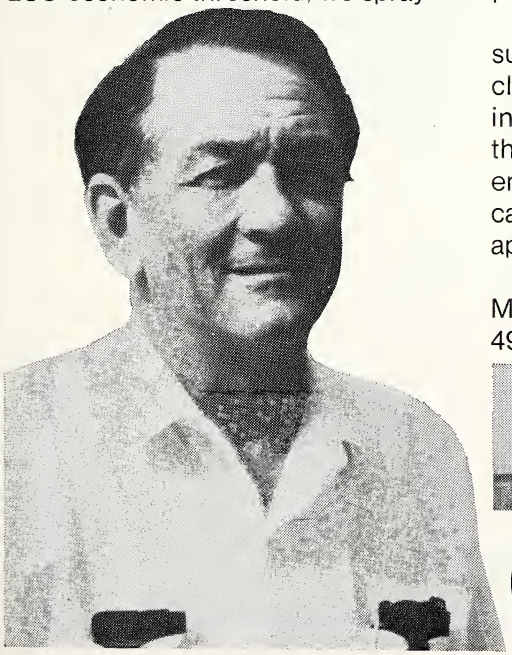
Including Entomologist, Application Cost (1973 Sugar Price Basis)

Unless you control sugarcane borers, you can easily lose 1 to 1½ points of sucrose, says Paul Bourgeois, manager of the Linden Plantation, Jeanerette, La. "That can cut your income 10 per cent. And that doesn't take into account the loss of tonnage, which can easily amount to 4 tons per acre.

"If borers get in your seed cane, they can cut your stand as much as 30 per cent. You can see why we hire entomologists to check out fields; and when they report that borer infestations have reached the LSU economic threshold, we spray right away with GUTHION insecticide."



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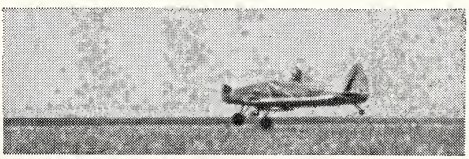

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

House Agriculture Committee Holds Sugar Hearings

On July 14 the House Agriculture Committee began hearings regarding the sugar situation with a view to possible sugar legislation. Heard from were several members of Congress, State and Agriculture Department officials, domestic producers and processors, and industrial users as well as spokesmen for foreign sugar producing countries, national farm organizations, and farm worker spokesmen, including labor unions.

James Mack, appearing on behalf of the National Confectioners Association stressed in his statement that price fluctuation would continue and there would be no price stability in the absence of the United States developing a long-range sugar program. The importance of maintaining a domestic sugar industry and the need to have reliable sources of supply was explained.

While Mack urged enactment of a long-term sugar program, John M. Mount, Vice President of Coca-Cola, and Joseph M. Creed, President of the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers Association, speaking for most other industrial users stated, "We do not at this time have any view to present on whether a new program is needed; and if so, what form it should take."

Julius Katz, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, and Kenneth Frick, Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, while providing much information about the domestic and world sugar situation did not recommend specific Congressional action, although Secretary Katz did comment favorably about the possibility of United States involvement in an international sugar agreement.

Domestic sugar cane and sugar beet producer and processor spokesmen expressed strong support for a long-range sugar program, citing the volatile nature of sugar prices on the world market and the need for growers and producers to be assured of long-range stability before making the tremendous commitment for expansion that increasing sugar consumption will require.

Domestic cane producers recommended that new sugar legislation omit any form of excise tax and compliance payment mechanism, allowing growers to get their returns from the marketplace. Also put forth was the recommendation that the Committee consider the hearings a "national sweetener policy inquiry" rather than a "national sugar policy inquiry." Gilbert Durbin stated that "in order to be effective, the Act must cover all of the commercial sugars (sucrose, glucose, and fructose), regardless of the crop from which such sugars are produced."

In his statement on behalf of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Arnold Mayer stated:

"Let us simply say that our Union, as well as the rest of organized labor is determined that the sub-poverty conditions of the sugar field workers be ameliorated and ended. We shall seek legislation to improve their situation.

We have no objection to a reenactment of some form of the Sugar Act. In fact, our Union and the rest of labor will support a bill which will again protect the sugar industry, but only on the condition that such legislation is fair to con-

(Continued on page 11)

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IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 8)

sumers and provides a procedure for determining much better wages, working conditions and protections for the long-suffering sugar workers."

Dr. Ray A. Goldberg, Moffett Professor of Agriculture and Business at Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration appeared before the Committee as a representative of the academic community to provide a non-partisan perspective to the questions raised. He made five specific conclusions:

"(1) We do need new sugar legislation as part of our total U.S. food policy. Such legislation should provide some minimum protection to commercial U.S. sugar producers in times of excess production with a maximum ceiling so that both consumers and producers will not be whiplashed by unforseen climactic factors or programs of other nations.

(2) The price range between the minimum limits should be wide enough to enable the market system to do most of the allocating for the industry. Also a futures market for white sugar in Chicago should be developed to give domestic producers, processors, and consumers another hedging device for the market system.

(3) The U.S. sugar policy should be developed in cooperation with other sugar producing and importing countries.

(4) A fair labor standards act should be developed for this and other agricultural commodities.

(5) Just as domestic producers require long lead times for cane production and now also for beet production, given their long term investment in facilities so do our foreign suppliers. In return we require from them the ability to deliver the quality and quantity of sugar needed to supplement our domestic production.

"The fact that long term private and governmental contracts are being developed along the same lines as outlined above indicates to me that there is a mutuality of interests in developing these programs on a national and international basis.

"Consumers now realize that minimum price protection for producers also is beneficial to their interests. Similarly producers recognize that protection must be given to the consumer in times of unusual shortages.

"The investment community will only provide funds to this industry on reasonable terms with such a program.

"New technology such as the development of corn sugars should not be hampered by this program."

LEAGUE ADOPTS POLICY ON LAND USE PLANNING

The Board of Directors of the American Sugar Cane League has adopted an official policy on land use management, coastal zone management, or other "zoning" plans which involve rural areas.

The policy points are as follows:

A. Governmental involvement should be held to a minimum.

B. There is no need for federal involvement.

C. Any regulations should be promulgated and administered by parish governments, without state or federal interference.

D. Joint regulations by two or more parishes should be permitted by mutual agreement of the parishes involved. Joint regulations should be permitted between one or more Louisiana Parishes with one or more adjoining counties in an adjoining state, by mutual agreement of the parishes and counties involved.

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SPECIAL STATISTICAL ISSUE

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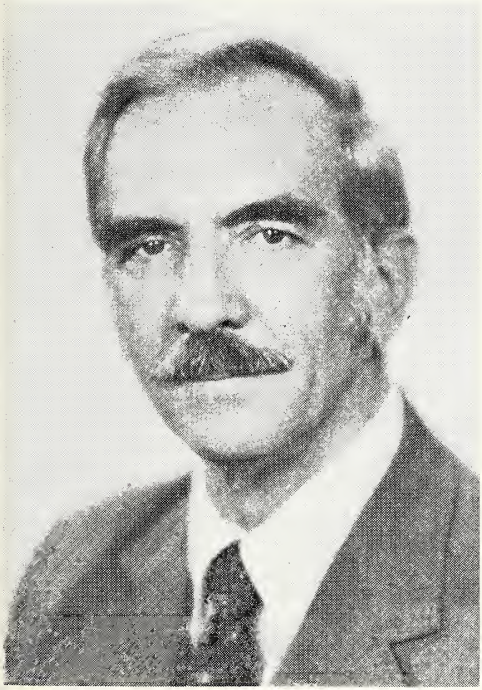
We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by Thomas M. Warner

King Sucrose XXXIV



Kenneth H. Kahao of West Baton Rouge Parish has been selected as King Sucrose XXXIV over the 1975 Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival in New Iberia on September 26, 27, and 28, 1975.

Kahao succeeds Wilson J. Melancon of Lafourche Parish. The new King Sucrose was born on Allendale Plantation in Port Allen. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Sugar Cane League, a past president of the West Baton Rouge Farm Bureau, and past chairman and grower of the Grower-Processor Committee. He is the current Chairman of the Sugar Advisory Committee of the Louisiana Farm Bureau.

The father of the new King ruled as King Sucrose XIX in 1960.

Sugar Market Information

Sugar market information from the U.S. Department of Agriculture will be reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service. This change in service went into effect on August 1.

The A.M.S. Fruit and Vegetable Division's Market News Branch will issue the weekly and monthly market news reports now published by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. One of these, a weekly press release, reports preliminary statistics on sugar deliveries by cane sugar refiners, importers, and beet sugar processors. The monthly Sugar Report contains supply, price and distribution, a market review and other information relating to the sugar marketing situation.

James Thorpe, who has handled sugar market news for A.S.C.S., will continue in the same capacity with A.M.S. Inquiries concerning Sugar Market News or requests for the monthly Sugar Report should be directed to the Market News Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, A.M.S., U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.

Patout Elected to Board

William S. Patout, III, of Jeanerette has been elected to the Board of Directors of the American Sugar Cane League. Patout fills the vacancy created by the resignation of George M. Smith, Jr., who is retiring. The Board commended Mr. Smith for his faithful support of the League.

Mr. Smith was elected an Honorary Member of the Board of Directors.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Planting—It's Time For A Drought

It's August 11 and only a very few cane growers in the state have land prepared to plant the 1976 crop. It has rained almost every day for at least six weeks generally over the cane belt. Most growers have plenty of grass on all land intended for planting. There is not much land in rows at this time. Growers are concerned. Not one grower remembers when rainfall has ever been this plentiful and for such a long period of time. The big question from every grower is when will it stop and when will the crop be planted. This is a grave situation.

Now on the positive side—most growers have equipment necessary to prepare land rapidly. With any good break in the weather, land can be plowed fairly rapidly and most growers could be ready to plant by the middle of September. The job done will be far from perfect. Land plowed, chopped, and rowed that had grass two feet tall on it a week before cannot be made into a good job in a hurry. The facts are that much of the crop will be planted in land that will be poorly prepared. There is no other way. Although some growers with relatively small acreage can plant in about six or seven days, large acreage growers will take much more time. It usually takes about a month to five weeks to do the job, considering the possibility of at least one rain during the period.

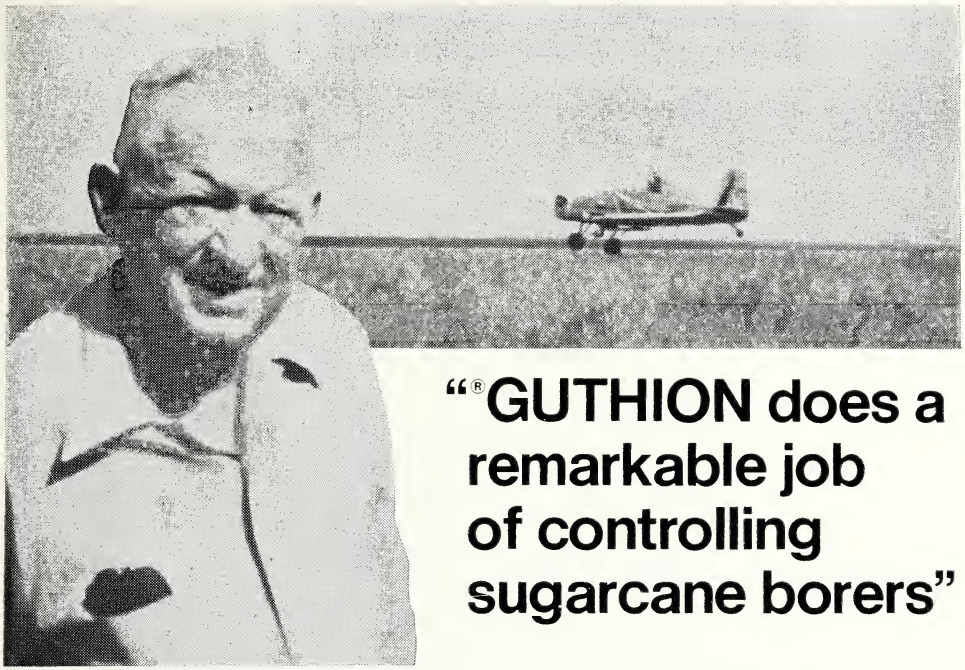
It is important to note the danger in planting in freshly prepared land. Land should be allowed to firm before planting. It is also important to remember that C.P.61-37 can be planted late with good results. Recent information on C.P. 65-357 show it will respond well to later planting. It is also possible for some growers to plant during the harvest. This is never easy but some few growers can plant and harvest at the same time. It would appear that processors and growers could have a meeting to plan a system that would designate certain growers to plant for a specific period while other growers would be allowed to deliver 125 to 150 percent of normal quota. This plan could work even if many growers had already completed planting operations. It would appear that the processor would have to play a key role in this system to make it work.

The Crop

As it looks now, August 11, this crop can be substantially larger than earlier estimates made by many who see much of the entire Louisiana cane crop. As it started out, plant cane was somewhat weak in many areas. This improved but the plant crop is still somewhat gappy on many farms though this is not now apparent. There is more total amount of acreage in plant cane this year than there was last year. Plant cane, even with some gaps, will out-yield second and older stubble cane. With the exception of L.62-96, most stubble cane stands were good and with the excellent growing weather this year, yields of cane per acre where grass did not take over will be very good.

The one big bad factor in this crop is the amount of grass in some cane. It is very difficult to determine the amount of the total acreage in cane where grass has materially adversely affected cane yields. It is a substantial acreage, but even with this grass there will be a big crop to grind. Cane is tall and the size of the stalk appears large.

It now appears that the crop could yield as much as 24 tons of net cane per acre. A recent belt-wide survey (last 2 weeks) has caused a two ton increase in this writers estimate from one month ago.



"®GUTHION does a remarkable job of controlling sugarcane borers"

South Coast Corporation, Houma, La., likes to grow high-sucrose cane. Unfortunately, it is the type that sugarcane borers love the most. That's why South Coast likes ®GUTHION insecticide.

"We've been using GUTHION ever since it was first recommended," says M.L. Shaffer, vice-president of field operations. "And it has done a remarkable job of controlling borers. At normal cane prices (1973 sugar price basis), we only have to save 1 to 1½ tons of cane to pay for the total cost of entomologist service, application and chemical."

South Coast was one of the first sugar companies to employ an entomologist and adopt a spraying program based on an economic threshold level of infestation. Some fields are treated only once. Others may require four treatments. "The important thing," Mr. Shaffer says, "is to apply GUTHION when it is needed, in order to get effective borer control."

For effective, low-cost control of sugarcane borers, apply GUTHION when infestations reach the LSU economic threshold level. Call your chemical dealer or aerial applicator for expert assistance and application.

Chemagro Agricultural Division, Mobay Chemical Corporation, Box 4913, Kansas City, Missouri 64120.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

U.S. International Trade Commission Study on International Agreements for Sugar

The International Trade Commission has announced an investigation under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)) on the experience of the United States with international commodity agreements.

The purpose of this investigation is to develop facts which will form the basis for a report to the Subcommittee on Trade of the Senate Committee on Finance on past and prospective international commodity agreements. The investigation will focus, with respect to past agreements, on the international commodity arrangements covering tin, coffee, cocoa, wheat, and sugar and on the authority of the President to negotiate international commodity agreements.

Public hearings in connection with the investigation were held in Washington on August 11. The Commission accepted written comments through August 15.

Rice Production Act of 1975

The Rice Production Act of 1975 (H.R. 8529) approved by a 6 to 1 vote July 16 by the House Agriculture Committee's subcommittee on Oilseeds and Rice will not go to the full committee until after the August recess.

Effective for the 1976 and 1977 rice crops, the bill establishes a national rice acreage allotment of 1.8 million acres, to be apportioned to growers on the basis of the allotment establised for the 1975 crop, and limits individual payments to $55,000.

The 1976 target price will be $8 per hundredweight, adjusted to reflect index changes between the date of enactment and ending July 31, 1976. The 1977 target price adjusted to reflect index changes during the period August 1, 1976, and July 31, 1977. Loans will be limited to cooperators on the allotment times the farm yield, and disaster payments are included.

THE CURRENT SUGAR SITUATION

Talk by Gilbert J. Durbin, Vice-President and General Manager, American Sugar Cane League, at St. James Parish Field Day on August 7, 1975, and St. Martin Parish Field Day on August 8, 1975

I have been asked to make my talk short. So please listen fast.

We face continued instability of sugar prices, probably for several years. They will fall so low at times that we will have the daylights scared out of us. At other times, rising sugar prices will upset consumers and please us.

These are not the best conditions under which to live and operate a business—whether you are producing sugar or buying sugar. But we seem to have no choice. Sugar producers recently proposed new legislation as a way to achieve stability of sugar prices instead of instability. Spokesmen for sugar buyers—industrial users and housewives—rejected the proposal. Only time will tell whether they made the right decision or the wrong decision. I think they made the wrong one!

As you know, the House Agriculture Committee held hearings last month to

(Continued on Page 31)

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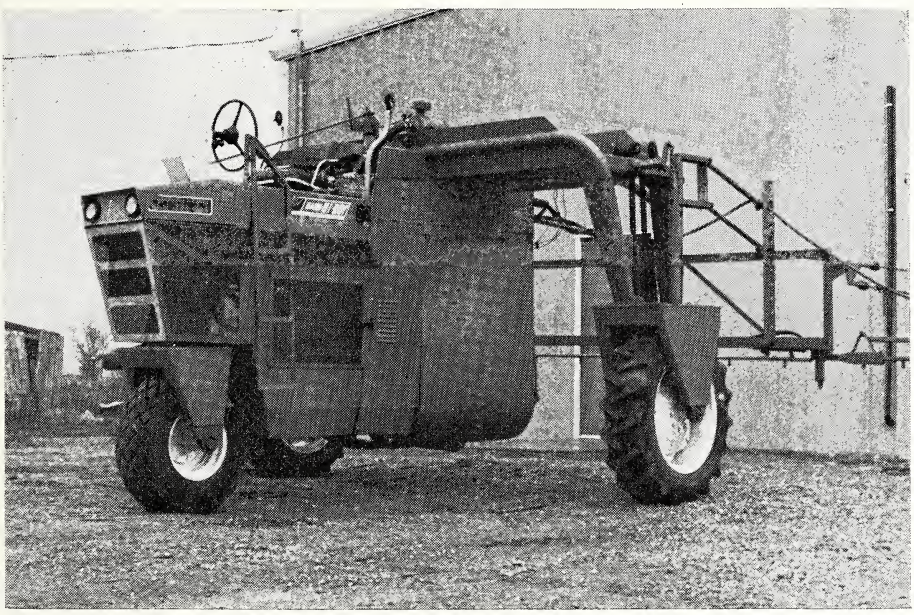
HAHN HI-CLEARANCE "SUGAR CANE" SPRAY APPLICATOR



The New Hahn "H670 DS" Sugar Cane Applicator

FEATURES

- **90 INCHES OF CANE CLEARANCE**
- 68 HP, Water Cooled, Ford Diesel Engine!
- Complete Hydraulic Boom Operation!
- Power Steering!
- Individual Boom "Fold In"!
- Full Coverage For 8 Complete Rows!
- Rear Wheel Drive With 12.4 x 28 Tires!
- Automotive Type Dry Clutch As Well As Automotive Type Brakes!

This machine was designed and tested by a large sugar cane producer, SPECIFICALLY for Sugar Cane Use. The test machine (pictured above) sprayed over 10,000 acres last season without a major breakdown or lost time.

PLANTED ACRES OF SUGARCANE ON LOUISIANA FARMS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM BY PARISHES, FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Acreage Planted for Sugar and Seed within Proportionate Shares											
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Ascension	12,766.5	13,806.6	13,965.8	13,410.8	13,250.3	12,545.7	10,874.5	12,126.9	13,218.2	14,879.3	16,626.4	15,849.6
Assumption	33,988.9	35,889.2	32,370.2	32,602.5	35,140.4	32,433.9	28,238.9	31,833.2	36,818.5	38,479.6	39,975.9	38,420.1
Avoyelles	2,515.6	2,881.5	2,662.7	2,670.5	2,731.5	2,596.6	2,204.3	2,458.3	2,906.9	3,915.5	4,550.6	4,622.2
East Baton Rouge	0.1	0.3										
Iberia	40,322.8	44,321.2	38,897.9	39,441.3	39,497.9	37,465.5	32,360.8	35,909.3	41,100.7	45,438.7	46,420.4	46,400.9
Iberville	20,423.9	23,443.3	21,913.9	22,174.3	22,249.4	21,234.7	17,992.9	20,328.8	23,602.0	24,416.4	25,158.5	25,195.1
Lafayette	7,978.1	9,316.2	8,274.2	8,397.6	8,406.0	8,025.7	6,849.7	7,687.4	8,705.8	8,657.1	8,369.2	7,835.0
Lafourche	32,744.3	35,322.3	31,568.5	31,469.3	31,136.1	31,399.2	26,445.8	29,298.2	32,574.1	32,326.9	31,323.9	29,409.7
Plaquemines			1,084.0	742.8	692.9							
Pointe Coupee	12,286.0	13,371.5	11,580.6	11,649.3	11,631.5	11,079.9	9,418.0	10,309.1	11,943.3	11,759.9	11,504.6	9,846.5
Rapides	2,125.3	2,600.6	2,307.8	2,345.9	2,385.1	2,267.3	1,911.0	2,137.7	2,537.9	3,237.5	3,207.6	2,930.7
St. Charles	2,315.9	2,811.0	2,813.5	3,029.4	2,711.7	2,577.9	1,691.3	1,849.7	2,047.4	1,876.5	1,890.3	1,207.5
St. James	21,681.9	23,955.1	20,940.1	20,592.8	20,446.7	19,872.3	17,175.3	19,268.6	21,538.3	22,257.8	23,444.8	22,995.4
St. John	10,892.0	11,955.6	9,948.1	9,965.9	10,571.1	10,016.4	8,483.6	8,300.7	9,814.6	10,175.2	10,137.2	10,140.2
St. Landry				23.9	23.8			5.0	50.1	51.9		
St. Martin	19,273.4	21,518.4	18,538.8	18,715.6	18,594.6	17,698.5	15,185.0	16,956.3	19,684.2	21,616.1	22,496.1	21,827.6
St. Mary	40,175.1	42,503.9	38,450.5	38,777.3	39,086.9	37,224.2	31,400.9	36,373.1	42,049.7	45,385.0	46,432.7	42,163.7
Terrebonne	39,900.5	42,051.1	37,920.4	38,435.8	38,450.1	36,427.1	30,672.9	34,380.6	39,463.8	39,595.0	41,413.9	37,546.5
Vermilion	3,098.8	3,565.5	3,136.3	3,146.8	3,548.6	3,414.6	3,040.6	3,277.7	3,972.3	3,931.8	3,990.6	3,587.2
West Baton Rouge	16,291.8	16,035.7	15,103.5	15,246.2	12,942.9	12,364.9	10,456.9	11,531.8	13,625.1	13,633.1	12,688.7	12,476.9
West Feliciana	3,248.1	3,115.0	2,764.0	2,649.4	2,742.9	2,581.6	2,177.9	2,369.6	2,734.3	2,977.4		
TOTAL	322,029.0	348,463.8	314,240.8	315,487.4	316,240.4	301,226.0	256,580.3	286,402.0	328,387.2	344,610.7	349,631.4	332,454.8

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM, BY PARISHES FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISH	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)				Yield of Cane Per Acre Actual Net Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1971	1972	1973	1974	1971	1972	1973	1974
Ascension	12,201.9	13,531.5	15,536.7	1,450.9	22.43	28.12	22.44	24.80	40.17	46.11	37.47	44.34
Assumption	34,059.7	35,478.1	35,912.6	35,906.3	22.12	27.42	20.48	22.54	41.67	46.46	35.63	41.10
Avoyelles	2,693.4	3,644.8	4,256.2	4,332.5	26.31	27.73	25.58	27.75	42.47	45.05	40.47	50.83
East Baton Rouge												
Iberia	37,166.7	40,521.6	42,269.4	42,199.1	20.84	26.22	21.61	21.12	36.86	43.84	36.26	39.49
Iberville	21,723.4	22,565.4	23,474.8	23,368.0	20.90	27.44	21.90	23.25	36.79	46.10	36.24	41.83
Lafayette	8,045.3	7,966.9	7,808.5	7,324.5	16.95	20.02	20.51	19.93	29.61	34.67	34.43	36.84
Lafourche	29,541.7	29,706.9	29,137.3	27,364.7	23.22	27.06	20.42	21.33	43.38	43.97	35.06	38.97
Plaquemines												
Pointe Coupee	11,002.7	10,824.9	10,632.0	9,100.0	20.18	23.75	19.17	21.71	36.07	39.86	31.41	38.46
Rapides	2,315.8	3,068.6	3,087.3	2,743.9	27.60	29.33	27.27	28.30	43.59	47.90	42.65	50.80
St. Charles	1,803.1	1,368.1	1,653.4	1,118.5	17.44	23.72	17.40	16.59	32.80	39.37	30.92	31.76
St. James	20,169.4	20,525.7	21,664.6	21,643.3	24.00	27.37	22.41	24.76	44.14	45.42	38.79	45.94
St. John	9,189.0	9,186.6	9,455.8	9,556.6	22.43	27.12	21.61	21.83	42.34	45.84	38.67	40.58
St. Landry	46.3	51.9			10.34	16.62			15.23	21.50		
St. Martin	17,847.6	18,650.3	20,637.9	20,082.4	20.03	23.89	19.69	20.99	34.95	39.72	32.90	36.73
St. Mary	38,236.7	40,340.8	41,285.1	38,618.3	21.55	25.26	19.63	18.28	40.06	42.42	35.02	34.82
Terrebonne	36,918.0	35,868.1	36,720.7	34,832.5	19.56	23.05	17.77	17.22	36.31	36.72	30.48	31.65
Vermilion	3,492.0	3,619.1	3,768.7	3,296.2	13.60	21.51	18.24	17.59	22.13	35.50	30.70	31.54
West Baton Rouge	12,287.4	12,323.7	11,606.2	11,384.2	21.91	25.72	21.36	23.99	38.83	42.61	34.48	41.54
West Feliciana	2,660.6	2,133.7			22.64	20.93			43.84	37.43		
TOTAL	301,400.7	311,376.7	318,907.2	307,722.1	21.36	25.76	20.60	21.31	38.87	42.79	35.09	39.01

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FACTORIES, CROPS 1965-1974, A. S. C. S. Reports

Total for State Factories	47	47	46	46	44	43	43	43	39	37
Year	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Crop Days	68.1	56.5	70.6	67.2	49.7	64.5	73.3	89.3	69.3	69.2
Lost time % total time	18.25	12.40	13.40	14.07	10.58	13.98	17.99	19.10	15.02	12.92
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	7,088,693	6,959,715	8,710,147	8,027,523	6,112,137	7,553,312	7,368,010	9,353,196	7,536,708	7,566,270
Tons ground, net weight	6,542,184	6,562,729	8,110,847	7,376,941	5,676,089	6,926,524	6,438,486	8,021,550	6,570,318	6,557,947
% Total Cane Ground, Gross Weight	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	115.30	127.44	128.93	128.65	133.26	135.03	121.57	128.62	137.22	141.48
Extraction N. J. % Cane	71.24	73.22	72.16	71.15	72.48	71.05	68.44	68.23	68.43	68.20
Sucrose Extraction, %	89.02	89.56	89.42	88.84	89.59	89.22	88.08	87.13	87.89	87.29
Maceration % Cane	20.55	18.12	19.73	20.90	20.11	21.23	26.43	24.03	23.35	24.38
Fiber % Cane	14.58	13.99	14.34	14.83	14.19	14.98	16.41	16.12	15.76	16.00
Java Ratio	75.45	77.26	75.99	75.47	76.35	74.89	73.08	73.46	73.12	73.24
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	16.81	16.38	17.32	17.36	17.71	16.55	17.01	16.04	16.31	17.05
Crusher Juice Sucrose	13.14	13.06	13.38	13.88	14.20	13.34	13.72	12.79	13.09	13.86
Brix Factor (Final Report)	97.03	97.07	97.06	97.00	97.11	97.04	97.18	97.01	97.06	97.07
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	94.29	94.49	94.24	94.24	94.37	94.08	94.02	93.82	93.96	93.72
Normal Juice Brix	16.31	15.90	16.81	16.84	17.14	16.06	16.53	15.56	15.83	16.55
Normal Juice Sucrose	12.39	12.34	13.08	13.08	13.40	12.55	12.90	12.00	12.30	12.99
Normal Juice Purity	75.96	77.63	77.80	77.68	78.20	78.11	78.07	77.09	77.68	78.48
Factory Syrup, Brix	58.37	57.65	58.81	58.58	59.09	58.04	58.08	57.28	56.78	6.11
Residual Juice Brix	5.74	5.76	5.79	5.95	5.81	5.32	5.46	5.88	5.84	3.45
Bagasse Sucrose	3.27	3.33	3.41	3.43	3.45	3.13	3.19	3.22	3.16	52.40
Bagasse Moisture	51.60	51.10	51.51	51.73	51.98	51.54	51.95	52.44	52.54	42.81
Bagasse Fiber	43.81	44.30	43.79	43.54	43.35	44.06	43.60	42.94	43.00	4.03
Press Cake Sucrose	4.15	4.21	4.30	4.14	4.13	3.77	3.68	3.83	3.85	
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	1.028	0.936	0.970	0.949	1.034	0.934	0.934	0.939	0.911	.902
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.208	0.186	0.198	0.210	0.165	0.178	0.232	9.265	0.244	.260
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.153	0.172	0.159	0.203	0.111	0.187	0.245	0.261	0.206	.203
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	1.088	1.053	1.117	1.169	1.129	1.063	1.202	1.209	1.159	1.290
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.477	2.347	2.444	2.531	2.439	2.362	2.613	2.674	2.520	2.655
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	7.437	7.743	8.111	7.944	8.402	7.589	7.414	6.721	7.052	7.496
Total, Sucrose % Cane	9.914	10.090	10.555	10.475	10.841	9.990	10.026	9.396	9.572	10.151
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	154.94	161.32	168.97	165.49	175.04	158.11	156.17	141.08	148.04	156.99
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane	167.88	171.08	181.46	180.08	188.49	172.41	178.72	164.50	169.81	181.13
Gals. F.M. (B/S) M. & E. T/C 80° Brix	6.79	6.43	6.42	6.53	6.66	6.30	6.10	6.00	5.95	5.65
Boiling House Efficiency	96.48	96.85	97.00	96.44	97.37	95.89	94.58	93.18	94.70	95.02

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugar (tons, 2,000 lbs.) Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap - 1965-1974

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Raw Sugar (as produced)	506,150	516,100	681,050	612,364	492,447	554,212	523,211	641,437	541,754	574,969
Turbinados	233	20	250	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Granulated	30,671	31,008	38,583	36,426	28,722	30,047	31,807	33,338	26,061	22,659
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	550,035	562,290	740,234	668,667	537,429	602,361	571,213	659,713	557,854	593,922
String—Others	44	4,392	134	64	98	130	none	74	none	none
Sirup—Gallons	749,785	639,398	832,908	1,067,468	1,096,071	767,306	357,346	840,297	521,712	230,140
1st Molasses—Gallons	1,809,642	2,030,646	1,921,974	1,923,210	1,618,368	1,934,896	1,770,877	1,726,064	1,558,634	2,113,721
2nd Molasses—Gallons	753,274	446,726	543,631	608,450	503,000	582,049	518,856	200,000	none	none
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	40,915,699	38,218,191	48,183,340	44,351,232	34,784,737	40,576,034	38,455,099	48,084,985	38,576,029	36,917,823
Blackstrap (80 Brix)	46,339,726	42,938,192	54,632,966	50,626,060	39,550,133	45,811,299	43,407,068	54,786,202	43,807,499	41,956,517

NUMBER OF PRODUCER-PAYEES, NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING SUGAR CANE, AND AVERAGE SUGAR CANE ACREAGE GROWING PER FARM IN LOUISIANA 1941 - 1974

Crop Year	Number of producer-payees	Number of farms	Average sugar cane acreage growing per farm
1941	14,509	8,599	30.7
1942	14,329	8,671	34.4
1943	13,439	8,052	36.1
1944	12,662	7,556	36.5
1945	10,344	6,304	44.0
1946	10,151	6,141	47.8
1947	9,605	5,689	52.8
1948	10,208	5,957	50.2
1949	9,711	5,559	54.1
1950	9,047	5,028	60.2
1951	8,755	4,833	58.0
1952	8,237	4,463	66.0
1953	7,540	4,010	75.8
1954	7,384	3,883	70.3
1955	7,424	3,861	66.4
1956	7,176	3,703	62.6
1957	6,639	3,343	74.3
1958	5,936	2,908	82.6
1959	5,697	2,686	101.5
1960	5,568	2,547	110.6
1961	5,662	2,534	118.3
1962	5,563	2,413	136.5
1963	5,509	2,308	137.3
1964	5,690	2,301	151.4
1965	5,599	2,218	141.7
1966	5,345	2,080	151.7
1967	5,183	1,912	165.4
1968	5,099	1,794	167.9
1969	4,915	1,687	151.9
1970	4,901	1,589	179.6
1971	4,919	1,513	215.6
1972	4,994	1,438	232.4
1973	4,800	1,290	264.5
1974	4,766	1,180	280.7

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN LOUISIANA 1900 - 1974

Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons	Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons
1900	309	1938	491
1901	360	1939	436
1902	369	1940	234
1903	256	1941	322
1904	398	1942	397
1905	377	1943	432
1906	258	1944	396
1907	381	1945	370
1908	398	1946	331
1909	327	1947	297
1910	350	1948	393
1911	360	1949	414
1912	157	1950	451
1913	299	1951	295
1914	248	1952	451
1915	140	1953	479
1916	310	1954	478
1917	249	1955	454
1918	286	1956	429
1919	124	1957	396
1920	173	1958	443
1921	331	1959	440
1922	301	1960	469
1923	165	1961	650
1924	90	1962	472
1925	142	1963	759
1926	48	1964	573
1927	72	1965	550
1928	135	1966	562
1929	204	1967	740
1930	188	1968	669
1931	160	1969	537
1932	228	1970	602
1933	209	1971	571
1934	234	1972	660
1935	339	1973	558
1936	386	1974	594
1937	401		

Production reported on 96° basis prior to 1934, raw value basis thereafter

QUOTATIONS ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC.
ON RAW SUGAR AND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
1974 - 1975 PRICING PERIOD

Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap	Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap
Oct. 4	34.15	34.12	39.50	Nov. 22	62.00	61.97	36.4269
Oct. 5	No Market			Nov. 23	No Market		
Oct. 6	Sunday			Nov. 24	Sunday		
Oct. 7	35.00	34.97	38.77	Nov. 25	60.00	59.97	35.2573
Oct. 8	35.00	34.97	38.77	Nov. 26	58.00	57.97	35.2573
Oct. 9	35.75	35.72	38.77	Nov. 27	56.50	56.47	35.2573
Oct. 10	35.75	35.72	38.77	Nov. 28	No Market		
Weekly Avg.	Raws 35.1000 B'strap		38.9160	Weekly Avg.	Raws 59.1000 B'strap		35.5497
Oct. 11	36.20	36.17	38.77	Nov. 29	54.50	54.47	35.2573
Oct. 12	No Market			Nov. 30	No Market		
Oct. 13	Sunday			Dec. 1	Sunday		
Oct. 14	No Market			Dec. 2	52.50	52.47	35.2573
Oct. 15	37.00	36.97	38.77	Dec. 3	50.50	50.47	35.2573
Oct. 16	37.75	37.72	38.77	Dec. 4	48.00	47.97	35.2573
Oct. 17	39.50	39.47	38.77	Dec. 5	48.00	47.97	35.2573
Weekly Avg.	Raws 37.5825 B'strap		38.77	Weekly Avg.	Raws 50.6700 B'strap		35.2573
Oct. 18	40.00	39.97	38.77	Dec. 6	50.00	49.97	35.2573
Oct. 19	No Market			Dec. 7	No Market		
Oct. 20	Sunday			Dec. 8	Sunday		
Oct. 21	41.00	40.97	37.60	Dec. 9	49.00	48.97	35.2573
Oct. 22	41.50	41.47	37.60	Dec. 10	47.00	46.97	35.2573
Oct. 23	41.50	41.47	37.60	Dec. 11	45.00	44.97	35.2573
Oct. 24	41.50	41.47	37.60	Dec. 12	45.00	44.97	35.2573
Weekly Avg.	Raws 41.0700 B'strap		37.8340	Weekly Avg.	Raws 47.1700 B'strap		35.2573
Oct. 25	41.50	41.47	37.60	Dec. 13	45.50	45.47	35.2573
Oct. 26	No Market			Dec. 14	No Market		
Oct. 27	Sunday			Dec. 15	Sunday		
Oct. 28	42.25	42.22	37.60	Dec. 16	44.00	43.97	35.2573
Oct. 29	45.00	44.97	37.60	Dec. 17	43.00	42.97	35.2573
Oct. 30	45.00	44.97	37.60	Dec. 18	43.00	42.97	35.2573
Oct. 31	46.50	46.47	37.60	Dec. 19	43.00	42.97	35.2573
Weekly Avg.	Raws 44.0200 B'strap		37.6000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 43.6700 B'strap		35.2573
Nov. 1	47.50	47.47	37.60	Dec. 20	44.00	43.97	35.2573
Nov. 2	No Market			Dec. 21	No Market		
Nov. 3	Sunday			Dec. 22	Sunday		
Nov. 4	49.50	49.47	37.60	Dec. 23	46.00	45.97	35.2573
Nov. 5	No Market			Dec. 24	No Market		
Nov. 6	52.00	51.97	37.60	Dec. 25	No Market		
Nov. 7	55.00	54.97	37.60	Dec. 26	No Market		
Weekly Avg.	Raws 50.9700 B'strap		37.6000	Weekly Avg.	Raws 44.9700 B'strap		35.2573
Nov. 8	56.00	55.97	37.60	Dec. 27	47.50	47.47	35.2573
Nov. 9	No Market			Dec. 28	No Market		
Nov. 10	Sunday			Dec. 29	Sunday		
Nov. 11	No Sugar Market		36.4269	Dec. 30	48.50	48.47	35.2573
Nov. 12	58.00	57.97	36.4269	Dec. 31	48.50	48.47	35.2573
Nov. 13	56.00	55.97	36.4269	Jan. 1	No Market		
Nov. 14	56.00	55.97	36.4269	Jan. 2	47.00	46.96	35.2573
Weekly Avg.	Raws 56.4700 B'strap		36.6615	Weekly Avg.	Raws 47.8450 B'strap		35.2573
Nov. 15	58.00	57.97	36.4269	Jan. 3	47.00	46.97	35.2573
Nov. 16	No Market			Jan. 4	No Market		
Nov. 17	Sunday			Jan. 5	Sunday		
Nov. 18	61.85	61.82	36.4269	Jan. 6	45.50	45.47	34.0877
Nov. 19	62.50	62.47	36.4269	Jan. 7	44.00	43.97	34.0877
Nov. 20	64.50	64.47	36.4269	Jan. 8	42.50	42.47	34.0877
Nov. 21	63.50	63.47	36.4269	Jan. 9	38.00	37.97	34.0877
Weekly Avg.	Raws 62.0400 B'strap		36.4269	Weekly Avg.	Raws 43.3700 B'strap		34.3216

Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap
Jan. 10	38.00	37.97	34.0877
Jan. 11	No Market		
Jan. 12	Sunday		
Jan. 13	37.50	37.47	34.0877
Jan. 14	37.50	37.47	34.0877
Jan. 15	38.50	38.47	34.0877
Jan. 16	41.50	41.47	34.0877
Weekly Avg.	Raws 38.5700	B'strap	34.0877
Jan. 17	40.00	39.97	34.0877
Jan. 18	No Market		
Jan. 19	Sunday		
Jan. 20	40.00	39.97	34.0877
Jan. 21	39.00	38.97	34.0877
Jan. 22	37.00	36.97	34.0877
Jan. 23	37.00	36.97	34.0877
Weekly Avg.	Raws 38.5700	B'strap	34.0877
Jan. 24	38.25	38.22	34.0877
Jan. 25	No Market		
Jan. 26	Sunday		
Jan. 27	40.50	40.47	34.0877
Jan. 28	40.50	40.47	34.0877
Jan. 29	38.50	38.47	34.0877
Jan. 30	38.00	37.97	34.0877
Weekly Avg.	Raws 39.1200	B'strap	34.0877
Jan. 31	37.50	37.47	34.0877
Feb. 1	No Market		
Feb. 2	Sunday		
Feb. 3	36.00	35.97	33.5029
Feb. 4	36.00	35.97	33.5029
Feb. 5	36.00	35.97	33.5029
Feb. 6	37.50	36.47	33.5029
Weekly Avg.	Raws 36.5700	B'strap	33.6199
Feb. 7	38.00	37.97	33.5029
Feb. 8	No Market		
Feb. 9	Sunday		
Feb. 10	38.75	38.72	32.9181
Feb. 11	38.75	38.72	32.9181
Feb. 12	No Market		
Feb. 13	38.75	38.72	32.9181
Weekly Avg.	Raws 38.5325	B'strap	33.0643
Feb. 14	38.50	38.47	32.9181
Feb. 15	No Market		
Feb. 16	Sunday		
Feb. 17	No Market		
Feb. 18	38.50	38.47	32.9181
Feb. 19	37.50	37.47	32.9181
Feb. 20	37.00	36.97	32.9181
Weekly Avg.	Raws 37.8450	B'strap	32.9181
Feb. 21	36.50	36.47	32.9181
Feb. 22	No Market		
Feb. 23	Sunday		
Feb. 24	34.50	34.47	31.7485
Feb. 25	32.50	32.47	31.7485
Feb. 26	32.50	32.47	31.7485
Feb. 27	31.00	30.97	31.7485
Weekly Avg.	Raws 33.3700	B'strap	31.9824

Date	N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap
Feb. 28	31.00	30.97	31.7485
Mar. 1	No Market		
Mar. 2	Sunday		
Mar. 3	31.00	30.97	31.7485
Mar. 4	30.75	30.72	31.7485
Mar. 5	28.50	28.47	31.7485
Mar. 6	29.50	29.47	31.7485
Weekly Avg.	Raws 30.1200	B'strap	31.7485
Mar. 7	28.50	28.47	31.7485
Mar. 8	No Market		
Mar. 9	Sunday		
Mar. 10	28.00	27.97	29.4094
Mar. 11	30.00	29.97	20.4094
Mar. 12	30.00	29.97	20.4094
Mar. 13	30.00	29.97	20.4094
Weekly Avg.	Raws 29.2700	B'strap	29.8772
Mar. 14	30.00	29.97	29.4094
Mar. 15	No Market		
Mar. 16	Sunday		
Mar. 17	30.50	30.47	27.9474
Mar. 18	28.75	28.72	27.9474
Mar. 19	26.75	26.72	27.9474
Mar. 20	26.75	26.72	27.9474
Weekly Avg.	Raws 28.5200	B'strap	28.2398
Mar. 21	26.75	26.72	27.9474
Mar. 22	No Market		
Mar. 23	Sunday		
Mar. 24	26.75	26.72	27.9474
Mar. 25	26.75	26.72	27.9474
Mar. 26	26.25	26.22	27.9474
Mar. 27	27.50	27.47	27.9474
Weekly Avg.	Raws 26.7700	B'strap	27.9474
Mar. 28	No Market		
Mar. 29	No Market		
Mar. 30	Sunday		
Mar. 31	27.50	27.47	27.9474
Apr. 1	27.25	27.22	27.9474
Apr. 2	26.75	26.72	27.9474
Apr. 3	26.25	26.22	27.9474
Weekly Avg.	Raws 26.9075	B'strap	27.9474
Apr. 4	25.50	25.47	27.9474
Apr. 5	No Market		
Apr. 6	Sunday		
Apr. 7	25.00	24.97	27.9474
Apr. 8	26.50	26.47	27.9474
Apr. 9	26.00	25.97	27.9474
Apr. 10	26.25	26.22	27.9474
Weekly Avg.	Raws 25.8200	B'strap	27.9474

SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICES:

Raws	40.5197
Blackstrap	33.9823

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR B

Name of Factory	Gross tons of cane ground for sugar	Net tons of cane ground for sugar	Direct Consumpt
Alma	178,351	153,844	
Armant	227,942	194,770	
Billeaud	144,325	124,252	
Breaux Bridge	172,928	149,673	
Cajun	384,381	343,621	
Caldwell	188,476	163,046	
Catherine (S)	82,350	74,162	
Cedar Grove	136,792	121,520	
Cinclare	235,891	198,015	
Columbia (C&G)	106,156	85,800	1,746[2]
Columbia (F)	100,393	86,717	
Cora-Texas	196,433	172,222	
Enterprise	307,028	264,276	
Evan Hall	383,349	328,777	
Georgia	113,055	96,661	
Glenwood	251,046	219,607	
Greenwood	159,242	136,678	
Helvetia	197,259	174,254	
Iberia	249,354	221,463	
Jeanerette	193,321	166,156	
Leighton	275,876	230,167	
Louisa	129,226	110,578	
Lula	253,550	220,493	
Meeker	211,713	197,852	
Oaklawn	244,649	213,382	
Raceland	237,465	198,933	
St. James	308,692	277,749	
St. Martin[4]	226,749	195,651	
St. Mary	202,938	172,982	
Smithfield	156,619	131,215	
Southdown	130,124	112,482	7,173[3]
Sterling	307,524	264,363	
Supreme	185,602	163,708	13,740[3]
Terrebonne	147,733	129,607	
Valentine	125,729	109,004	
Westfield	259,791	222,927	
Wilbert's Myrtle Grove	154,218	131,340	
TOTAL	7,566,270	6,557,947	22,659

[1] Based on partly estimated weights and polarization as reported on Forms SU-123

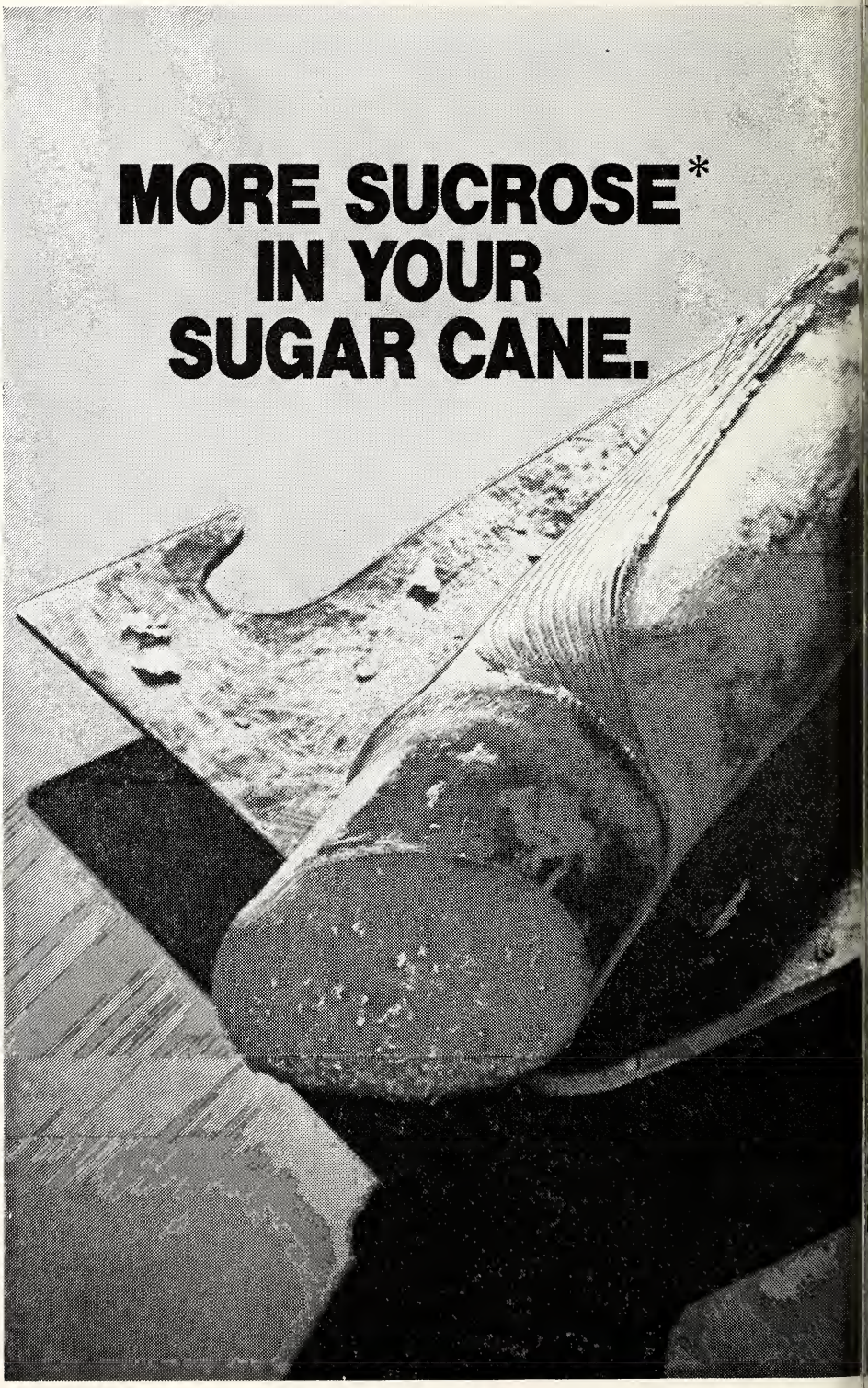
[2] Granulated (plantation)

[3] Refined

[4] Formerly Levert-St. John

YPES, LOUISIANA 1974 CROP[1]

Tons of Sugar Produced			Blackstrap molasses gallons	
	Total		Produced	Produced
Raw	As produced	Raw value		80 Brix
14,113	14,113	14,259	852,923	865,840
17,764	17,764	18,219	965,253	1,106,485
11,120	11,120	11,453	742,671	829,413
12,915	12,915	13,278	821,918	941,699
29,043	29,043	31,392	2,020,353	2,337,347
14,841	14,841	15,232	942,302	1,085,145
3,898	3,898	4,005		
10,846	10,846	11,015	863,688	886,553
17,309	17,309	17,955	1,237,584	1,359,660
2,611	4,357	4,567		
8,358	8,358	8,509	617,579	683,312
15,615	15,615	15,915	1,242,866	1,324,289
24,727	24,727	25,485	1,564,927	1,710,914
27.937	27,937	28,392	1,975,796	2,239,046
8,796	8,796	8,796	448,341	543,832
18,944	18,944	19,402	1,251,575	1,299,691
11,819	11,819	12,163	751,460	844,667
14,472	14,472	14,757	1,063,705	1,317,010
19,682	19,682	20,039	1,286,501	1,602,616
15,368	15,368	16,020	984,577	1,177,104
22,460	22,460	23,179	1,159,373	1,358,060
9,534	9,534	9,632	593,217	678,630
21,438	21,438	21,988	1,261,974	1,430,339
15,740	15,740	16,236	992,422	1,203,802
19,059	19,059	19,856	1,241,245	1,372,642
18,051	18,051	18,627	1,091,992	1,149,061
24,669	24,669	26,118	1,573,207	1,858,607
17,376	17,376	17,905	1,109.859	1,284,615
15,149	15,149	15,772	1,004,914	1,168,017
9,700	9,700	9,870	674,186	785,142
2,419	9,592	10,165	585,863	729,331
25,950	25,950	26,758	1,425.963	1,684,568
	13,740	14,702	1,043,213	1,047,571
10,163	10,163	10,587	609,295	757,898
8,498	8,498	8,972	714,563	843,719
21,641	21,641	22,298	1,378,443	1,565,792
10,285	10,285	10,404	824,075	884,100
552,310	574,969	593,922	36,917,823	41,956,517


MORE SUCROSE*
IN YOUR
SUGAR CANE.

Introducing Polaris®. It can help you produce up to 15%* more millable sucrose from every ton of cane.

The world's first commercial sugar cane ripener, Polaris® plant growth regulator by Monsanto helps growers generate higher sucrose levels, in spite of most poor harvest ripening conditions.

What does Polaris do?

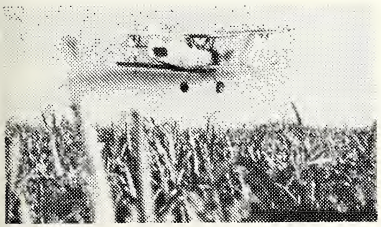
Polaris works in the following ways. First, it hastens ripening and increases sucrose levels during the ripening period when sucrose levels are normally rising. Secondly, Polaris minimizes declines in sucrose levels caused by rainfall during the ripening period.

How does Polaris help growers?

Poor weather conditions for natural cane ripening have always been a grower's major harvesting problem. Now, with Polaris, weather can be less of a factor. Because Polaris sugar cane ripener is at its best when conditions for natural ripening are at their worst — such as high constant temperatures; rain at ripening time; and excessive fertility. With Polaris, cane growers can obtain increased millable sucrose levels from their sugar cane —in spite of these poor ripening conditions.

How is Polaris applied?

Polaris should be applied by airplane early in the ripening and harvest periods.



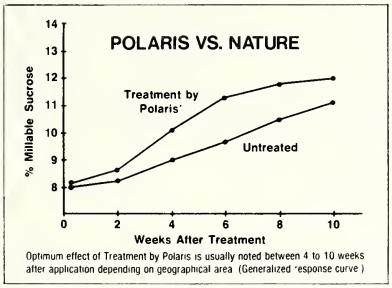
How do I know it will work?

Prove to yourself that Polaris works — leave a part of your field untreated, and compare with the Polaris treated cane at harvest time. This product is the result of 6 years research on more than 20,000 acres of sugar cane test plots in the United States and around the world. This research has shown that Polaris is effective on most major varieties of cane — either plant or rattoon.

Check with your local sugar cane specialist or with Monsanto (see coupon below) to determine recommended varieties and responses

The average varies between 0-15% more; depending primarily on the variety, time of application and climatic factors during the ripening period.

Polaris doesn't increase or decrease the amount of millable tons of can per acre. Instead, **Polaris acts to increase the sucrose and purity levels,** primarily in the upper third of the cane stalk. Another frequent effect with Polaris can be the noticeable yellowing and drying of upper leaves. So, you not only get greater sucrose recovery, but can have less trash and improved trash burning at harvest.



Optimum effect of Treatment by Polaris is usually noted between 4 to 10 weeks after application depending on geographical area (Generalized response curve)

Polaris is a major breakthrough in sugar cane management.

Monsanto would like you to know more about how Polaris sugar cane ripener can help you get more sucrose in your sugar cane. Clip the coupon below and send it to us for the full Polaris story. We'll send information on how you can put Polaris to work in your sugar cane fields this year including the EPA label for Polaris®

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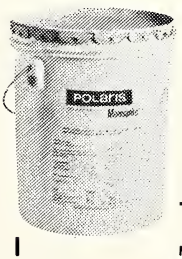

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Louisiana ASCS State Office

GROWERS' INCOME, DOLLARS, NET TON OF SUGARCANE DELIVERED TO LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS, 1940-1974

	Paid by Mills		Conditional Payments, Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as Amended					Total
Year	Acct. Cane	Mols. Bonus	Acct. Recoverable Sugar	Abandonment Payment	Deficiency Payment	Total Conditional Payment	Support or CCC Payment	
1940	2.717	—	.908	.013	.258	1.179	0	3.896
1941	3.679	.256	.924	.005	.084	1.013	0	4.948
1942	4.033	.319	1.240	.001	.084	1.325	0	5.677
1943	3.936	.323	1.213	.008	.023	1.244	.341	5.844
1944	3.837	.313	1.165	.048	.004	1.217	.826	6.193
1945	3.762	.320	1.158	.008	.002	1.169	1.496	6.747
1946	6.222	.322	1.235	.041	.001	1.277	0	7.821
1947	6.634	.609	1.250	.001	.136	1.387	0	8.630
1948	5.821	.058	1.180	.001	.035	1.216	0	7.095
1949	6.199	—	1.204	.001	.030	1.235	0	7.434
1950	7.146	.738	1.287	—	.003	1.290	0	9.174
1951	5.149	.723	1.046	.039	.120	1.205	0	7.077
1952	6.542	.097	1.175	—	.001	1.176	0	7.815
1953	6.963	.141	1.263	.001	—	1.264	0	8.368
1954	6.582	.133	1.219	—	—	1.219	0	7.934
1955	6.085	.170	1.155	.001	.001	1.157	0	7.412
1956	7.148	.720	1.288	—	—	1.288	0	9.156
1957	6.461	.226	1.197	.005	.015	1.217	0	7.904
1958	7.080	.222	1.263	.001	.012	1.276	0	8.578
1959	6.855	.103	1.227	.001	.048	1.276	0	8.234
1960	6.925	.236	1.204	.003	.012	1.219	0	8.380
1961	7.266	.197	1.280	—	—	1.280	0	8.743
1962	7.520	.400	1.323	.075	.027	1.425	0	9.345
1963	10.312	.411	1.291	.001	0	1.292	0	12.015
1964	6.403	.075	1.180	.001	.002	1.183	0	7.661
1965	7.342	.119	1.249	.003	.022	1.274	0	8.735
1966	7.748	.371	1.244	.001	.002	1.247	0	9.366
1967	8.535	.317	1.283	.000	.000	1.283	0	10.135
1968	8.871	.159	1.295	.007	.001	1.303	0	10.333
1969	9.377	.276	1.358	.001	.002	1.361	0	11.014
1970	9.080	.237	1.249	.004	.003	1.256	0	10.573
1971	10.103	.255	1.289	.010	.041	1.340	0	11.698
1972	9.700	.532	1.118	.037	.008	1.163	0	11.395
1973	13.789	1.114	1.187	.034	.071	1.292	0	16.195
1974	49.843	.935	1.293	.005	.014	1.312	0	52.09

SUMMARY OF FINAL MANUFACTURING REPORTS

FLORIDA SUGARCANE FACTORIES—1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 CROPS*

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Crop days, average	112	171	142	128
Lost time, % total time	6.26	8.60	8.51	6.75
CANE: Tons Ground,				
gross weight	6,388,679	9,888,939	8,604,223	8,050,091
net weight	6,022,049	9,288,022	8,118,848	7,481,858
% Total cane ground	100.00	100	100.00	100.00
Tons ground per hour	318.29	330.12	344.13	350.84
Extraction, N.J., % cane	76.87	76.02	76.23	76.23
Sucrose extraction, %	93.22	92.08	92.03	92.19
Maceration, % cane	20.10	16.60	17.72	20.11
Fibre, % cane	11.52	11.07	11.37	11.87
Java ratio	77.84	78.01	78.45	78.32
ANALYSES:				
Crusher juice Brix	17.74	17.80	17.66	18.10
Crusher juice sucrose	14.82	14.81	14.65	15.02
Brix factor	96.96	96.97	97.06	97.07
Sucrose factor	94.47	94.46	94.74	94.74
Normal juice Brix	17.20	17.26	17.14	17.57
Normal juice sucrose	14.00	13.99	13.88	14.23
Normal juice purity	81.38	81.06	80.96	80.97
Factory sirup Brix	60.79	60.88	61.57	62.00
Residual juice Brix	4.71	5.21	5.90	6.12
Residual juice purity	72.89	73.85	74.07	73.98
Bagasse, % sucrose	2.84	3.30	3.30	3.25
Bagasse, % moisture	54.36	55.61	54.55	53.62
Bagasse, % fibre	41.73	39.90	40.98	41.97
Press cake, % sucrose	3.11	3.40	3.40	3.39
SUCROSE BALANCE:				
B/S Mols. Sucrose in % cane	1.141	1.214	1.280	1.229
Undetermined, Sucrose in % cane	.134	.131	.114	.180
Press cake, Sucrose in % cane	.123	.134	.153	.140
Bagasse Sucrose in % cane	.783	.915	.916	.919
Total losses Sucrose in % cane	2.181	2.394	2.463	2.468
Sugar Sucrose in % cane	9.362	9.159	9.031	9.294
Cane, total suc. in % cane	11.543	11.553	11.493	11.763
Lbs. 96° Sugar M&E T/Cane	198.70**	194.27**	191.58	197.10
Gals. B/S Mols. 80° Brix T/Cane	6.72	6.97	7.26	7.02
Boiling House Efficiency	95.77	94.97	94.25	94.60

*Gross Cane Weight Basis
**Raw Value Basis

SEASON AVERAGE PRICES

SEASON	RAWS (Cents Per Lb.)	BLACKSTRAP (Cents Per Gallon)
1935-36 (Oct. 18 - Feb. 28)	3.2316	6.0940
1936-37 (Oct. 16 - Feb. 25)	3.6660	6,1700
1937-38 (Oct 8 - Feb. 24)	3.1924	5.3278
1938-39 (Oct. 14 - Feb. 23)	2.8195	2.9976
1939-40 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	2.9229	5.0890
1940-41 (Oct. 10 - Mch. 28)	2.9729	6.4087
1941-42 (Oct. 10 - Apr. 2)	3.6121	16.1862
1942-43 (Oct. 9 - Apr. 1)	3.7300	17.8245
1943-44 (Oct. 8 - Mch. 30)	3.7300	18,0000
1944-45 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	3.7500	17.6737
1945-46 (Oct. 12 - Jan. 31)	3.7500	18.0000
1946-47 (Oct. 11 - Jan. 30)	5.8167	18.0000
1947-48 (Oct. 3 - Jan. 29)	6.2060	26,7617
1948-49 (Oct. 8 - Jan. 27)	5.6184	9.6998*
1949-50 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	5.8181	5.6417
1950-51 (Oct. 6 - Jan. 25)	6.1941	29.2297
1951-52 (Oct. 19 - Jan. 31)	5.8223	28.6800
1952-53 (Oct. 10 - Jan. 29)	6.2088	8.8016
1953-54 (Oct. 9 - Feb. 25)	6.0932	10.0087
1954-55 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	5.9592	9,7477
1955-56 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 26)	5.8934	10.7797*
1956-57 (Oct. 5 - Apr. 25)	6.1783	25.7443*
1957-58 (Oct. 11 - Feb. 22)	6.1287	12,6885
1958-59 (Oct. 10 - Feb. 26)	6.2312	12.5653
1959-60 (Oct. 9 - Jan. 28)	6.1819	9.1907*
1960-61 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	6.4828	13.0843*
1961-62 (Oct. 6 - Feb. 22)	6.3153	12.0694
1962-63 (Oct. 5 - Feb. 28)	6.5784	18.3567
1963-64 (Oct. 4 - Feb. 27)	8.9952	18.6008
1964-65 (Oct. 2 - May 13)	6.5403	8.2562
1965-66 (Oct. 1 - Apr. 28)	6.8191	9.5371
1966-67 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 27)	7.1414	16.6379
1967-68 (Oct. 6 - Apr. 25)	7.3531	14.9379
1968-69 (Oct. 4 - Apr. 24)	7.6583	10.5655
1969-70 (Oct. 16 - Apr. 23)	7.8774	13.9420
1970-71 (Oct. 15 - Apr. 15)	8.1922	13.0759
1971-72 (Oct. 14 - Apr. 13)	8.8789	13.7111
1972-73 (Oct. 6 - Apr. 12)	9.2430	22.3093
1973-74 (Oct. 5 - Apr. 11)	13.8171	38.8484
1974-75 (Oct. 4 - April 10)	40.5197	33.9823

*1948-49 Blackstrap period ended March 31, 1949
1955-56 Blackstrap period ended February 23,1956
1956-57 Blackstrap period ended February 28, 1957
1959-60 Blackstrap period ended April 28, 1960
1960-61 Blackstrap period ended April 27, 1961

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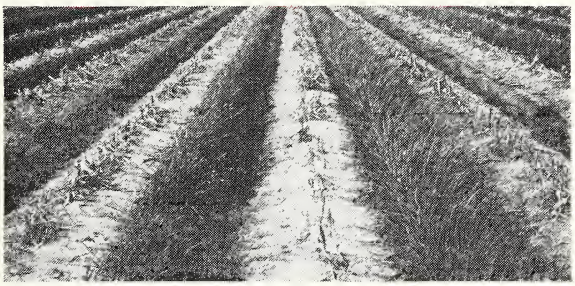

- Applied in fall or winter, SINBAR keeps your sugarcane clean until spring weather permits you to cultivate.
- SINBAR gives consistent control of seedling Johnsongrass and most annual broadleaf weeds and grasses, including those tough annual winter grasses.
- SINBAR is registered for first- and second-year stubble cane, as well as plant cane.

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Note:
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Please send more information on your Two Machine System:
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- ☐ The Loader-Cleaner Machine
- ☐ A bulletin for both machines

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1 J&L Two Row Cutter Windrower Machine

2 J&L Loader-Cleaner

SUGARCANE VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOUISIANA FOR 1975[1]

The following recommendations are based primarily on results from the outfield test plots under the supervision of the State and U.S.D.A. Experiment Stations. For the 1975 planting season, C.P. 65-357 and C.P. 61-37 are the major varieties recommended for general planting in all areas. NCo 310, C.P. 48-103, L. 62-96 and L. 5-69 have certain advantages and perform well in certain areas. L. 60-25 and C.P. 52-68 have some advantages but do not perform well in most areas. All varieties recommended are susceptible to Ratoon Stunting Disease (RSD) and should be heat treated.

C.P. 65-357 has consistently outyielded all commercial varieties in sugar per acre in the outfield tests. It produces very good yields on light and heavy soils and in all areas of the belt. It is a high sucrose variety which matures like L. 62-96. It is well suited for mechanical harvesting. It is susceptible but tolerant to mosaic. C.P. 65-357 has good mature cane cold tolerance, but shows susceptibility to leaf cold damage.

C.P. 61-37 produces high yields of tons of cane per acre on both light and heavy soils. It has produced approximately the same as C.P. 52-68 in sugar per ton of cane and fits in well as a late season variety. This variety displays a good degree of mill cane cold tolerance. C.P. 61-37 exhibits mosaic resistance equal to C.P. 48-103. When lodged it is brittle and difficult to harvest.

NCo 310 yields well in certain areas. Outfield test data show that yields are good in tons of cane per acre but is generally lower in sugar per ton of cane than the new varieties.

C.P. 48-103 is a medium maturing variety and yields well on light soils of the southeastern and northern areas. It is important that it be heat treated to control RSD. It is moderately resistant to mosaic.

L. 62-96 is an early maturing and high sucrose variety that is adapted to light soils. It has consistently outyielded C.P. 52-68 in sugar per ton of cane and sugar per acre. It is very susceptible to RSD and it is necessary that it be heat treated. L. 62-96 responds favorably to early planting.

L. 65-69 equals L. 62-96 in tons of cane and sugar per acre. It is resistant to mosaic and has low tolerance to RSD. When lodged, it is difficult to harvest. It is not cold tolerant and should be harvested early.

L. 60-25 is a high sucrose and earlier maturing variety than C.P. 48-103. L. 60-25 is severely affected by mosaic. When lodged, it is brittle and difficult to harvest.

C.P. 52-68 is susceptible to mosaic and spread of the disease into the variety has been rapid. Highly infected seed cane should not be planted—use only good seed. This variety generally remains er-

[1] Prepared for distribution by Denver T. Loupe, L.S.U. Cooperative Extension Service in cooperation with the Research Agronomists, Hugh Fanguy and R. J. Matherne of the Agricultural Research Service, Southern Region, USDA, Houma, La., and Mike Giamalva and Charles Richard of the L.S.U. Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.

ect and is excellent for mechanical harvesting.

C.P. 67-412, released in 1975, equals C.P. 61-37 in tons of cane per acre and equals C.P. 48-103 in sugar per ton of cane. Outfield tests indicate general adaptability for both light and heavy soils. It is susceptible but tolerant to mosaic and well suited to mechanical harvesting.

It is important to heat treat all varieties for the control of RSD. Planting recommendtaions by areas for 1975 are as follows:

1. **Avoyelles and Rapides Parishes:**
   a. **Light soils:** C.P. 65-357, C.P. 48-103, L. 62-96, L. 60-25, and L. 65-69 for early harvesting; NCo 310, C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.
   b. **Heavier soil types:** C.P. 65-357, L. 60-25, C.P. 61-37, NCo 310, L. 65-69 and C.P. 52-68.

2. **West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension and Pointe Coupee Parishes:**
   a. **Light soils:** C.P. 65-357, C.P. 48-103, L. 62-96, L. 65-69 and L. 60-25 for early harvesting; C.P. 61-37, NCo 310 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.
   b. **Heavier soil types:** C.P. 65-357, C.P. 61-37, L. 65-69, L. 60-25 and C.P. 52-68.

3. **Assumption, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes:**
   a. **Light soils:** C.P. 65-357, C.P. 48-103, L. 62-96, L. 65-69 and L. 60-25 for early harvesting; C.P. 61-37, NCo 310 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.
   b. **Heavier soil types:** C.P. 65-357, C.P. 61-37, L. 65-69, L. 60-25 and C.P. 52-68.

4. **St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin Parishes:**
   a. **Light soils:** C.P. 65-357, L. 62-96, L. 65-69 and L. 60-25 for early harvesting; NCo 310, C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.
   b. **Mixed and heavier soil types:** C.P. 65-357, C.P. 61-37, NCo 310, L. 65-69, L. 60-25 and C.P. 52-68.

5. **Lafayette and Vermilion Parishes:**
   a. **Light soils:** C.P. 65-357, L. 62-96, L. 65-69 and L. 60-25 for early harvesting; NCo 310, C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 52-68 for later harvesting.
   b. **Mixed and heavier soil types:** C.P. 65-357, C.P. 61-37, NCo 310, L. 65-69, L. 60-25 and C.P. 52-68.

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SOME VARIETAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL VARIETIES[1]

C.P. 65-357: This variety has outyielded all commercial varieties in sugar per acre in the outfield tests. It is generally erect and produces well on light and heavy soils.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. High sucrose	1. Susceptible to mosaic
2. High tonnage	2. Susceptible to RSD
3. Erect	3. Susceptible to leaf cold damage
4. Early maturing	
5. Good mature cane cold tolerance	
6. Good stubbling ability	

C.P. 61-37: It is a high tonnage cane on both light and heavy soils. This variety has exhibited mosaic resistance equal to C.P. 48-103.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. High tonnage	1. Late maturity
2. Good cold tolerance	2. Brittle when lodged
3. Moderately resistant to mosaic	3. Very susceptible to borers
4. Good stubbling ability	4. Susceptible to RSD
	5. Lodges

NCo 310: It is a variety that has performed well in the southwestern area of the cane belt and certain specific areas. NCo 310 has good cold tolerance and adapts well to mechanical harvesting. Although it is a relatively high tonnage cane, it is low in sugar per ton.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. High tonnage	1. Lodges
2. Good cold tolerance	2. Low sucrose
3. Good tolerance to borer injury	3. Susceptible to mosaic
4. Adapts well to mechanical harvesting.	
5. Tolerant to mosaic	

[1] Prepared for distribution by Denver T. Loupe, L.S.U. Cooperative Extension Service in cooperation with the Research Agronomists, Hugh Fanguy and R. J. Matherne of the Agricultural Research Service, Southern Region, USDA, Houma, La., and Mike Giamalva and Charles Richard, L.S.U. Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.

C.P. 48-103: It is a mid-season maturing variety and is well adapted to light soils in certain areas. It is susceptible to RSD and should be heat treated.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Moderately resistant to mosaic	1. Very susceptible to borers
2. Relatively cold tolerant	2. Susceptible to chemical injury

L. 62-96: This variety produces average yields in tons of cane per acre. It is well adapted to the lighter soils. It is a high sucrose variety, with good extraction and low fiber.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. High sucrose	1. Susceptible to wind damage
2. Early maturing	2. Susceptible to RSD
3. Responds favorably to early planting	3. Moderate susceptibility to mosaic
4. Moderately resistant to borers	4. Low stalk population in plant cane
	5. Poor shading ability

L. 65-69: It is very resistant to mosaic. This variety yields well on both light and heavy soils in certain areas. It lacks cold tolerance and should be planted for relatively early harvest.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Good sucrose	1. Low tolerance to RSD
2. Resistant to mosaic	2. Lodges
	3. Lacks cold tolerance

L. 60-25: L. 60-25 is a high sucrose and early maturing variety and is especially adapted to heavy soils.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Early maturity	1. Susceptible to mosaic
2. High sucrose	2. Very susceptible to borers
3. Adapted to heavy soils	3. Subject to lodging and brittle

C.P. 52-68: Because of the high incidence of mosaic in C.P. 52-68, yields have declined considerably in recent years; therefore, plantings should be reduced.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Very erect	1. Susceptible and not tolerant
2. Moderately resistant to borers	2. Late maturity

1975 SUGARCANE VARIETY CENSUS OF ALL AREAS OF LOUISIANA

Variety	Southeastern	Southwestern	Northern	Louisiana Total	Louisiana Changes 1974-75
		Percent			
C.P. 61-37	24	14	29	21	0
L. 62-96	23	16	25	21	—3
C.P. 52-68	9	24	7	15	0
NCo 310	3	31	5	14	+2
L. 60-25	17	9	14	13	—4
C.P. 48-103	15	0	12	8	0
L. 65-69	4	3	4	4	+3
C.P. 65-357	4	2	3	3	+3

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Announcing the 1975 Louisiana Protection Program for Polaris

Polaris® plant growth regulator by Monsanto represents a major advance in sugar cane technology for the sugar cane grower. It's the world's first commercial plant growth regulator for sugar cane.

Monsanto understands that even though Polaris has been tested successfully on thousands of acres in Louisiana and around the world, some growers may be reluctant to invest in Polaris this year.

That's why Monsanto is offering Louisiana sugar cane growers the opportunity to participate in the 1975 Louisiana Protection Program for Polaris. This program will guide the user through a carefully supervised plan of application of Polaris, and provide the user with the assurance that his purchase of Polaris will not become an unnecessary expense due to the occurrence of ideal natural ripening conditions which tend to minimize the beneficial effect of a chemical ripener like Polaris.

With the 1975 Louisiana Protection Program, no sugar cane grower in Louisiana need miss out on the benefits Polaris has to offer. For a free brochure detailing this program and how you can participate, write or call:

Monsanto Luling Office
Box 174
Luling, Louisiana 70070
(504) 785-8211

POLARIS®
PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR BY Monsanto

DURBIN . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

receive views on whether Congress should enact new sugar legislation. Here's a summary of the results.

Those in favor of new sugar legislation included all domestic sugar cane and beet growers and processors, foreign countries, a Harvard professor, and the smaller of two industrial sugar user organizations.

Those opposed to legislation included the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of State, the New York City Commissioner of Consumer Affairs, and the largest group of industrial users of sugar.

Those who were "on the fence" included labor spokesmen and the can sugar refiners. The labor witnesses said they would not object to new sugar legislation if it contained labor provisions. The U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association stopped short of recommending legislation but gave guidelines for use in case Congress decides to enact sugar legislation.

One member of Congress who spoke in favor of new legislation admitted that those Congressmen who killed the Sugar Act last year have not changed their minds. Congressman Peter Peyser, who led the assassins of the Sugar Act, confirmed this fact.

There were no witnesses speaking specifically for the producers of corn sweeteners, which compete with and substitute for sugar. The price of corn sweeteners is usually based on the price of sugar. For 41 years, corn sweetener producers reaped the benefits of stable prices provided in the Sugar Act, without having to bear any of the burden of marketing allotments and other restrictive features of the Act. Under that arrangement, corn sweetener producers prospered and expanded production. In 1974, they supplied 22% of the nutritive sweetener market. They predict they will have 40% of the market in a few years.

This optimism is based primarily on a new product, called "high fructose corn syrup." I understand it takes about 50 to 100 million dollars to build a new processing plant to make high fructose corn syrup. The predicted expansion of corn sweeteners will require several new processing plants, and some of those may not be built as long as the threat of very low prices for sweeteners continues to hang over the head of prospective investors. Incidentially, corn sweeteners are made from the grains of corn and not from corn stalks. Starch and other by-products are produced by the process.

It should be obvious that any new sweetener legislation must cover all nutritive sweetners. It would make no more sense to leave out corn sweeteners, than it would to leave out beet sugar, or Louisiana sugar.

The American Sugar Cane League presented to the House Agriculture Committee a complete outline of the provisions which must be in any new nutritive sweetener legislation, if it is to be a workable law. Our statement appears in the July 15 issue of The Sugar Bulletin. If you have not read it, I urge that you do so.

We would like to have a new act within the guidelines we recommended. But, frankly, I see little hope of a new act being passed this year or next year.

We will have to stay on the roller coaster and learn to live with widely fluctuating prices. We must learn to be better money managers. When we have a good year like last year, we must put some money aside for the bad year that is bound to come sooner or later.

In May, I predicted that the price for Louisiana's 1975 crop of sugar will be above the cost of production. Some people complained that I was not specific enough. I'll now try to be a little more precise and predict that the price you get for your 1975 crop will be above your cost of production but less than you received for your 1974 crop.

BUY

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

Don't forget an old friend.

Why? Because years of use by leading growers have shown that just one pre-emergence application of liquid *Fenac*™ sugarcane herbicide can eliminate seedling Johnsongrass and other persistent annual pests like crabgrass, foxtail and barnyardgrass. Growers also report having seen startling results on brown top panicum.

Even better, Fenac also knocks out nine major broadleaf weeds, including morningglory, dock, chickweed and henbit.

Your sugarcane doesn't have to compete for sunlight, fertilizer, moisture and row space. It's vigor and yields, along with your profits are increased by elimination of unwanted weeds.

So this year remember Fenac, Fenac Plus or Fenac spiked with Weedone® (2, 4, 5, -TP)—established names in cleaner cane.

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(Use these products in accordance with label directions and only on those crops registered for their use.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

ANNOUNCING THE

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

OF THE

U.S.A., INC.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1975

SANS SOUCI ROOM
HOLIDAY RESTAURANT (BEAU SE JOUR MOTEL)
on State Highway 182
West of New Iberia

Meeting Convenes at 1:30 P. M.

At this Meeting there will be an election of Members of the Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

SPECIAL MEETING

There will be a special meeting of League members to consider a proposed 20 percent increase in League dues. Inflation has increased 33 per cent since the dues were last increased, in 1971.

Notice of the meeting is on page 8.

Vol. 53 — No. 23 SEPTEMBER 1, 1975

The Sugar Bulletin

The Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by Thomas M. Warner

Eugene Graugnard Honored

The 1975 recipient of the St. James Agricultural Tour Outstanding Service Award is Eugene Graugnard of St. James, La. Gene was picked because of his outstanding work in sugar cane throughout the years.

Gene is the 14th winner of the award. The past recipients in order are: Dr. W. G. Taggart, Senator Allen Ellender, Dr. E. V. Abbott, Dr. Claude Edgerton, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Preston H. Dunkelman, Ernest R. Stamper, Dr. Denver T. Loupe, Paul G. Borron, Jr., Kermit J. Coulon, Gilbert J. Durbin, James D. Graugnard, and Dr. James E. Irvine.

Our congratulations go out to Gene for receiving this very honorable award. P.S. Don't quit now.

Notice of Special Meeting

On page eight of this issue of The Sugar Bulletin, you will find a notice of a special meeting called by the League. The purpose of the meeting is to consider an increase in League dues.

There is one main reason for asking for this increase in dues – INFLATION. The League's budget has not been spared from the inflationary spiral. Therefore, we are asking that our members vote in favor of a dues increase of ½ cent per standard ton of cane. The grower would pay three cents per standard ton and the processor would also pay three cents.

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Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New Orleans Price on August 29, 1975	19.07
Average New Orleans Price January 1 - August 29, 1975	25.7021

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Still Raining — Polaris

It is still raining (on August 26) and only a small amount of planting has been done around the belt. Only a very few growers have been able to make a start in the planting operation. There is no doubt that many growers will have to plant cane after grinding operation begins. It is important to point out that it would be foolish to delay the start of grinding to any great degree to allow planting to be completed. Although there are some growers with only fair crops, the crop in general, appears to be heavy and there will be a big crop to grind. The bird in the hand theory usually works here. Weather and mud around Christmas-time and after are usually such that yields of cane are poor and costs from breakdowns and repairs are sky high.

In the August 15 issue of this publication this column discussed how mill operators could allow some growers to plant and others to deliver greatly daily cane quotas. This can work and should be used where possible.

Polaris

Polaris is a chemical being tested by L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. to determine whether its application would increase the total amount of sugar produced from an acre of cane. To date, L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. are not recommending its use on a commercial scale. Growers who try this chemical on one or two cuts of cane to compare sucrose samples with nearby fields could easily be fooled into thinking the material increases returns. It must be remembered that sucrose samples as well as yields of cane per acre taken from two cuts side by side can vary widely in tons of cane per acre and in sucrose content when everything was done exactly the same in both cuts.

It is this writer's recommendation that growers wait until L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. recommend Polaris before investing money that could not only be wasteful but could reduce returns on the acreage on which an application was made. L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. researchers spend their full time doing experiments. These men have the know-how to determine differences between materials and methods. It would be wise for growers to call the County Agent, Dr. Ben Legendre at the U.S.D.A. Houma Station, Dr. F. A. Martin at the L.S.U. Pathology Department or Lloyd Lauden before using Polaris.

Don't spend money until there is good assurance there will be a return on investment.

HUNTING CLUBS FLOURISH

Grower relies on good timing, fewer applications of ®GUTHION to control sugarcane borers

Fewer insecticide applications, and good timing of each, is the key to economical, effective control of sugarcane borers without wiping out wildlife populations, says Paul J. Cancienne, managing partner and field manager of Savoie Industries, Belle Rose, La.

"We only spray when borer populations reach the economic threshold established by LSU entomologists."

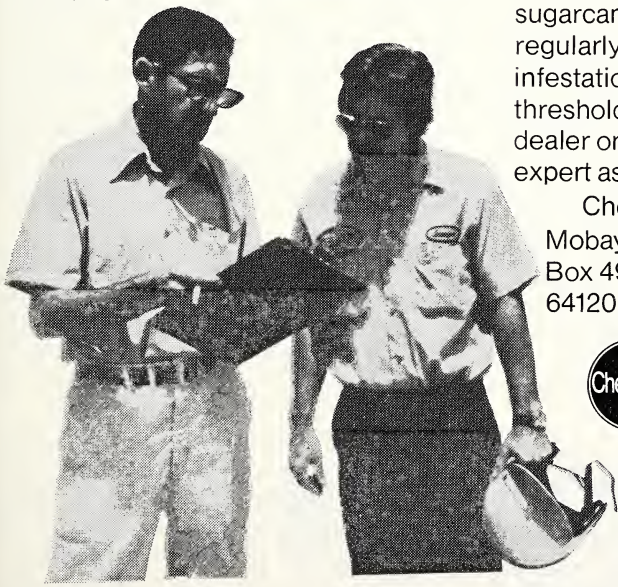
"We spray only those fields that reach threshold levels, before borers enter the stalk. One field last summer had a 12% infestation, but we sprayed before the borers got into the stalk, and got **excellent** control.

"We used to spray every 10 days, but now we average two applications of GUTHION per season. Some fields get three, but a lot get only one spray."

"And, since we've been using fewer applications, private hunting clubs have sprung up all over our plantation. Local people have taken so much interest in protecting wildlife that we do everything we possibly can to cooperate with them."

For low-cost, effective control of sugarcane borers, scout your cane regularly, and spray only when infestations reach the economic threshold. Call your insecticide dealer or aerial applicator for expert assistance.

Chemagro Agricultural Division, Mobay Chemical Corporation, Box 4913, Kansas City, Missouri 64120.



Chemagro *RESPONSEability to you and nature*

Paul Cancienne (left) makes sure pilot Dwayne Tridico treats only blocks where borer populations have reached economic threshold levels. 75161-2

IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

THE FARMER SPEAKS HIS MIND

In its first five nights of operation, the ACA Farm Line received over 1,500 calls from 44 states, Canada and the Dominican Republic. The ten ACA WATS lines rang constantly as housewives, teachers, stock-brokers and dock workers called to express their views on the Russian grain sale. A large percentage voiced strong support for the attempt by U. S. farmers to put a stop to spreading confusion over the sale.

Why this extraordinary interest? Because farmers are in direct touch with the American public on a person-to-person basis. There are no interpreters, canned recordings or written speeches. The whole idea is to give people at the grassroots level a chance to exchange their views.

ACA programs aim to build better understanding between city and farm people in several ways.

For example, the City-Farm Swap enables families from urban and rural settings to trade ideas while hosting each other for three-day weekend. This exchange leaves each group with a better appreciation for the other.

Another program, the Consumer Action Panel brings consumer leaders and individual producers together on a periodic basis. Participating consumer leaders include Elinor Gugghenheimer, Commissioner, New York Department of Consumer Affairs; Ellen Zawel, President, National Consumer Congress and Carol Foreman, Executive Director of the Consumer Federation of America.

The Mayor's Acres program increases the awareness of leading urban citizens by symbolically deeding them farm acreage, with its proceeds going to a cause within the city. These leaders are regularly informed by farmers of what is involved in the agricultural process.

Response to the Farm Line which permits consumers all across the country to talk directly to a farmer, toll-free has shown the public's desire for information. In addition to calls, coverage by TV, radio and the press has been enthusiastic. CBS-TV, NBC, and CBS radio and the *N. Y. Times, Washington Post, Boston Glove and* the *Wall Street Journal* make up only a partial listing of media covering the Farm Line.

A tally of the log sheets kept by farmers throughout the operation showed sentiment running almost 9-1 in favor of the farmer's position. The farmers manning the phones representing every major U. S. export commodity, actually helped to change opinions in many instances.

"This is a tremendous way to communicate", remarked a math and economics teacher from upstate New York. "Send me some background material, and I'll teach a class on why we need exports."

That's what ACA wants: to spread the word on the most positive possible basis.

Announcing the 1975 Louisiana Protection Program for Polaris

Polaris® plant growth regulator by Monsanto represents a major advance in sugar cane technology for the sugar cane grower. It's the world's first commercial plant growth regulator for sugar cane.

Monsanto understands that even though Polaris has been tested successfully on thousands of acres in Louisiana and around the world, some growers may be reluctant to invest in Polaris this year.

That's why Monsanto is offering Louisiana sugar cane growers the opportunity to participate in the 1975 Louisiana Protection Program for Polaris. This program will guide the user through a carefully supervised plan of application of Polaris, and provide the user with the assurance that his purchase of Polaris will not become an unnecessary expense due to the occurrence of ideal natural ripening conditions which tend to minimize the beneficial effect of a chemical ripener like Polaris.

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POLARIS®
PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR BY Monsanto

TO: THE MEMBERS AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A., INC.

Notice of Special Meeting

This is to notify you that by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the members of this Corporation has been called to be held on the 26th day of September 1975, at 11:00 o'clock a.m. in the Sans Souci Room of the Holiday Restaurant (Beau Se Jour Motel), on State Highway 182, west of New Iberia, La. The purpose of said meeting is to consider and adopt amendments to Paragraphs One (1) and Two (2) of Article Five (V) of the Charter of this Corporation so that said Paragraphs shall read as follows:

1. PRODUCER MEMBER: An individual, firm or corporation producing or growing sugar cane, but not processing or manufacturing such cane into cane products, shall be a Producer Member. The dues for such membership based on the crops of 1975 and subsequent years shall be three cents (3¢) per ton of standard sugar cane produced and sold. Producer Members may authorize the owner of the factory purchasing their cane to pay the membership fee for their account.

2. PROCESSOR MEMBER: An individual, firm or corporation (including a cooperative association) operating a sugar factory or factories, processing sugar cane, or operating a farm and a sugar factory or factories growing and processing sugar cane, shall be a Processor Member. The dues for such membership based on the crops of 1975 and subsequent years shall be the sum of (1) three cents (3¢) per ton of standard sugar cane processed (including cane produced by such processor) and (2) three cents (3¢) per ton of standard cane produced and processed or sold by such processor.

If you cannot attend, you may vote by proxy. The form below may be used for that purpose.

GILBERT J. DURBIN
General Manager

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 1, 1975

PROXY

I (We),_____, a member of the American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc., do hereby constitute and appoint _____ or in his absence, _____, my (our) true and lawful proxy in my (our) name, place and stead, to vote upon the membership owned by me (us) and standing in my (our) name, as my (our) proxy, at the special meeting of the members of said American Sugare Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc., to be held on the 26th day of September, 1975, at 11:00 o'clock a.m. in the Sans Souci Room of the Holiday Restaurant (Beau Se Jour Motel) on State Highway 182, west of New Iberia, Louisiana, or at any adjournment or adjournments thereof, and particularly authorize my (our) proxy to vote my (our) membership upon the proposed Charter amendments set forth in the notice of said meeting dated September 1, 1975.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, this_____ day of_____, 1975.

WITNESS:

_____ _____

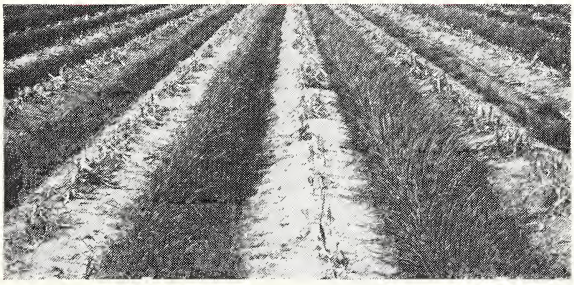
Signature

Standard tons of cane ground from 1974 crop on which League dues were collected:_____

Spray SINBAR® this fall.

TERBACIL WEED KILLER

Stop grass next spring.



- Applied in fall or winter, SINBAR keeps your sugarcane clean until spring weather permits you to cultivate.
- SINBAR gives consistent control of seedling Johnsongrass and most annual broadleaf weeds and grasses, including those tough annual winter grasses.
- SINBAR is registered for first- and second-year stubble cane, as well as plant cane.

With any chemical, follow labeling instructions and warnings carefully.

DUPONT

Agrichemicals

SUGARCANE VARIETY OUTFIELD EXPERIMENTS IN LOUISIANA DURING 1974[1]

Charles A. Richard and Mike J. Giamalva
L.S.U. Agricultural Experiment Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Introduction

Outfield variety experiments make up the final testing stage of the two Louisiana breeding programs. This final evaluation of experimental varieties in comparison to standard varieties is done on a cooperative basis between members of the L.S.U. Agricultural Experiment Station, the U.S. Sugarcane Laboratory, and the American Sugar Cane League.

The newest variety, CP 67-412, which was released this year, is a result of 13 years of breeding and selection. It has undergone extensive evaluations at 13 outfield locations by this cooperative testing unit during the last three growing seasons (1, 2).

In 1974, the sugarcane belt of Louisiana had a slightly dry growing season, having less than 2 inches of rain below normal for the year (3). The months of June and July were relatively dry, as were September, October, and December. The only above average rainfall months were January and November. The heavy work periods were relatively normal except for the month of November. The growing season was relatively long with the last spring freeze in the sugarcane belt occurring in the last week of February and the first fall freeze, a light freeze, occurring in late November and early December (3). The most significant weather of the 1974 season was Hurricane Carmen which caused damage to the Southeastern and Southwestern sections of the sugar industry on September 7, 1974. Winds of approximately 100 mph were recorded as the storm traveled along the Louisiana coast and entered in the Southwestern area of the sugar belt. Lodging was extensive in the Southeastern and Southwestern regions although the major stalk breakage was limited to the Southwestern area.
Cane League.

The climatic conditions of the 1974 growing season favored natural ripening results in good sucrose yields. However, yields of cane per acre were disappointingly low for most farmers, being near 21 tons per acre.

Experimental Procedure

The 13 outfield variety experiments were each planted in a randomized block design with the locations covering the major soil types and climatic regions of the sugar industry in Louisiana. Ten of the locations were on light soil while the remaining three were on heavy soil. Each location had three or four replications depending upon the availability of seed. The outfield experiments consisted of plant cane and first stubble crops at all locations and second stubble crops where available. All plots were planted with two stalks and a 10% lap. Tests were cut using mechanical harvesters and the plots of each variety were weighed with a hydraulic loader and scale. Fifteen stalk samples were taken from each plot for sugar analysis. The samples were milled and analyzed for brix, pol, and varietal correction factor at the U.S. Sugarcane Laboratory in Houma, Louisiana. The percent trash was determined for each variety at several locations by first weighing approximately 100 lb of unclean cane. The pile was then hand cleaned and reweighed to determine the weight differ-

[1]Results obtained with the assistance of Hugh P. Fanguy and Donnie Garrison of the U.S. Sugarcane Laboratory, and Howard Robichaux and Windell Jackson of the American Sugar

ence from which percent trash was calculated. The percent trash was used to determine net cane per plot and finally net cane per acre for each variety.

The data was analyzed by locations but was then combined by soil type and geographic regions. The Duncan Multiple Range Test was used to determine significant differences in these combined analyses. For each of the following tables, means of varieties which are followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level of probability.

Results

Plant cane—light soil (Table 1)

CP 65-357 was significantly higher than all other varieties in sugar per acre. It was equal to CP 61-37 in tons of cane per acre and higher than all other released varieties in sugar per ton.

CP 61-37, CP 67-412, and L 62-96 were not significantly different in sugar per acre. L 62-96 was the highest of these three varieties in sugar per ton, but the lowest in tons of cane per acre. CP 61-37 was the highest in tons of cane per acre, but the lowest of these three in sugar per ton.

L 65-69 was not significantly different from L 62-96 in tons of cane per acre or sugar per acre, although it was significantly lower in sugar per ton.

NCo 310 was equal to L 62-96 and L 65-69 in tons of cane per acre, but significantly lower than all varieties in sugar per ton. The resulting yield of sugar per acre was significantly lower than all other varieties.

There were three unreleased varieties in the plant cane tests. CP 68-368 was significantly lower than only CP 65-357 and CP 61-37 in tons of cane per acre and significantly lower than only CP 65-357 in sugar per acre. Its yield of sugar per ton was equal to L 65-69.

CP 69-312 and CP 69-373 were the two lowest yielding varieties in tons of cane per acre and significantly higher than only NCo 310 in sugar per acre. CP 69-373 was the highest yielding variety in sugar per ton, while CP 69-312 was slightly higher than L 65-69.

Table 1. Combined analysis of nine plant cane sugarcane variety experiments on light soil during 1974 (L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. outfield locations).

Variety	Tons of cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre
CP 65-357	30.53a	253.0ab	7724a
CP 68-368	29.18 b	239.1 d	6977 b
CP 61-37	29.78ab	224.6 f	6689 bc
CP 67-412	27.68 c	233.5 e	6463 cd
L 62-96	25.53 de	250.9 b	6405 cde
L 65-69	26.53 d	240.0 d	6324 de
CP 69-373	23.82 f	257.4a	6131 de
CP 69-312	24.83 ef	245.6 c	6098 e
NCo 310	25.75 de	211.3 g	5441 f

First stubble—light soil (Table 2)

CP 65-357 was the highest yielding variety in tons of cane per acre, sugar per ton, and sugar per acre.

L 65-69 and CP 67-412 were not significantly different in either of the three yield aspects, but were higher than L 62-96, L 60-25, CP 61-37, and CP 52-68 in tons of cane per acre. L 62-96 and L 60-25 were not significantly different in sugar per ton, but were significantly higher than CP 61-37 and CP 52-68. CP 52-68 was significantly higher than CP 61-37 in sugar per ton. L 62-96, L 60-25, and CP 61-37 were not significantly different in sugar per acre, but were significantly lower than L 65-69. CP 61-37 and CP 52-68 were not significantly different in sugar per acre.

The only unreleased variety, CP 68-368, was equal to L 65-69 and CP 67-

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)
412 in tons of cane per acre and equal to CP 52-68 in sugar per ton. Its yield of sugar per acre was significantly higher than only CP 61-37 and CP 52-68.

Table 2. Combined analysis of ten first stubble sugarcane variety experiments on light soil during 1974 (L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. outfield locations).

Variety	Tons of cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre
CP 65-357	27.52a	242.1a	6663a
L 65-69	25.64 b	226.5 c	5807 b
CP 68-368	26.01 b	219.2 d	5701 bc
CP 67-412	24.96 b	226.0 c	5641 bc
L 62-96	23.36 c	238.8 b	5438 cd
L 60-25	23.26 c	233.2 b	5424 cd
CP 61-37	24.90 b	211.6 e	5269 de
CP 52-68	22.84 e	222.2 cd	5075 e

Second stubble—light soil (Table 3)

CP 65-357 was the highest yielding variety in sugar per ton and sugar per acre. Its yield of tons of cane per acre was not significantly different from CP 67-412 or CP 61-37.

L 62-96 and L 65-69 were not significantly different in tons of cane per acre or sugar per acre, although L 62-96 was higher in sugar per ton.

L 60-25 and CP 52-68 were significantly lower than all varieties, except L 65-69, in sugar per acre. L 60-25 and CP 52-68 were not significantly different in tons of cane per acre, although L 60-25 was significantly higher than CP 52-68 in sugar per ton.

There were no unreleased varieties evaluated in second stubble.

Table 3. Combined analysis of seven second stubble sugarcane variety experiments on light soil during 1974 (LS.U. and U.S.D.A. outfield locations).

Variety	Tons of cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre
CP 65-357	25.10a	246.9a	6197a
CP 67-412	23.91a	220.8 c	5279 b
CP 61-37	24.56a	213.5 cd	5244 b
L 62-96	21.54 b	235.8 b	5079 bc
L 65-69	21.65 b	220.3 c	4769 cd
L 60-25	19.67 c	231.9 b	4561 de
CP 52-68	20.30 bc	211.4 d	4291 e

Plant cane—heavy soil (Table 4)

CP 65-357 was the highest yielding variety in sugar per acre. Its yield of tons of cane per acre was not significantly different from CP 67-412 or CP 61-37. However, the yield of sugar per ton of CP 65-357 was higher than all other commercially grown varieties.

CP 67-412 and CP 61-37 were not significantly different in sugar per acre, but were higher than NCo 310,, L 62-96, and L 65-69. NCo 310 was higher in tons of cane per acre than L 62-96 and L 65-69, but was lower in sugar per ton. The sugar per acre yields of NCo 310, L 62-96, and L 65-69 were not significantly different.

There were three unreleased varieties evaluated in this analysis. CP 68-368 was not significantly different from CP 65-367 in tons of cane per acre, but was lower in sugar per ton. Sugar per acre yields of CP 68-368 were not significantly different from CP 67-412.

CP 69-312 and CP 69-373 were not significantly different in tons of cane per acre and sugar per acre. CP 69-373 was the highest yielding variety in sugar per ton, while CP 69-312 was like L 62-96 or L 65-69. These two experimental varieties had sugar per acre yields not significantly different from NCo 310.

Table 4. Combined analysis of three plant cane sugarcane variety experiments on heavy soil during 1974 (L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. outfield locations).

Variety	Tons of cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre
CP 65-357	28.86a	269.0a	7763a
CP 68-368	27.40a	255.2 b	6992 b
CP 67-412	26.95a	241.1 c	6498 bc
CP 61-37	27.17a	232.1 d	6306 cd
CP 69-312	22.46 bc	257.2 b	5777 de
CP 69-373	20.22 cd	274.9a	5558 ef
NCo 310	23.23 b	223.1 e	5183 ef
L 62-96	20.07 cd	252.3 b	5064 f
L 65-69	19.53 d	255.9 b	4998 f

First stubble—heavy soil (Table 5)

CP 65-357 was significantly higher than only L 65-69 and L 62-96 in tons of cane per acre. L 65-69 and L 62-96 were not significantly different in tons of cane per acre.

CP 65-357 was significantly higher than only CP 67-412 and CP 52-68 in sugar per ton. These two varieties were not significantly different.

CP 65-357 was significantly higher than L 65-69, CP 52-68, and L 62-96 in sugar per acre. These three varieties were the lowest yielding varieties and were not significantly different from each other.

The only unreleased variety evaluated was CP 68-368. Its yields of tons of cane per acre, sugar per ton, and sugar per acre were not significantly different from those of CP 65-357.

Table 5. Combined analysis of two first stubble sugarcane variety experiments on light soil during 1974 (L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. outfield locations).

Variety	Tons of cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cne	Sugar per acre
CP 65-357	19.94ab	250.9a	5003a
CP 67-412	20.75a	227.4 bc	4719ab
CP 68-368	20.03ab	235.1ab	4709ab
L 60-25	18.47abc	239.4ab	4422ab
CP 61-37	17.77abc	232.3abc	4128ab
L 65-69	15.41 bc	249.0ab	3837 bc
CP 52-68	17.64abc	212.8 c	3754 bc
L 62-96	13.43 c	232.3abc	3120 c

Plant cane—light soils on Mississippi River, Red River, and Bayou Lafourche (Table 6)

On light soils of the Northern and Southeastern areas of the sugar industry, CP 65-357 was again the leading variety. The ranking of the commercially grown varieties was the same as for their ranking in Table 1 as an average of all light soil tests.

The ranking of the unreleased varieties was also similar to that shown in Table 1. The yields of L 61-67 which are not presented in Table 1, due to a lack of planting at all locations, can be seen in Table 6. This variety was not significantly different from CP 61-37 and L 62-96 in sugar per acre. It was the high-

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

est variety in respect to sugar per ton, but was as low as L 62-96, CP 67-412, L 65-69, and NCo 310 in tons of cane per acre.

Table 6. Combined analysis of five pant cane sugarcane variety experiments on light soil in the Mississippi River, Bayou Lafourche, and Red River areas during 1974 (L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. outfield locations).

Variety	Tons of cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre
CP 65-357	30.62a	242.7 b	7431a
CP 61-37	31.09a	217.6 d	6765 b
L 61-67	26.16 cd	257.2a	6728 b
CP 68-368	28.92 b	231.2 c	6686 b
L 62-96	25.38 de	252.3a	6403 bc
CP 67-412	27.15 c	226.4 c	6147 cd
L 65-69	26.36 cd	232.0 c	6116 cd
CP 69-312	24.68 e	238.7 b	5891 de
CP 69-373	23.01	244.0 b	5614 e
NCo 310	26.41 cd	196.2 e	5182 f

Plant cane—light soils on Bayou Teche (Table 7)

On light soils in the Southwestern area of the sugar industry, CP 65-357 was significantly higher than all other commercially grown varieties in tons of cane per acre, sugar per ton, and sugar per acre.

None of the remaining commercial va-varieties were significantly different in tons of cane per acre. NCo 310 and CP 61-37 were significantly lower than L 62-96 and L 65-69 in sugar per ton. L 65-69 was significantly higher than NCo 310 in sugar per acre, while none of the remaining commercial varieties were significantly different.

The unreleased varieties had a ranking in yield of sugar per acre similar to that found in Table 1. L 61-67 was the lowest yielding variety in tons of cane per acre and sugar per acre. Its yield of sugar per ton was not significantly different from CP 65-357.

Table 7. Combined analysis of three plant cane sugarcane variety experiments on light soil in the Bayou Teche area during 1974 (L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. outfield locations).

Variety	Tons of cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre
CP 65-357	29.23a	270.1ab	7895a
CP 68-368	29.46a	249.5 c	7350ab
CP 69-373	23.83 b	278.2a	6630 bc
L 65-69	25.44 b	251.2 c	6391 c
CP 67-412	25.86 b	246.8 cd	6382 c
CP 61-37	26.27 b	239.1 de	6281 cd
L 62-96	24.70 b	249.5 c	6163 cd
CP 69-312	24.30 b	252.9 c	6145 cd
NCo 310	23.16 b	236.7 e	5482 d
L 61-67	20.75 c	263.0 b	5468 d

Summary

CP 65-357 was, in general, the outstanding commercial variety on both light and heavy soils. It was the highest yielding variety in sugar per acre in all crops on both soil types.

CP 61-37 and CP 67-412 were the next to highest yielding varieties in sugar per acre. Both yielded well in plant cane and stubble crops on light and heavy soils.

L 62-96 and L 65-69 yielded well on light soils, but were somewhat poorer on heavier soils.

NCo 310, L 60-25, and CP 52-68 were the lowest yielding commercial varieties in the test in which they were grown.

There were four unreleased varieties evaluated in 1974. CP 68-368 yielded very well in plant cane and first stubble on both light and heavy soils. However, this variety appears to be somewhat brittle and has a great deal of spines which cover the leaf sheaths making it difficult to handle.

CP 69-312 and CP 69-373 had low yields of tons of cane per acre in plant cane. CP 69-373 was extremely high in sugar per ton, but does not appear to have sufficient tonnage to make it acceptable in sugar per acre. CP 69-312 has a slightly better yield of tons of cane per acre than CP 69-373, but plots of this variety have been observed which contained a large percentage of stalk breakage. Yields of sugar per acre of CP 69-312 were also lower than most commercially grown varieties.

L 61-67 had exceptionally high yields of sugar per ton. Yields of tons of cane per acre have varied greatly with the particular location causing yields of sugar per acre to be good at some locations, but very poor at others.

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3. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin. Climatological Data, Annual Summary 1974. Vol. 79, No. 13.

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The Sugar Bulletin

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE OF THE U. S. A.

Raw Sugar Prices as Quoted by The Louisiana Sugar Exchange

New Orleans Price on Sept. 12, 1975	17.50
Average New Orleans Price Jan. 1 - Sept. 12, 1975	25.3089

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by Thomas M. Warner

Correction

There is an important correction to be made in the August 15 Statistical Issue of The Sugar Bulletin. On page 8 of the issue, in the column headed "Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)", the 1974 Ascension Parish acreage figure should read 14850.9.

Texas Crop

According to Jack Nelson, General Manager of the Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, Inc., heavy rains were incurred during the recent Hurricane Caroline. The Raymondville area received as much as 16 inches of rainfall from the storm. Other sugar cane areas received heavy rainfall, but under 10 inches.

The hurricane passed south of the Texas-Mexico border and wind gusts of approximately 35 m.p.h. were experienced in the cane area. There is some cane down, Nelson said, but only in certain areas. The current crop is expected to be another good one, with the cane yield expected to be about 38 tons of cane per acre.

The Texans are tentatively scheduling to start the W. R. Cowley Sugar House on September 30, pending weather conditions and the mill being ready.

Carrying Things Too Far?

For your information, the following was published in the TEXAS POLLUTION REPORT, August 13, 1975 edition:

"AIR STANDARDS MAY BE HARMFUL: U.S. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen says misapplication of air quality standards can do the environment more harm than good as he offered the amendment to the Senate Environmental Pollution Subcommittee which is considering amendments to the clean air bill. He said, 'I am seeking to require both the EPA and State air pollution authorities to fully assess the cost of requiring a plant or mill to meet the most stringent of the air control standards. It makes no sense, for example, to require a mill in Chicago to eliminate the last 28 lbs. of soot from its emissions when the electricity needed to remove the soot would pump 123 lbs. of dangerous sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide into the air. Yet, that is exactly what is being done.'

The Bentsen Amendment would require EPA to provide States with information on the costs of installing and operating equipment needed to meet the most stringent of the State air quality regulations. The information from EPA would also assess the amount of energy that various types of air quality equipment would consume. He said, 'Tremendous progress has been made in reducing pollution from smokestacks, chimneys and other stationary sources. During the past five years, some 85% of the nation's major air polluters have either attained air quality standards or are on approved schedules for attaining those standards. To be sure, there is much remaining to be done in our efforts to clean up the air we breathe. But in our rush to complete this task we must make certain that enforcement of air quality standards does not do more harm than good to the environment.'"

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Another Sorghum Test—Grinding Near-Aerated Steam Treating Unit—Straight Cane

Dr. Mike Giamalva and Dr. Ray Ricaud, Agronomist at L.S.U. have delivered a large sample of sorghum grown near Baton Rouge, La. to the L.S.U. Audubon Sugar Factory for processing. The sorghum was cut with the Massey-Ferguson Harvester. Dr. John Seip will process the material and attempt to make sugar from the juice.

Mr. T. M. Barker, Valentine Sugars, Lockport, Louisiana also has a planting of sorghum and plans are that some of this material will be processed by the Audubon Factory at L.S.U.

The W. R. Cowley Sugar House in Texas plans to operate for about a week using sorghum for making sugar this year. The results should be interesting.

Grinding Near

There is a big crop to grind, much bigger than last year's crop. There is a sizeable amount of scrappy cane, but there is plenty of good cane. Grass has been an exceptional problem this year and has hurt cane yields. The weather was such that it was difficult to do a good job overall in grass control.

The crop is tall. Growth rates have been good even in periods of heavy, cloudy, overcast skies. Rainfall has been more than adequate both in total amount and in distribution. Could all of this water have helped? If so, perhaps additional studies on irrigation are in order.

Back to harvesting — most mills will have to start grinding early to finish before the first of the year and this will create a major problem. Many growers will not be finished planting. Mill operators will have to make provisions for some growers to plant and other growers to deliver more than normal amounts.

Aerated Steam Heat Treating Unit

According to Dr. Billy Cochran, Agricultural Engineer, L.S.U., aerated steam appears very promising as a heat source for heat treating cane against Stunting Disease. Dr. Cochran has constructed a unit at the St. Gabriel Experiment Farm near L.S.U. that will possibly eliminate most of the hand work of treating cane against Stunting Disease. It is Dr. Cochran's hopes that this unit will satisfactorily treat mechanically loaded seed with all the leaves on the cane. A demonstration last week appeared very promising to the writer and it is hoped enough information will be available for a recommendation in 1976. If this work proves successful, it will be a major contribution of research. This will not only save labor at a critical time, but steam seems to do a much better job of equalizing temperature throughout the cane. It therefore should do a better job of killing the organism causing Stunting Disease.

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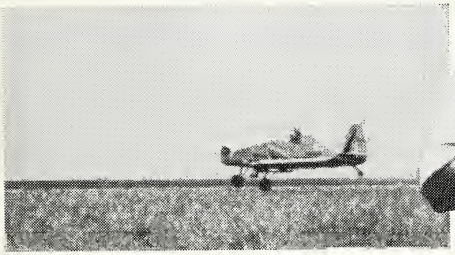
Alma Plantation protects seed cane germination with ®GUTHION



Alma Plantation Assistant General Manager Hampton Stewart (left) and Field Manager Bill Monger examine a stalk of the new CP 65-357 variety from a field which had recently been treated with ®GUTHION insecticide to control sugarcane borers.

"Controlling borers in seed cane makes a healthier seed piece," says Monger. "This is especially important for late-planted cane, where the seed piece must supply all the nourishment until spring."

The Alma Plantation has been using GUTHION to control sugarcane borers for the last seven years. "And there has been no sign it is losing any effectiveness," Monger adds. "I think that's because we only use GUTHION when our entomologist finds infestations have reached the economic threshold established by the LSU entomologists. Some fields get sprayed two or three times a season, but most are sprayed only once. With GUTHION, we get good control of the borers before they go inside the stalk. And that helps grow good, healthy seed pieces."

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

Natural Gas Legislation

A major item to be considered by Congress during the next month will be decontrol of natural gas. Principle questions are: Should interstate natural gas be freed from price control and/or should price regulations be extended to uncontrolled intrastate markets? Both proposals will eliminate price differences in the two markets. Deregulation of interstate will allow all pipe lines to bid competitively for new supplies. Extension of controls to intrastate will place all pipe lines under the same price ceiling. Decisions on natural gas deregulation will definitely have an impact on our future supplies. Proponents of decontrol claim that price controls on natural gas sold to interstate markets are directly responsible for current natural gas shortages. They also claim that permitting prices to seek market clearing levels will result in increased supply of natural gas through increased drilling activity and development of potential reserves. They claim that adequate gas supplies in some unregulated intrastate markets proves that higher prices have encouraged greater production and increased conservation.

There are three major proposals which are scheduled for consideration in the Senate within the next month. These proposals are:

1. S.692 (Hollings, D-S.C.) — would establish price range of $0.40 to $0.75 Mcf for new gas (50¢ per Mcf is energy equivalent of $3 for a barrel of oil; new oil now $11-$12/barrel); extend price controls to unregulated intrastate market; prohibit boiler fuel use of new gas; reserve low-cost gas for residential users and allocate higher-cost gas (new, synthetic natural, liquified natural) to industrial users. The bill as approved by the Commerce Committee sets up a multi-tiered gas pricing system, which differentiates between "old" and "new" gas, between gas produced onshore and offshore, and between big and smaller producers of natural gas. Establishes priority for agricultural use of natural gas.
2. Substitute for S.692 (Bentsen, D-Tex., Pearson, R-Kans.)—Would deregulate new onshore gas, eliminate difference between inter- and intrastate markets; phase-out regulation of gas produced from Federal offshore areas (which must be sold interstate) over six-year period; prohibit boiler-fuel use of gas by electric utilities only; sets agricultural priority for use of natural gas.
3. Substitute for S.692 (Tunney, D-Calif.)—Would also deregulate new onshore gas, but would continue regulation of offshore gas, under liberalized pricing criteria, indefinitely.

The House Commerce Committee will more than likely consider natural gas legislation before mid-October. Legislation is critical to agriculture since natural gas now provides 36% of the energy utilized by the food and fiber sector. Since natural gas is agriculture's most

(continued on page 14)

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BASIC SUGARCANE BREEDING AT HOUMA, LOUISIANA[1]

P. H. Dunckelman and Meinrad A. Blanchard[2]

ABSTRACT

By manipulating basic and established sugarcane breeding stocks under natural and artificially controlled environments, we were able to make crosses that would otherwise have been impossible at Houma. Outdoor racks, the photoperiod house, and the breeding greenhouse were used to simulate the overall environment suitable for the successful implementation of flowering, crossing and seed production. Ninety-five bi-parental crosses were made with the idea of combining the economic features of the commercial breeding stocks with the hardiness of the exotic clones. Over 200,000 viable seeds were produced.

Introduction

Workers at Houma have identified new germplasm in basic sugarcane lines that is mosaic resistant (1, 3), cold tolerant (4, 5), borer resistant (6), and agronomically superior (2) to the initial basic sugarcane parents. Through crossing, selection, and backcrossing, we hope to combine these desirable genetic traits into commercially acceptable varieties. This paper describes the progress made during the 1974-75 crossing season in producing viable seeds of desired crosses.

[1]Research at this location is done in cooperation with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

[2]Research Agronomist and Agricultural Research Technician, ARS, USDA, Houma, LA 70360.

Environment and Flowering

Because of adverse climatic conditions, primarily cool weather, it is impossible to make sugarcane crosses at Houma (L 29° 35′ N) without manipulating the environment. The cart system of the crossing house was used to protect much of the breeding material from inclement weather. From September 1 until the end of the crossing period, the carts were rolled indoors at night where the temperature was kept at about 70 F. Throughout September and until October 15, the carts were rolled outside each day until floral initiation was induced by the natural photoperiod. Thereafter, the carts were rolled outside on warm sunny days until the crossing was finished. Good flowering occurred, with a fairly even distribution of male-sterile and male-fertile clones.

A different technique was used to control the environment for the "wild" *Saccharum spontaneum* L. canes and their close-bred derivitives. These canes usually attain "ripeness to flower" sooner than the recurrent parent types. To slow down the flowering, cans of selected *S. spontaneum* clones along with early-generation selections were placed on rows of outdoor racks. Some of these canes still flowered early under natural conditions; however, most formed flower primordia just before night temperatures began to

(continued on page 10)

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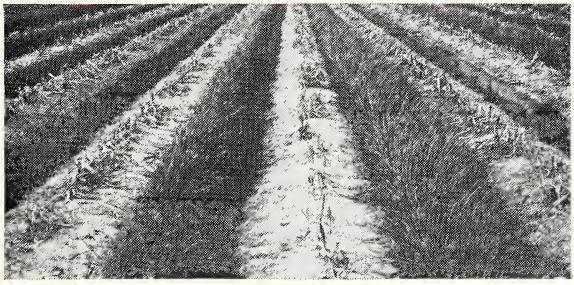

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(continued from page 8)

cool in late September. Throughout October, minimum night temperatures were the lowest in over 15 years, and this suppressed development of the young inflorescenses. Nevertheless, this proved to be advantageous in that the usefulness of some varieties was extended by moving them at intervals into the warmer environment of the greenhouse, where elongation and emergence of the young inflorescenses was enhanced. Those left in the cool outdoors developed much more slowly.

Flowering of selected CP and L varieties, 1 clone of S. *officinarum* L. and 3 of S. *spontaneum* were induced to flower early and at the same time by artificially controlling the daylength in photoperiod chambers. The carts were rolled in and out of the compartments on pre-determined photoperiod regimes devised to promote and synchronize the flowering of early-, intermediate-, and late-flowering varieties.

The carefully integrated system of maneuvering diverse kinds of germplasm by use of outdoor racks, carts of the crossing house and carts of the photoperiod facility provided the environment for the production of an abundance of flowering stalks during 1974. We were able to make many desired crosses with careful selection of parent canes of diverse constitution.

Crossing and True Seed Production

The first cross of the season was made on October 8, 1974 and the last on December 9. The first 10 crosses, and 17 made later, were with canes induced to flower artificially by controlled photoperiodism. In all, 95 crosses were made and over 200,000 viable seeds were produced (Table 1). Seed harvest ended on January 12, 1975.

Advancing the breeding generations with heretofore unused F_1, BC_1, and BC_2 clones from 7 S. *spontaneum* lines and 1 S. *robustum* Brandes & Jesw. ex Grassl line was accomplished in 59 backcrosses involving lines from different gene sources (S. *spontaneum*, S. *officinarum*, S. *robustum*, *Sclerostachya* and *Erianthus*) we made 36 crosses which produced 58,950 viable seeds.

Two crosses between pure *Saccharum* species were made (2,646 viable seeds). S. *officinarum* var. Fiji 40, used as the female, was crossed with S. *spontaneum* varieties US 56-15-8 and 'Djatiroto', used as males. This is the first step in a process called "noblization". Normally all 80 chromosomes of the noble cane and only ½ those of the wild are combined in the offspring. This is a fortunate phenomenon because the tropical noble canes are the gene sources for sugar, low fiber, large diameter stalks, juiciness and other essential economic factors. This peculiar genetic mechanism enables cane breeders to more quickly recover important economic traits in a backcrossing and recurrent selection program while selecting for mosaic resistance, cold tolerance, borer resistance and vigor of the wild canes.

The continued stability of the sugar industry depends on consistent and long-range sugarcane variety improvement. Hopefully, the basic crosses made at Houma during the 1974-75 season are a step closer to producing future sugarcanes for Louisiana which will be more resistant to cold, diseases, and insects, and which yield more because of increased stalk populations, improved stubbling and better adaptability to mechanical cultivation and harvesting methods. The more than 200,000 seeds produced were from crosses designed to achieve these goals.

———

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Table 1. 1974-1975 basic sugarcane crosses and true seed production with reference to new line and generation.

Basic parent	Breeding line	Generation	Number/ crosses	Number/ seed
Fiji 40	*Saccharum officinarum*	Selfed	1	56
Fiji 40	*S. officinarum*	F_1	3	3,829
Djatiroto	*S. spontaneum*	BC_1	1	0
SES 6	*S. spontaneum*	BC_1	2	8,220
SES 147 B	*S. spontaneum*	BC_1	1	0
SES 189	*S. spontaneum*	BC_1	2	14,602
S. H. 147	*S. spontaneum*	BC_1	1	1,920
US 56-15-8	*S. spontaneum*	BC_1	4	18,786
Gehra Bon	*S. spontaneum*	BC_2	3	7,568
Pasoeroean	*S. spontaneum*	BC_2	5	17,550
US 56-14-4	*S. spontaneum*	BC_2	16	35,744
US 56-15-8	*S. spontaneum*	BC_2	17	26,972
NG 28-251	*S. robustum*	BC_3	4	8,820
US 56-15-8	*S. spontaneum*	BC_3	2	232
Complex	*S. officinarum* X *S. robustum*	BC_2	7	12,176
Complex	*S. officinarum* X *S. spontaneum*	BC_2	4	17,445
Complex	*Sclerostachya fusca* (Roxb.) A. Camus X *Erianthus procerus* (Roxb.) Raiz.	BC_2	8	7,836
Misc.[1]		------	14	26,612
Total		------	95	208,368

[1]Crosses of complex nature, including hybridization within and between new genetic stocks from different lines, different genera, and different generations; also seedlings from germination tests.

SURVEY OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN SELECTED WORLD CAPITALS
July 2, 1975

City	Steak, sirloin, boneless	Roast, chuck boneless	Pork chops	Ham, canned	Bacon, sliced, pkgd.	Broilers, whole	Eggs dozen	Butter	Milk, whole quart	Bread, white, pkgd.	Rice	Sugar
	(Dollars)											
Bonn	4.37	2.78	2.27	(1)	3.21	0.77	0.90	1.60	0.43	0.64	0.74	0.34
Brasilia	.77	.47	1.29	1.96	2.60	.55	.64	1.42	.24	.46	.26	.13
Brussels	4.05	2.03	1.94	2.51	1.44	1.05	.73	1.64	.42	.27	.46	.28
Buenos Aires	.62	.51	.49	(1)	(1)	.25	.35	1.00	.19	.23	.16	.26
Canberra	1.47	.86	1.49	2.75	2.28	1.08	1.14	.96	.53	.39	.30	.17
Copenhagen	4.73	2.20	2.61	3.13	2.63	1.03	1.17	1.57	.39	.54	.51	.27
London	3.13	1.43	1.76	1.41	2.12	.68	.84	.66	.21	.21	.42	.32
Mexico City	1.27	1.16	1.38	2.94	1.70	.76	.91	1.85	.30	.28	.38	.08
Ottawa	2.21	1.14	2.13	2.00	1.56	.88	.75	1.04	.55	.31	.51	.24
Paris	3.24	1.66	1.92	3.13	1.88	1.08	.94	1.62	.36	.78	.36	.26
Rome	3.36	2.06	1.88	2.61	1.53	1.08	1.13	1.82	.38	.41	.29	.32
Stockholm	4.31	2.07	2.53	3.28	2.79	1.13	1.39	1.49	.32	.77	.53	.35
The Hague	3.65	2.50	2.17	2.18	3.39	.71	.77	1.39	.34	.26	.43	.28
Tokyo	15.00	4.20	2.70	4.04	3.30	.90	.85	1.93	.64	.41	.33	.47
Washington	2.12	1.52	2.29	1.81	1.72	.66	.72	.91	.44	.48	.44	.24
Median	3.24	1.66	1.94	2.61	2.20	.88	.85	1.49	.38	.41	.42	.27

[1]Not available. [2]White onions.

Source: Foreign Agriculture, August 4, 1975

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IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 6)

important fuel, adequate supply must be provided if the nation's food and fiber production goals are to be met.

The Good Old Days

How often have you heard someone say they would like to return to the "good old days?" In a recent speech by Earl Gavett of USDA's Naural Resources Economic Division, Mr. Gavett outlined a few facts as far as agriculture is concerned. If we were to return to 1918 style farming, it would take 61 million horses and mules and 31 million farm workers to equal the production of the nation's farms in 1974. We now have 3 million horses and mules and to get 61 million would be an impossibility before the mid-1990's. In addition, the feed required by that large number of animals would consume the production from 180 million acres of prime farm land. This is more than double the acreage "retired" from production a few years ago when the nation was cutting back on production. We would have to move 26 million people back to the farms. Unemployment now stands at 8½ million. That means an additional 18 million would have to be transferred out of the industrial labor force. To get them out of their present jobs would take wages of $6.00 or $7.00 per hour which would mean a tremendous boost in the cost of fod at the store. The food industry is a big consumer of energy but the farmer produces about three calories of food for every calorie of energy he invests. However, by the time the food reaches the consumer the packaging and handling requires so much energy until five calories are invested for each calorie of food value. Mr. Gavett states, "The days of the horse-drawn plow and rural-based population may remain etched in the soul of America. But it appears unlikely that the quiet, uncluttered lifestyle of 1918 can be resurrected in the lean and hungry world of today."

IN THE FIELD

(continued from page 4)

Straight Cane

At this time, September 9, 1975, most cane is still fairly straight. There is a small amount of cane down here and there, but not a large acreage in any one area. There appears to be more down cane in the Centerville area in St. Mary Parish than elsewhere and the down fields do not appear to be heavy, but weak grassy fields. Heavy fields nearby are standing. It will be hard to believe this crop can stand through the entire harvest. It would be wonderful. A good harvest is long overdue.

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on following pages.

WASHINGTON
HORACE GODFREY

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Americans there would have 15½ times as much per person as the rest of the townspeople. And although only 6 per cent in number, they would produce 16 per cent of the town's food supply — and eat up no less than 14½ per cent of its total supply of food.

"The 60 Americans would have 12 times as much electric power as all the rest; 22 times as much coal; 21 times as much petroleum; 50 times as much steel and 50 times as much in general equipment.

"The lowest income group of the Americans would be better off than the average of the rest of the town. Almost one-half, or 500 of the people there, would not be able to read or write.

"More than one-half would never have heard of Christ or of what he stood for, nor would they have heard of the American way or the competitive system of free enterprise. More than half would have heard of Karl Marx and Communism."

The writer's message certainly offers a new perspective on the worldwide community of man and our special corner of that world. It should also inspire in most Americans a new awareness of the many blessings to be counted in this great land of ours.

Best wishes for a most prosperous 1976.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH HORACE GODFREY

With the Thanksgiving and Christmas season behind us and as we enter the Bicentennial to celebrate our 200th anniversary, it seems appropriate to pause and reflect on the many glorious gifts which most Americans enjoy without a second thought. Recently, an unidentified writer, who was in a reflective mood, wrote a short essay describing a mythical town where the entire world's population was compressed into 1,000 citizens. Sixty of these people, or 6 per cent, would represent the population of the United States. The other 940 people would represent the population of the rest of the world.

Here's what he said you'd find in such a town:

"Of the entire population in this town, 300 would be Christians; 700 would not be. At least 30 people there would be dyed-in-the-wool, believing Communists, and 370 would be under Communist domination.

"Three hundred and three people in the town would be white; 697 would be non-white. The 60 Americans would have a life expectancy of 70 years each but the life expectancy of all the other 940 people would average less than 40 years each.

"On the average, the Americans there would have 15½ times as much per person as the rest of the townspeople. And although only 6 per cent in number, they would produce 16 per cent of the town's food supply — and eat up no less than 14½ per cent of its total supply of food.

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Best wishes for a most prosperous 1976.

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